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BIENNIAL REPORT
of
The North Carolina State Board
of Charities and Public
Welfare

July 1, 1938
To
June 30, 1940



MRS. W. T. BOST
Commissioner

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EDWARDS & BROUGHTON COMPANY
RALEIGH

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NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND PUBLIC WELFARE

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| W. A. BLAIR, Winston-Salem, <i>Chmn.</i> .. | Term expires April 1, 1941 |
| A. W. McALISTER, Greensboro..... | Term expires April 1, 1941 |
| MRS. WALTER C. CROWELL, Monroe.... | Term expires April 1, 1945 |
| MISS CARRIE McLEAN, Charlotte..... | Term expires April 1, 1943 |
| N. E. PEPPER, Danbury..... | Term expires April 1, 1943 |
| E. HERVEY EVANS, Laurinburg..... | Term expires April 1, 1945 |
| ROBERT HAIRSTON, Reidsville..... | Term expires April, 1, 1943 |

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

*To His Excellency, CLYDE R. HOEY,
Governor of North Carolina.*

SIR: I have the honor of handing you herewith the report of The North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare for the biennial period dating from July 1, 1938, through June 30, 1940.

Very truly yours,

WM. A. BLAIR,
Chairman.

CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE

“Beneficent provision for the poor, the unfortunate, and orphan, being one of the first duties of a civilized and Christian State, the General Assembly shall, at its first session, appoint and define the duties of a Board of Public Charities, to whom shall be entrusted the supervision of all charitable and penal state institutions, and who shall annually report to the Governor upon their condition with suggestions for their improvement.”

DEDICATION

In grateful recognition of a combined record of seventy-three years of public service on behalf of the poor and unfortunate in North Carolina, the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare dedicates this volume jointly to

WILLIAM ALLEN BLAIR

who for forty-nine years has been a member of the board and who for thirty-six years has served as its chairman, and to

ALEXANDER WORTH McALISTER

who for twenty-four years has aided Colonel Blair as a member and vice chairman in developing the modern, forward-looking social welfare program of the state.



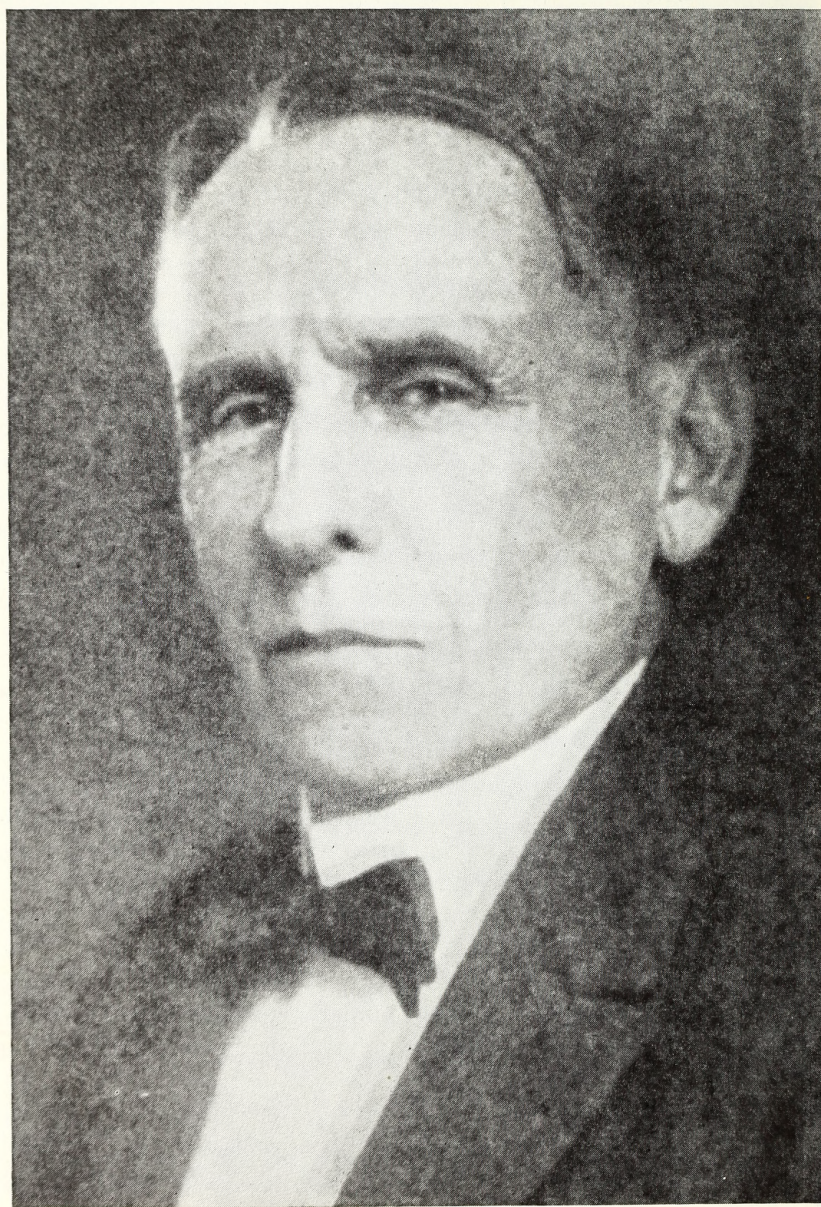
WILLIAM ALLEN BLAIR has spoken, written, argued and thought public welfare for the forty-nine years he has spent as a member of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, thirty-six of them as its chairman. Such service as a state welfare board member is without parallel in the country so far as it can be ascertained.

In the years subsequent to his appointment as a member in December, 1891, Mr. Blair has seen many changes come into being in the North Carolina welfare program. Sterilization of mental defectives, an expanded mental hygiene program, improvement in county jail facilities, a boarding home fund to assist juvenile courts in caring for certain dependents, abolition of apprenticeship of children by indenture, replacement of county chain gangs by a state prison system, discarding of the practices of farming out prison labor and of working women on the public roads, parole and probation facilities, social security legislation—all have come into being during the years of his chairmanship or connection with the board.

Mr. Blair is the fourth chairman of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare since it was organized under direction of the constitution of 1868, and succeeded to the direction of its activities in October, 1904, after thirteen years' experience as a board member.

He witnessed the reorganization of the old Board of Public Charities into the organization of today when the 1917 General Assembly re-vamped North Carolina's program to allow for expansion into the numerous activities supervised today by the state board.

The conceptions of Mr. Blair and his associates concerning state responsibility toward the unfortunate have passed from adolescence toward maturity by the experience of a half-century; and having grown to manhood, represent the foundations upon which the social and economic lives of North Carolinians of the next century will be based.



ALEXANDER WORTH McALISTER has been a member of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare for almost a quarter of a century. Twenty-four years ago he succeeded his father on the board in December, 1916, and thus entered on an active official career in welfare work.

Mr. McAlister is known as the father of North Carolina's county unit welfare system. Before his appointment to the board, as president of the North Carolina Conference for Social Service 1915-1916 he had been in correspondence with persons of recognized authority in other states on the development of a suitable plan for North Carolina, and after his appointment the 1917 General Assembly authorized the present county unit system of state-supervised, local administration of North Carolina's care of its unfortunate.

Counties having as much as 32,000 population were required to set up regular welfare departments, while superintendents of schools were charged with part-time welfare duties in the smaller counties. This was the beginning from which grew the full-time departments in every county in the state following the passage of social security legislation.

Mr. McAlister was interested in the passage of the child labor and the juvenile court laws, the mother's aid and the parole legislation, and prison reforms that brought about a vast modernization of the state's methods of caring for its law offenders.

In all his activities he brought civic clubs and community organizations into the fights for better social legislation, for the establishment of training schools and for the opening of institutions for the defectives. He worked not alone, but as a foreman in marshalling private activities and public thought to accomplish the welfare plan North Carolina has today.





N.C. SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Photo by Weico H.
Black Mt. N.C.

INTRODUCTION

In the following pages there is a detailed accounting of the business of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare covering the biennial period July 1, 1938-June 30, 1940. It has been compiled for the information of the Governor, the legislature and for the tax supporters of the state generally. Appropriations were made to the state board to administer the public welfare program in the state and as trustees of the funds, the board, through its staff members, has set forth somewhat in detail the activities of the various divisions in justification of its biennial expenditures. Public service, it is recognized, is regarded as a public trust. In attempting to meet human needs those who are engaged in public welfare work have been entrusted with a grave responsibility.

The dominant slogan of modern social work is service, but it must be a balanced service; that is, it must be service adapted to meet community needs. Social work, it must be recognized, is only one of a number of welfare activities under public direction and the place of our agency in the whole public structure should be thoroughly understood.

With the multiplicity of social agencies today operating at the various levels of government there is a need for clearance and coordination; otherwise, services to those of our people who are in need, will be unrelated and perhaps duplicated by the various agencies in the field. As Fred Hoehler, director of the American Public Welfare Association, points out, "there is a definite need to organize every function which looks to public funds for support, which calls for large resources of personnel. . . . We need to do the necessary things in the soundest and the simplest and in the least wasteful way possible. Public welfare organizations, therefore, should be properly directed and staffed with the best personnel it is possible to obtain at federal, state and local levels."

The Social Security Act as amended August 10, 1939, required that the state public assistance agencies must include, after January 1, 1940, a provision for methods relating to the establishment of personnel standards on a merit basis for a merit system of personnel administration. A draft rule was therefore issued by the Social Security Board on November 13, 1939, to all state welfare departments, the standards included therein representing the minimum requirements

of the Social Security Board with respect to personnel administration in state agencies. Since January 1, 1940, the North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare has submitted a merit system plan to the federal agency, setting forth rules and regulations for a merit system in conformity with the Social Security Board's draft rule. Classification and compensation plans which constitute a part of the merit system have been formulated by a committee from the staff in consultation with a technical adviser from the Society Security Board. A merit system council has been appointed, composed of three public-spirited citizens of recognized standing and of known interest in the improvement of public administration and in the impartial selection of efficient government personnel. One of the main functions of the council will be to establish general policies for the administration of merit examinations. They also have the responsibility for recommending the appointment by the state agency of the merit system supervisor.

Merit examinations under the above conditions will be held for state and local employees engaged in public assistance and child welfare services in the late fall of 1940, according to present plans.

On the basis of the North Carolina Old Age Assistance and Aid to Dependent Children Act "the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, through the Commissioner of Welfare as the executive head of the department, is hereby empowered to organize the department into such bureaus and divisions as may be deemed advisable, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, in order that the work of the entire department shall be coördinated on an efficiency basis and duplication of effort may be avoided."

Every effort has been made in the interest of economy and efficiency to integrate the newer services—public assistance, referral and certification services in connection with WPA, CCC, NYA, and surplus commodities—with the older services that had been established a number of years prior to the initiation of the social security program. The field social work supervisors, for instance, serve as representatives for the various divisions within the department, thus coördinating the work on the local level. The auditing division, established in 1937 at the time the public assistance program was established, serves the entire department through a centralized accounting system, which operates in conformity with the regulations and requirements of the state Budget Bureau. The statistical unit which came into existence when certifying services in connection with the various federal programs became the responsibility of the state board,

and was expanded with the advent of public assistance, likewise serves the whole department in whatever capacity the work of the functional divisions indicates.

Through the information service set up by the state board, there has been an excellent and most effective interpretation of the various welfare activities under the board's direction. This has been accomplished through the routine channel of regular news releases, radio talks, the monthly *Public Welfare News*, and exhibits at the annual State Fair. In view of the fact, for instance, that approximately \$6,000,000 of federal, state and local funds is expended under the board's direction, it feels very definitely that the public is entitled to know how that money is spent.

One activity that, when complete, will add greatly to the efficiency of operation of the state office is the project begun in the fall of 1939 to establish a central filing unit to replace seven independent filing systems developed in the course of years. This WPA-aided operation will cover approximately 200,000 cases representing twenty years of department activity from 1919 to 1939, with the cases being filed and cross-indexed according to a standard system to promote speedy, efficient and accurate handling.

In addition, about 25,000 records of the state board from its inception in 1869 to 1919 will be prepared for proper filing. Not a normal activity of the department because no budgetary funds were provided for the work, the assistance of the Work Projects Administration was necessary. The project consequently has given employment to approximately ten needy, educational, professional and clerical workers for more than a year.

Because of cramped quarters and lack of adequate room for a central filing system, it was a physical impossibility to set up this vast and much-needed improvement until the staff offices were moved into consolidated quarters in a new office building in December, 1938.

The present quarters embracing nearly the whole of the fifth floor of the largest state office building represent the fourth home of the department since it was established. During the years following the legislature of 1869 when the work of the department was handled entirely by the secretary to the old Board of Public Charities, office space was allotted in the Capitol. Even after reorganization of the old board into the present State Board of Charities and Public Welfare by the 1917 General Assembly to provide for a commissioner to direct the administrative work of the department, the Capitol still provided office space for four years until the first move in December, 1921.

This change placed the department on the third floor of the brick building formerly standing at the head of Fayetteville Street on part of the site now occupied by the building housing the Supreme Court and department of justice. This was the site of Peter Casso's famous inn of Raleigh's first days as the capital of North Carolina.

Five years later, in the early fall of 1926, the department moved into the building provided for the department of agriculture where it stayed for twelve years, the longest time it has occupied any quarters since leaving the capitol building.

When the social security program came into North Carolina the work of the department was expanded to such an extent that space was required in five different buildings located in the Raleigh business district. It was only with the final move into the present quarters in December 1938, that the various divisions of the expanded department were brought together into efficient working space that had so long been needed.

Preparation for the country's national defense requires coöperative effort with unity of purpose throughout the country, and in the national emergency the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare stands ready with its entire organization to bear any share of the work in North Carolina that may in the future be assigned to its respective fields of activity. The nation must have strong military and naval forces, adequately trained and equipped; yet it must be realized that the economic, physical, spiritual and social well-being of the people as a whole is really its first line of defense. Without these a 'total defense' cannot be built. It is necessary that the state board look forward to a continuing operation of its program of aiding North Carolina's poor, unfortunate and orphan called for by the North Carolina Constitution.

Should an advisory council for state defense at any subsequent time require its assistance, the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, along with other state agencies, is in a position to coöperate fully in any coördination activities needed to bring the general defense measures in working harmony with existing or future programs to guard the people of the state from the uncertainties of want and discrepancies of social welfare.

MRS. W. T. BOST,
Commissioner.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE BIENNIUM

J. A. STEWART, Auditor

STATE BOARD

| | <i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1939</i> | <i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1940</i> |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Salaries and wages..... | \$30,996.00 | \$34,221.66 |
| Supplies and materials..... | 581.90 | 531.32 |
| Postage, telephone and telegraph..... | 1,527.18 | 1,542.87 |
| Travel expense | 3,932.94 | 3,909.95 |
| Printing | 941.41 | 626.29 |
| Repairs | 41.27 | 35.93 |
| General expense | 78.40 | 69.60 |
| Equipment | 472.41 | 499.79 |
| Psychological service | | 52.50 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$38,571.51 | \$41,489.91 |
| Less estimated receipts..... | 356.67 | 2,406.64 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$38,214.84 | \$39,083.27 |

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE AND AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN ADMINISTRATION

| | <i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1939</i> | <i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1940</i> |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Salaries and wages..... | \$58,888.29 | \$58,304.67 |
| Supplies and materials..... | 2,765.83 | 2,797.54 |
| Postage, telephone and telegraph..... | 3,807.89 | 4,399.90 |
| Printing | 3,821.17 | 1,978.00 |
| Travel expense | 10,261.57 | 7,767.96 |
| Rents and lights..... | 1,168.13 | |
| General expense | 400.77 | 86.76 |
| Equipment | 3,466.84 | 499.76 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$84,580.49 | \$75,834.59 |
| Less estimated receipts..... | 11,350.00 | 14,550.00 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total | \$73,230.49 | \$61,284.59 |

SURPLUS COMMODITY DISTRIBUTION

| | <i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1939</i> | <i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1940</i> |
|--|--|--|
| Salaries and wages..... | \$20,560.00 | \$15,771.68 |
| Office supplies | 555.50 | 410.61 |
| Packing supplies | 2,555.79 | 5,285.50 |
| Postage, telephone, telegraph and lights | 2,006.88 | 2,291.25 |
| Travel expense | 5,579.14 | 3,886.82 |
| Freight & express..... | 180.80 | 208.66 |
| Printing | 894.09 | 970.79 |
| Motor vehicle operation..... | 11,379.90 | 12,841.69 |
| Equipment | 54.81 | 1,273.14 |
| Purchase of trucks—special appropriation | | 7,994.47 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$43,766.91 | \$50,934.61 |
| Less estimated receipts..... | 1,826.85 | 4,364.54 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$41,940.14 | \$46,570.07 |

CERTIFYING SERVICE

| | <i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1939</i> | <i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1940</i> |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| Salaries and wages..... | \$ 24,042.33 | \$ 17,441.33 |
| Supplies and materials..... | 407.60 | 346.68 |
| Postage, telephone and telegraph..... | 957.34 | 1,307.73 |
| Travel expense | 9,681.92 | 6,423.34 |
| Printing | 244.39 | 174.54 |
| General expense | 29.85 | 34.64 |
| Equipment | 299.57 | 49.60 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$ 35,663.00 | \$ 25,777.86 |
| Total requirements | 202,581.91 | 194,036.97 |
| Less estimated receipts..... | 13,533.52 | 21,321.18 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$189,048.39 | \$172,715.79 |

SUMMARY BY OBJECTS

| | <i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1939</i> | <i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1940</i> |
|---|--|--|
| Salaries and wages..... | \$134,486.62 | \$125,739.34 |
| Supplies and materials..... | 6,866.62 | 9,371.65 |
| Postage, telephone and telegraph, freight, express and lights..... | 8,480.09 | 9,750.41 |
| Travel expense | 29,176.68 | 21,667.07 |
| Printing | 5,901.06 | 3,749.62 |
| Motor vehicle operation..... | 11,379.90 | 12,841.69 |
| Repairs | 41.27 | 35.93 |
| General expense | 1,956.04 | 564.50 |
| Equipment | 4,293.63 | 10,316.76 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$202,581.91 | \$194,036.97 |

CARE DEPENDENT CHILDREN

| | <i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1939</i> | <i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1940</i> |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| Care Dependent Children..... | \$ 7,491.52 | \$ 7,311.36 |
| <i>Federal—State</i> | | |
| Salaries | \$ 2,044.67 | \$ 215.00 |
| Rent | 360.00 | ..... |

EUGENICS BOARD OF NORTH CAROLINA

| | <i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1939</i> | <i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1940</i> |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| Salary—secretary | \$ 330.00 | ..... |
| Salary—stenographer | 1,260.00 | \$ 1,260.00 |
| Supplies and materials..... | 24.51 | 39.87 |
| Postage | 7.46 | 85.44 |
| Telephone and telegraph..... | 6.75 | 9.98 |
| Printing forms, etc..... | 10.55 | 39.27 |
| Printing bulletins | 47.15 | ..... |
| Subscriptions and dues..... | 6.00 | 5.00 |
| Equipment | 93.31 | 54.39 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$ 1,785.73 | \$ 1,493.95 |

ROSENWALD FUND

| | <i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1939</i> | <i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1940</i> |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Rosenwald Fund | \$..... | \$ 168.00 |

CHILD WELFARE SERVICE—FEDERAL FUNDS

| <i>Division Child Welfare—County</i> | <i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1939</i> | <i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1940</i> |
|--|--|--|
| Salaries and wages..... | \$29,526.90 | \$24,710.91 |
| Travel expense | 9,261.80 | 1,634.58 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$38,788.70 | \$26,345.49 |
| <i>Division Child Welfare—State</i> | | |
| Salaries and wages..... | \$10,388.33 | \$11,594.59 |
| Supplies and materials..... | 69.62 | 83.83 |
| Telephone and telegraph..... | 217.34 | 218.07 |
| Postage | 125.00 | 141.00 |
| Travel expense | 2,987.65 | 3,059.57 |
| Printing | 23.55 | 28.26 |
| Repairs | 17.74 | 14.57 |
| Equipment | 46.75 | 50.00 |
| Books and periodicals..... | 116.59 | 95.39 |
| Training service | 1,620.33 | 1,781.83 |
| Travel for Advisory Commission..... | 228.76 | 134.36 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$15,841.66 | \$17,201.47 |
| <i>Division Mental Hygiene</i> | | |
| Salaries and wages..... | \$ 2,408.33 | \$ 7,141.08 |
| Travel expense | 411.06 | 1,547.35 |
| Supplies | 84.02 | 445.59 |
| Equipment | 197.27 | ..... |
| Telephone and telegraph..... | ..... | 11.07 |
| Printing ..... | ..... | 6.30 |
| Postage ..... | ..... | 16.50 |
| Repairs ..... | ..... | 10.72 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$ 3,100.68 | \$ 9,178.61 |
| <i>Division Institutions and Corrections</i> | | |
| Salaries and wages..... | \$ 2,555.00 | \$ 1,500.00 |
| Travel expense | 179.37 | 37.40 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$ 2,734.37 | \$ 1,537.40 |
| Total | \$60,465.41 | \$54,262.97 |

FIELD SOCIAL WORK SERVICE

R. EUGENE BROWN

Assistant to the Commissioner

and

Director of Field Social Work Service

In January 1936 the field social work service of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare was established for the purpose of serving as general staff for all divisions and services of the state office in their relationships with the county departments of public welfare. The field staff which originally consisted of five field social work representatives was increased as the state board and the county departments of public welfare were given additional responsibilities. From July 1, 1937, through June 30, 1939, the counties of the state were divided among ten field representatives. Effective July 1, 1939, funds were available for only eight field representatives, the average number on the staff from that time until June 30, 1940. The eight field representatives and the counties assigned to each as of this date are as follows:*

Miss Victoria Bell: Buncombe, Clay, Cherokee, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Madison, Polk, Swain, Transylvania, and Yancey.

Mr. Wade N. Cashion: Alamance, Durham, Forsyth, Gaston, Guilford, Mecklenburg, Moore, Randolph, Rockingham, and Rowan.

Mr. H. D. Farrell: Bertie, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Edgecombe, Johnston, Nash, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Wake, Wayne, and Wilson.

Mr. S. J. Hawkins: Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, and Scotland.

Miss Nancy Jones: Anson, Cabarrus, Catawba, Davie, Davidson, Iredell, Lincoln, Montgomery, Stanly, Stokes, Union, and Yadkin.

Mr. Wallace H. Kuralt: Beaufort, Carteret, Craven, Duplin, Greene, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, Pamlico, Pitt, Tyrrell, and Washington.

* One additional field social work representative was added July 1, 1940.

Miss Ada McRackan: Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Burke, Caldwell, Cleveland, McDowell, Mitchell, Rutherford, Surry, Watauga, and Wilkes.

Mrs. W. F. Wilson: Caswell, Chatham, Franklin, Gates, Granville, Halifax, Hertford, Lee, Northampton, Orange, Person, Vance, and Warren.

STATE OFFICE AND FIELD SERVICE

The members of the field social work service have been made directly responsible to the administrative office of the state board in order that they might be in a better position administratively to represent to the counties all divisions and services of the state office. The assistant to the commissioner was made director of this service and as director of field social work service it is his responsibility under the direction of the commissioner to give coördinating direction to the work of the field social work representatives, who are under the functional supervision of the directors of divisions and services in their respective fields.

Responsibilities of Director of Field Service

It is, therefore, the responsibility of the director of field service to plan the work of the field representatives with the directors of the divisions and services in order that their time and efforts may be utilized in the interest of the over-all program of public welfare and that due emphasis may be given to specific phases of the program at the appropriate time. To this end and that the field representatives may be kept informed of new plans, policies and procedures, the director of field service plans, and conducts in coöperation with the directors of divisions and services, periodic conferences of the field representatives in the state office for the discussion of plans, policies, procedures and problems; provides methods of clearance for the benefit of the state office staff and the field representatives on communications between the state office and the county departments of public welfare, between the state office and field representatives, and between the field representatives and the county departments of public welfare. Incidentally, it may be of interest to know that an average of more than 2,000 pieces of mail passed through the clearing house each month.

It is also the responsibility of the director of field service to have individual and group conferences with field representatives for the purpose of reviewing and planning work; discussing general problems of supervision, policies, and procedures; for the purpose of evaluating their work and the progress of the work in their respective territories;

for the purpose of developing the types of reports which will be most helpful to the state office and the counties which the reports concern. Other responsibilities are of studying and evaluating reports of field representatives and presenting to the commissioner and the directors of divisions and services developments in the counties as they are reported by field representatives in their reports or in group and individual conferences; and the assignment of territories to field representatives with a view to obtaining the best results possible with a limited staff.

Responsibilities of Field Social Work Representatives

In general, then, it may be stated that the function of the field representatives, under the coördinating direction of the director of field service and under the functional supervision of the directors of divisions and services of the state board, is to develop and coördinate in an assigned group of counties the various phases of the public welfare program to the end that each county department of public welfare may meet the needs of the people within the limitations, laws, rules and regulations.

The field representatives are carrying out this function by:

- Making frequent planned or special visits to the county departments for the purpose of exercising general developmental supervision through conferences and consultations with the county superintendents.

- Participating and assisting in the public welfare staff development program particularly as it relates to the county staffs.

- Meeting periodically with the superintendent and his case work staff for the purpose of studying policies and procedures and case work techniques.

- Reviewing case records from time to time in helping the county superintendent evaluate the work of the department.

- Interpreting state policies and procedures and advising on their application.

- Providing information and guidance in the use of available resources and consultant services.

- Consulting with the superintendents in the selection and placement of personnel and in the annual preparation of county welfare budgets.

- Meeting with county boards of public welfare and county commissioners in company with the superintendent.

- Holding group meetings with county superintendents for the purpose of interpreting policies and procedures and studying common problems.

- Interpreting the needs and problems of the county departments to the state office and conferring with members of the state office staff on problems, policies and procedures.

- Making periodic progress reports and occasional comprehensive reports to the state office on the operation and progress of the various phases of the public welfare program in the counties.

Conferring with representatives of other agencies which depend upon the county welfare departments for the local operation of their programs, or which serve as resources to the county department.

The field representative is also responsible for holding local hearings on old age assistance and aid to dependent children appeals and making reports on such hearings to the State Board of Allotments and Appeal. He is also called upon from time to time to make investigations of complaints.

During the past two years 71 requests for appeal were referred to the field representatives. In conferences with the superintendents and clients 27 of these were disposed of satisfactorily without holding formal hearings. In the other 44 instances hearings were held by the field representatives and written reports were filed with the State Board of Allotments and Appeal for action.

DEVELOPMENTAL SUPERVISION AS A FUNCTION OF THE FIELD REPRESENTATIVE

In describing the work of the field representative it was stated that visits are made to the county departments for the purpose of "exercising general developmental supervision." The position of a state field social work representative is a supervisory position and one of the most responsible supervisory positions. Because of this fact and because there is considerable misapprehension in regard to its meaning and its use in public welfare administration, a brief discussion of the subject is most appropriate here. Much has been written on the subject as a social work process but only recently has it been discussed as an administrative process which both implements the smooth flow of agency work and contributes to staff development; or, we might say which contributes to staff development thus implementing a smooth flow of agency work. Our understanding of the subject will be increased if we stop to analyze the terms, *developmental*, *supervision*, and *process*.

Process has been defined as a systematic series of actions directed to some end; *supervision*, as the act of overseeing a process during performance or merely superintending, having oversight and direction of; and *developmental*, having the nature of bringing out latent capacities, or of bringing capacities to a more mature state, or fostering growth. Thus we might say that a developmental supervisory process is any systematic or planned series of actions performed by a worker under the oversight or direction of another person in a manner which brings out latent capacities or brings them to a more mature state in

the worker, and directed to the end that the work in hand may be done more effectively and that from the present experience the worker will be better able to meet future situations and problems with a more effectively organized personal strength.

Dictionary definitions, however, frequently do not adequately describe terms which have come to have special meaning through usage. "Supervision," for instance, with usage has become a technical term in social work which connotes the function of teaching or training as well as that of overseeing. Therefore, supervision, as an administrative process in public welfare or social work, in addition to having the derivative meaning, "to have general oversight of," must in its application be directed toward the development and use of knowledge and skills by the agency staff in the performance of the job. The adjective "developmental" is being used now to give additional emphasis to the meaning which supervision has come to have with usage. The supervisory process, therefore, is not limited to case work practice, and it is not overstating the case to say it is indispensable in the performance of the functions of every person who serves in an administrative, executive, or supervisory capacity. Exercising supervision does not mean merely giving approval or disapproval, checking forms and procedures to see that rules are followed, assigning work or keeping a check on expenditures, but the more important responsibility of giving help in such a manner that the individual worker is left free, not to do as he pleases, but to exercise and develop initiative and skills which enable him to perform effectively the work which is assigned.

In analyzing the work done by the field social work representatives during the past two years the most essential things to know are not that a time study made during the month of March, 1940, indicated that they spent approximately 53 per cent of their time conferring with county superintendents and local boards on problems of administering old age assistance and aid to dependent children, 22 per cent on WPA referral problems and so through the various items covered by the study; that the state office received from each field representative a report on each of his counties at least once a quarter, that he visited each county at least once a month or that he filed his work reports and expense accounts regularly and in accordance with requirements. Important as these may be it is much more important to know how and wherein he measured up to his responsibilities as representative of the state agency and as professional helper to the county departments of public welfare. It is well to remember in this connection that giving supervision is not superimposing, and that supervision is a two-way

process in which there is opportunity for both parties to learn and grow. For instance, an evaluation of an individual's performance is practically worthless so long as it is merely the thinking of the supervisor, and it becomes worth while only when the supervisor and the individual whose performance is being evaluated can sit down together and share their thinking. In this situation the supervisor will have an opportunity to consider critically his own performance, learn the wisdom of always reserving judgment, and of being objective in the sense of not permitting personal feelings to affect one's sense of justice. It is frequently difficult to accept this sort of help because it is difficult for one to admit and to face his weaknesses although it is an important part of developmental supervision.

SOME FACTORS WHICH INFLUENCE EFFECTIVENESS OF FIELD SUPERVISION

There are, of course, numerous factors which influence the effectiveness of developmental supervision. If the field representative is to use successfully his leadership function, he must have "a belief in people as individuals; patience and sympathy with the shortcomings of human nature; a conviction that scrupulously fair, honest, and direct dealing with individuals is the one method which will best serve them; an open mind and an unemotional approach to the individual problem."¹ The field representative must also have acquired a breadth of knowledge and skills in working with people, tact and resourcefulness in meeting situations; an understanding of public welfare laws, and resources and services available through public and private channels and their use in case work practice and public welfare administration; and an understanding of social case work, public welfare administration, and field supervision.

However, it makes no difference how well-equipped a field representative may be, effective help cannot be given unless his help is wanted, or unless there is a recognition of a need for help and willingness to ask for the sort of help that is needed. Therefore, it appears that the superintendent of public welfare may be using the field service to the best advantage when he presents directly and frankly agency problems not with the expectation that the field representative will make decisions for him, but that out of the objectivity which he should be able to bring to the problem plus his understanding of the limitations under which the local department works and his knowledge of policies and procedures, and an understanding of similar problems

¹ Gardner, Mary L., *Some Factors in State Supervision for a Public Assistance Agency*, Social Security Bulletin, vol. 2, no. 8.

presented in other counties and how they are met there, the superintendent will be able to make his own decisions in a more effective manner.

Another factor which influences the effectiveness of the state field service is the size of the territories to be covered. With only eight field representatives, 100 counties to be covered, and contacts with state office to be maintained, it is obvious that the amount of time a field representative can give to one county is limited. Careful study of the situation reveals that with 12 or 13 counties each, a field representative is able to give only 45 or 50 per cent of his time to actual work with county staffs, which means that on the average he is able to give each county only six hours a month. If emergency situations arise in a few counties, the few must of necessity receive more of his time, leaving very little for regular work with the other counties. Office work, such as reading mail, bulletins and other material received from the state office, planning work, writing letters; and writing reports requires from 15 to 20 per cent of his time. Travel which consumes on the average 20 to 30 per cent of the field representative's time must frequently be done before and after office hours. Conferences in the state office and conferences with representatives of other agencies require 15 to 18 per cent of his time.

A staff of twelve field representatives with eight or nine counties each would make it possible for each field representative to cut down the amount of time consumed in travel, thereby making it possible to give each county more of his time. It should be possible for a field representative to spend one day twice a month in each county instead of only about six hours.

The field social work service has served to bring the state and county departments of public welfare closer together and to keep the main objectives of the public welfare program in the foreground.

These objectives may be summed up in the statement that whatever assistance or service the public welfare agencies give to people it should be given in such a manner as to conserve and develop rather than to diminish the individual's own ability and right to help himself.



DIVISIONS

Child Welfare

Public Assistance

Case Work Training and Family Rehabilitation

Mental Hygiene

Institutions and Corrections

DIVISIONS

One Million

Five Hundred

One Thousand and Five Hundred

Three Hundred

Two Hundred and Fifty

DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE

LILY E. MITCHELL, *Director*

In the report for the biennium of 1936-38, the work of this division was defined as "emphasis on responsibility for (1) care of children outside their homes or in substitute or foster homes (2) special case-work service to children who, though living with their families, present personality and behavior problems; (3) improvement and enlargement of facilities for foster care; and (4) joining forces with all agencies in the children's field in a sincere, coöperative effort to determine what group of children in the state are most neglected by both the public and the private children's agencies and how the child welfare program can be adapted to care for their needs."

During the biennium of 1938-40, the work of the division centered in the above four areas, and this report will summarize or record some results.

In the state advisory child welfare committee the total program has been discussed and thinking clarified on problematical situations. Through the work of the committee on the child, North Carolina Conference for Social Service, and the legislative committees of the State Association of Clerks of Court and State Association of Superintendents of Public Welfare, the adoption and illegitimacy laws, as well as the law regulating separation of infant from mother, were further strengthened and clarified through amendments. The two legislative committees collaborated in the drafting of blanks used in the adoption and separation procedures.

Several members of the division staff have served on important departmental committees. The director of the division is the chairman of the committee on filing, the project of which is described in the commissioner's report.

Two of the case consultants at two different periods have had educational leave of several months each during which they attended schools of social work. Two of the case consultants attended a seminar course in the summer of 1938, the director of the division a seminar course in the summer of 1939, and the supervisor of the special child welfare services area in June 1940.

All members of the staff attended various social service conferences held within the state during the biennium, and in 1939 several members attended national and regional conferences. Members of the staff

have also attended a few sessions of the annual institute for orphanage workers conducted each summer by Duke University under the auspices of the Tri-State Orphanage Conference. This institute is an outstanding service to the private agencies in the state.

The division as a whole compiled a *Manual of Procedure and State-wide Resources in Casework* for use by county departments of public welfare and private children's agencies in the state.

SERVICE TO PRIVATE AGENCIES

Orphanages and Other Child-Caring Institutions

The work of the consultant for children's institutions and agencies during the biennium indicates a changing emphasis in type of service sought by and given to children's agencies. In the past the emphasis has been on adequate physical care and protection of children, but as the standards of group care attained by all but a few institutions have been developed beyond the safe minimum, more attention is being given to the individual child's problems and the relationship of the institution's staff to the child. Therefore, the chief help now being requested of the consultant is in the nature of casework guidance and plan on the basis of the total child welfare program in the state. Conferences with various superintendents have resulted in a pooling of ideas on such typical problems as the following:

1. Behavior problems. A great many of these are presented by children of limited intelligence who have gone as far in school as they are able and are beginning to seek attention in anti-social ways. These children need to be trained in manual arts but neither the public school nor many of the orphanages are equipped to give this type child the training he is able to accept. This child requires a great deal of skillful understanding in order that he may not feel inadequate and resentful because he is not able to compete with the group mentally. Resources available to give this child a feeling of success in other fields are discussed.
2. A number of superintendents are beginning to find that not all children profit by group care and show by various behavior difficulties that they need more individual attention. The entire child welfare program is discussed and frequently other plans are made for this type of child.
3. More and more the orphanage executives are evaluating more carefully the type of cases for which they should be responsible and those that the counties should retain, helping through aid to dependent children fund. The child's needs are becoming the deciding factor as to the type of care planned for him.
4. Guidance is often sought from the consultant on matters of making physical improvements and in planning new, more modern cottages. The superintendents are aware of the value of making these changes in order to give the children in the cottages more modern equipment such as individual

lockers, different wall paper and furnishings for each room, and more home-like living rooms and dining rooms.

5. Discussions are frequently held concerning the value of selecting cottage mothers who can best understand the individual child and his limitations which are due to lack of opportunities in his early environment. Staff education is suggested through more interesting staff meetings and attendance at conferences on child welfare.
6. Various administrative functions are brought up from time to time. Some of these include (a) means of financing various projects, (b) relationships between superintendent and staff, superintendent and children, staff and children, and superintendent and county departments of public welfare throughout the state.
7. The consultant rarely has a conference with any superintendent without touching on the subject of teaching children to grow up through gradually giving them more responsibility; teaching them to handle money and making it possible for them to have sufficient outside contacts to make good placement possible when the time comes for them to leave the institution.

In the winter of 1939 a conference for caseworkers of orphanages and members of the staff of the division of child welfare was held in Raleigh for the purpose of clarifying relationships and more completely coördinating respective services of the public and private agencies.

For each year of the biennium the superintendents of the maternity homes of the state have held a conference in Greensboro, a central location, in order to discuss mutual problems and relationship to the child-placing and casework agencies. In these conferences the director of the division and the consultant on children's agencies participated.

During the winter of 1939, the director of the division collaborated with the director of the division of adult education, State Department of Public Instruction (since nursery schools which are laboratories for parent education are located in this division) in the development of a committee on standards and supervision in pre-school education. The State Department of Public Instruction is interested in the work of such a committee because of the nursery school program and the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare because of the day nursery program. In April 1939, through this committee a state-wide conference on standards was held. This conference was attended by representatives of kindergartens, nursery schools and day nurseries. This group decided it was interested in the general supervision of all pre-school education in the state through the department of public instruction. Therefore if an enabling bill is enacted by the General Assembly of North Carolina giving the State Department of Public Instruction responsibility for supervision of pre-school education, this

department will have the same relationship to the educational program of day nurseries that it has to the educational program of orphanages. The State Board of Charities and Public Welfare will continue of course to have its former relationship to the day nursery on the basis of child care.

CLASSIFICATION OF INSTITUTIONS ACCORDING TO LICENSE STATUS

The following tables give license status of institutions for the year 1939-40:

TABLE A. ORPHANAGES OWNED BY RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS EXEMPT FROM LICENSE BECAUSE OF PROPERTY VALUATION OF \$60,000.00 OR OVER

| INSTITUTIONS | Chief Executive Officer | Location | Date Founded | Capacity |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------|
| Alexander Home..... | Mrs. W. R. Loving..... | Charlotte..... | 1894 | 40 |
| Alexander Schools, Inc..... | W. E. Sweatt..... | Union Mills..... | 1925 | 231 |
| Appalachian School..... | Rev. P. W. Lambert..... | Penland..... | 1925 | 60 |
| Baptist Orphanage: | | | | |
| a. Mills Home..... | I. G. Greer..... | Thomasville..... | 1885 | 429 |
| b. Kennedy Home..... | R. H. Hough..... | Kinston..... | 1914 | 136 |
| Catholic Orphanage..... | Father J. A. Beshel..... | Nazareth..... | 1899 | 100 |
| *Children's Home, Inc..... | O. V. Woosley..... | Winston-Salem..... | 1909 | 415 |
| Christian Orphanage..... | Rev. Chas. D. Johnson..... | Elon College..... | 1904 | 150 |
| Falcon Orphanage..... | J. A. Culbreth..... | Falcon..... | 1909 | 50 |
| Free Will Baptist Orphanage..... | Rev. James A. Evans..... | Middlesex..... | 1920 | 75 |
| Grandfather Orphan's Home..... | Miss Jane Russell..... | Banner Elk..... | 1914 | 86 |
| *Methodist Orphanage..... | Rev. A. S. Barnes..... | Raleigh..... | 1899 | 300 |
| *Methodist Protestant Children's Home..... | Rev. A. G. Dixon..... | High Point..... | 1910 | 120 |
| Mountain Orphanage..... | Rev. J. H. Gruver..... | Black Mountain..... | 1904 | 65 |
| Nazareth Orphans' Home..... | Ray P. Lyerly..... | Rockwell..... | 1906 | 60 |
| Presbyterian Orphanage..... | Jos. B. Johnston..... | Barium Springs..... | 1891 | 320 |
| Thompson Orphanage..... | M. D. Whisnant..... | Charlotte..... | 1887 | 112 |

* Negotiations are being made for the transference of the children in the Methodist Protestant Home at High Point to the Children's Home at Winston-Salem and the Methodist Orphanage at Raleigh, such transference depending upon the area from which the children came. The merging of the population of the Methodist Protestant Children's Home with those of the other two institutions is incident to the union or merging of all branches of the Methodist Church.

TABLE B. ORPHANAGES OWNED BY FRATERNAL ORDERS EXEMPT FROM LICENSE BECAUSE OF PROPERTY VALUATION OF \$60,000.00 OR OVER

| INSTITUTIONS | Chief Executive Officer | Location | Date Founded | Capacity |
|--|-------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------|
| Colored Orphanage of N. C. | T. K. Borders..... | Oxford..... | 1883 | 200 |
| I. O. O. F. Home..... | W. C. Beaman..... | Goldsboro..... | 1892 | 150 |
| *Children's Home of N. C. J. O. U. A. M. | W. M. Shuford..... | Lexington..... | 1926 | 250 |
| Oxford Orphanage..... | Rev. C. K. Proctor..... | Oxford..... | 1872 | 330 |
| Pythian Home..... | D. W. Huggins..... | Clayton..... | 1910 | 60 |

* On February 1, 1940, the National Orphans' Home of the Junior Order United American Mechanics became the Children's Home of the North Carolina Junior Order United American Mechanics. Prior to that time the home was owned and operated by the National Council of the Junior Order United American Mechanics serving a national area, but when the state council of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, which is subordinate to the national council assumed ownership and control of the home, the policy was changed to serve North Carolina children only.

TABLE C. ORPHANAGES OWNED AND CONDUCTED BY AN INDIVIDUAL SUBJECT TO LICENSE BUT FAILING TO QUALIFY AND OPERATING ON PROBATION

| INSTITUTION | Chief Executive Officer | Location | Date Founded | Capacity |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------|
| Eliada Orphanage..... | Rev. L. B. Compton..... | Asheville..... | 1904 | 115 |

TABLE D. CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS OPERATED LOCALLY FOR CHILDREN OF COMMUNITY (COUNTY) SUBJECT TO LICENSE

1. Orphanages Licensed

| INSTITUTIONS | Chief Executive Officer | Location | Date Founded | Capacity |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------|
| Memorial Industrial School (Negro)..... | E. R. Garrett..... | Winston-Salem..... | 1900 | 90 |

2. Orphanages Licensed—On Probation

| INSTITUTIONS | Chief Executive Officer | Location | Date Founded | Capacity |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|--------------|----------|
| South Mountain Institute..... | C. L. Stoney..... | Nebo..... | 1919 | 54 |

3. Institutions for Temporary Care—Licensed

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------|----|
| Juvenile Relief Home..... | Mrs. M. F. Britz..... | Winston-Salem..... | 1923 | 18 |
| Wright Refuge..... | Mrs. Octavia Evans..... | Durham..... | 1922 | 45 |

4. Day Nurseries—Licensed

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|------|----|
| Bethlehem House (Negro)..... | Miss Marion Brincefield..... | Winston-Salem..... | 1927 | 45 |
| Charlotte Day Nursery..... | Miss Annie Ferguson..... | Charlotte..... | 1929 | 45 |
| Scarborough Day Nursery (Negro)... | Mrs. J. C. Scarborough..... | Durham..... | 1925 | 24 |

5. County Children's Homes for Temporary Care—Licensed

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|------|----|
| Buncombe County Children's Home. | Mrs. Emma Sams..... | Asheville..... | 1891 | 28 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|------|----|

6. County Children's Homes for Temporary Care—Failing to Qualify for License

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------|----|
| Wake County Detention Home..... | Mrs. W. E. Robbins..... | Raleigh..... | 1922 | 16 |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------|----|

**TABLE E. CONVALESCENT CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S HOME OPERATED
LOCALLY FOR CHILDREN OF WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA
SUBJECT TO LICENSE**

| INSTITUTION | Chief Executive Officer | Location | Date Founded | Capacity |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------|
| Asheville Orthopedic Home..... | Miss Annie F. Mercer..... | Asheville..... | 1939 | 20 |

POPULATION TABLES

The tables on population of institutions caring for dependent children, shown below, are based on the annual reports of the respective institutions for the years 1938 and 1939.

TABLE a. CHILDREN CARED FOR IN NORTH CAROLINA ORPHANAGES DURING THE YEAR 1938

| INSTITUTIONS | Total | Boys | Girls | Orphans | Half Orphans | | Parents Living |
|---|-------|-------|-------|---------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| | | | | | Mother Dead | Father Dead | |
| Alexander Home..... | 47 | 14 | 33 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 24 |
| Alexander Schools, Inc..... | 214 | 134 | 80 | 17 | 46 | 68 | 83 |
| Appalachian School (The)..... | 57 | 41 | 16 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 42 |
| Baptist Orphanage of N. C..... | 587 | 275 | 312 | 195 | 107 | 223 | 62 |
| Buncombe County Children's Home..... | 36 | 19 | 17 | 3 | 11 | 7 | 15 |
| Catholic Orphanage..... | | | | | | | |
| Children's Home, Inc..... | 402 | 208 | 194 | 108 | 141 | 115 | 38 |
| Children's Home of N. C. J. O. U. A. M..... | 227 | 98 | 129 | 30 | 0 | 197 | 0 |
| Christian Orphanage..... | 87 | 44 | 43 | 20 | 10 | 41 | 16 |
| Colored Orphanage of N. C..... | 153 | 109 | 44 | 74 | 27 | 45 | 7 |
| Falcon Orphanage..... | | | | | | | |
| Free Will Baptist Orphanage..... | 90 | 44 | 46 | 19 | 3 | 65 | 3 |
| Grandfather Orphans' Home..... | 80 | 32 | 48 | 15 | 25 | 30 | 10 |
| I. O. O. F. Home..... | 57 | 28 | 29 | 6 | 0 | 51 | 0 |
| Juvenile Relief Association, Inc..... | 12 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Memorial Industrial School (Negro)..... | 77 | 37 | 40 | 24 | 21 | 19 | 13 |
| Methodist Orphanage..... | 295 | 147 | 148 | 47 | 42 | 203 | 3 |
| Methodist Protestant Children's Home..... | 115 | 58 | 57 | 26 | 24 | 63 | 2 |
| Mountain Orphanage..... | 61 | 28 | 23 | 11 | 18 | 30 | 2 |
| *Nazareth Orphanage..... | | | | | | | |
| Oxford Orphanage..... | 351 | 171 | 180 | 60 | 43 | 242 | 6 |
| Presbyterian Orphans' Home..... | 313 | 157 | 156 | 50 | 110 | 122 | 31 |
| Pythian Orphanage..... | 36 | 24 | 12 | 7 | 0 | 28 | 1 |
| South Mountain Industrial Institute..... | 59 | 21 | 38 | 5 | 11 | 24 | 19 |
| Thompson Orphanage..... | 107 | 53 | 54 | 14 | 30 | 40 | 23 |
| Wright Refuge..... | 26 | 12 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 19 |
| Total..... | 3,489 | 1,763 | 1,716 | 745 | 683 | 1,637 | 424 |

* Report received too late for figures to be included.

Table b. CHILDREN CARED FOR IN NORTH CAROLINA ORPHANAGES DURING THE YEAR 1939

| INSTITUTIONS | Total | Boys | Girls | Orphans | Half Orphans | | Parents Living |
|---|-------|-------|-------|---------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| | | | | | Mother Dead | Father Dead | |
| Alexander Home..... | 40 | 13 | 27 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 24 |
| Alexander Schools, Inc..... | 221 | 127 | 94 | 23 | 49 | 54 | 95 |
| Appalachian School (The)..... | 49 | 33 | 16 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 36 |
| Baptist Orphanage of N. C..... | 583 | 277 | 306 | 186 | 124 | 212 | 61 |
| Buncombe County Children's Home..... | 22 | 9 | 13 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 10 |
| Catholic Orphanage..... | | | | | | | |
| Children's Home, Inc..... | 415 | 214 | 201 | 111 | 153 | 115 | 36 |
| Children's Home of N. C. J. O. U. A. M..... | 204 | 100 | 104 | 23 | 0 | 181 | 0 |
| Christian Orphanage..... | 78 | 42 | 36 | 18 | 11 | 33 | 16 |
| Colored Orphanage of N. C..... | 150 | 113 | 37 | 71 | 27 | 47 | 5 |
| Falcon Orphanage..... | | | | | | | |
| Free Will Baptist Orphanage..... | 91 | 44 | 47 | 18 | 5 | 68 | 0 |
| Grandfather Orphans' Home..... | 80 | 34 | 46 | 11 | 21 | 40 | 8 |
| I. O. O. F. Home..... | 47 | 26 | 21 | 6 | 0 | 41 | 0 |
| Juvenile Relief Association, Inc..... | 13 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| Memorial Industrial School (Negro)..... | 80 | 36 | 44 | 22 | 30 | 18 | 10 |
| Methodist Orphanage..... | 308 | 153 | 155 | 39 | 51 | 211 | 7 |
| Methodist Protestant Orphanage..... | 120 | 59 | 61 | 27 | 27 | 64 | 2 |
| Mountain Orphanage..... | 60 | 29 | 31 | 11 | 21 | 25 | 3 |
| *Nazareth Orphanage..... | | | | | | | |
| Oxford Orphanage..... | 350 | 170 | 180 | 51 | 41 | 250 | 8 |
| Presbyterian Orphans' Home..... | 316 | 157 | 159 | 50 | 114 | 116 | 36 |
| Pythian Orphanage..... | 47 | 26 | 21 | 7 | 9 | 28 | 3 |
| South Mountain Industrial Institute..... | 52 | 17 | 35 | 4 | 11 | 26 | 11 |
| Thompson Orphanage..... | 100 | 44 | 56 | 15 | 29 | 34 | 22 |
| Wright Refuge..... | 35 | 19 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 31 |
| Total..... | 3,461 | 1,750 | 1,711 | 704 | 742 | 1,585 | 430 |

* Report received too late for figures to be included.

TABLE c. AGES OF CHILDREN UNDER CARE

| INSTITUTIONS | Year Ending December 31, 1938 | | | | | Year Ending December 31, 1939 | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----|
| | Total | Under 1 Year | Between 1 and 2 Years | Between 2 and 6 Years | Over 12 Years | Over 21 Years | Total | Under 1 Year | Between 1 and 2 Years | Between 2 and 6 Years | Over 12 Years | Over 21 Years | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alexander Home..... | 52 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 34 | 4 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 31 | 9 | 0 |
| Alexander Schools, Inc..... | 344 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 83 | 244 | 360 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 89 | 251 | 13 |
| Appalachian School (The)..... | 80 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 75 | 2 | 81 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 78 | 1 | 0 |
| Baptist Orphanage of N. C..... | 650 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 291 | 347 | 648 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 203 | 427 | 1 |
| Buncombe County Children's Home..... | 77 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 37 | 35 | 59 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 23 | 28 | 0 |
| Catholic Orphanage..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children's Home, Inc..... | 451 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 188 | 216 | 464 | 0 | 1 | 35 | 178 | 246 | 4 |
| Children's Home of N. C. J. O. U. A. M..... | 241 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 81 | 157 | 209 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 54 | 152 | 0 |
| Christian Orphanage..... | 96 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 42 | 52 | 97 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 34 | 61 | 0 |
| Colored Orphanage of N. C..... | 165 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 64 | 97 | 174 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 57 | 112 | 0 |
| Falcon Orphanage..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Free Will Baptist Orphanage..... | 105 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 52 | 49 | 92 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 29 | 60 | 0 |
| Grandfather Orphans' Home..... | 93 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 42 | 42 | 97 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 44 | 46 | 1 |
| I. O. O. F. Home..... | 59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 42 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 19 | 39 | 0 |
| Juvenile Relief Association, Inc..... | 34 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 12 | 7 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Memorial Industrial School (Negro)..... | 91 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 35 | 44 | 91 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 38 | 43 | 1 |
| Methodist Orphanage..... | 340 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 145 | 177 | 338 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 117 | 203 | 8 |
| Methodist Protestant Orphanage..... | 126 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 45 | 76 | 132 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 40 | 84 | 0 |
| Mountain Orphanage..... | 73 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 45 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 54 | 0 |
| Nazareth Orphanage..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oxford Orphanage..... | 382 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 137 | 238 | 388 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 140 | 241 | 0 |
| Presbyterian Orphans' Home..... | 342 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 112 | 211 | 359 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 110 | 231 | 0 |
| Pythian Orphanage..... | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 23 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 33 | 0 |
| South Mountain Industrial Institute..... | 86 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 27 | 53 | 78 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 35 | 36 | 0 |
| Thompson Orphanage..... | 119 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 37 | 72 | 102 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 36 | 62 | 0 |
| Wright Refuge..... | 113 | 18 | 8 | 27 | 57 | 3 | 130 | 21 | 10 | 35 | 61 | 3 | 0 |

* Report received too late for figures to be included.

TABLE d. POPULATION MOVEMENT

| INSTITUTIONS | Year Ending December 31, 1938 | | | | | Year Ending December 31, 1939 | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| | Children in Institution Jan. 1, 1938 | Admissions During Year | Children Cared for During Yr. | Discharge | Children in Institution Dec. 31, 1938 | Children in Institution Jan. 1, 1939 | Admissions During Yr. | Children Cared for During Yr. | Discharge | Children in Institution Dec. 31, 1939 |
| Alexander Home..... | 47 | 5 | 52 | 14 | 38 | 40 | 9 | 49 | 12 | 37 |
| Alexander Schools, Inc..... | 214 | 130 | 344 | 123 | 221 | 221 | 139 | 360 | 122 | 238 |
| Appalachian School (The)..... | 57 | 23 | 80 | 31 | 49 | 49 | 32 | 81 | 26 | 55 |
| Baptist Orphanage of N. C..... | 587 | 63 | 650 | 67 | 583 | 583 | 65 | 648 | 77 | 571 |
| Buncombe County Children's Home..... | 36 | 41 | 77 | 55 | 22 | 22 | 37 | 59 | 41 | 18 |
| Catholic Orphanage..... | 402 | 49 | 451 | 36 | 415 | 415 | 49 | 464 | 61 | 403 |
| Children's Home, Inc..... | 227 | 14 | 241 | 37 | 204 | 204 | 5 | 209 | 52 | 157 |
| Children's Home of N. C. J. O. U. A. M..... | 87 | 9 | 96 | 18 | 78 | 78 | 18 | 96 | 17 | 79 |
| Christian Orphanage..... | 153 | 12 | 165 | 15 | 150 | 150 | 24 | 174 | 19 | 155 |
| Colored Orphanage of N. C..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Falcon Orphanage..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Free Will Baptist Orphanage..... | 90 | 15 | 105 | 14 | 91 | 91 | 1 | 92 | 10 | 82 |
| Grandfather Orphans' Home..... | 80 | 13 | 93 | 13 | 80 | 80 | 17 | 97 | 14 | 83 |
| I. O. F. Home..... | 57 | 2 | 59 | 12 | 47 | 47 | 13 | 60 | 10 | 50 |
| Juvenile Relief Association, Inc..... | 12 | 22 | 34 | 21 | 13 | 13 | 23 | 36 | 23 | 13 |
| Memorial Industrial School (Negro)..... | 77 | 14 | 91 | 11 | 80 | 80 | 11 | 91 | 6 | 85 |
| Methodist Orphanage..... | 295 | 45 | 340 | 32 | 308 | 308 | 30 | 338 | 46 | 292 |
| Methodist Protestant Orphanage..... | 115 | 11 | 126 | 6 | 120 | 120 | 12 | 132 | 10 | 122 |
| Mountain Orphanage..... | 61 | 12 | 73 | 13 | 60 | 60 | 12 | 72 | 15 | 57 |
| *Nazareth Orphanage..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oxford Orphanage..... | 351 | 31 | 382 | 32 | 350 | 350 | 38 | 388 | 56 | 332 |
| Presbyterian Orphans' Home..... | 313 | 29 | 342 | 26 | 316 | 316 | 43 | 359 | 43 | 316 |
| Pythian Orphanage..... | 36 | 1 | 37 | 5 | 32 | 32 | 15 | 47 | 2 | 42 |
| South Mountain Industrial Institute..... | 59 | 27 | 86 | 34 | 52 | 52 | 26 | 78 | 30 | 48 |
| Thompson Orphanage..... | 107 | 12 | 119 | 19 | 100 | 100 | 2 | 102 | 19 | 83 |
| Wright Refuge..... | 26 | 87 | 113 | 78 | 35 | 35 | 95 | 130 | 97 | 33 |

*Report received too late for figures to be included.

TABLE e. DISPOSITION OF CHILDREN DISCHARGED FROM INSTITUTIONS—YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1938

| INSTITUTIONS | Placed in Homes | Relatives or Parents | Colleges and Schools | To Work | Institutions for Delinquents | Caswell Training School | Ran Away | Died | Hospitals or Sanatoriums | Other Orphanages | Otherwise |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|------|--------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Alexander Home..... | 2 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Alexander Schools, Inc..... | 0 | 84 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 |
| Appalachian School (The)..... | 1 | 28 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| Baptist Orphanage of N. C..... | 7 | 40 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Buncombe County Children's Home Catholic Orphanage..... | 11 | 30 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Children's Home, Inc..... | 0 | 25 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Children's Home of N. C. J. O. U. A. M..... | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Christian Orphanage..... | 0 | 11 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Colored Orphanage of N. C..... | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Falcon Orphanage..... | 1 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Free Will Baptist Orphanage..... | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Grandfather Orphans' Home..... | 0 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| I. O. F. Home..... | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Juvenile Relief Association, Inc..... | 2 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Memorial Industrial School (Negro). Methodist Orphanage..... | 0 | 17 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Methodist Protestant Children's Home..... | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mountain Orphanage..... | 0 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| **Nazareth Orphanage..... | 2 | 17 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Oxford Orphanage..... | 0 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Presbyterian Orphans' Home..... | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pythian Orphanage..... | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| South Mountain Industrial In- stitute..... | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Thompson Orphanage..... | 0 | 13 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Wright Refuge..... | 0 | 62 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| Total..... | 27 | 469 | 42 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 110 |

* Placements made by Buncombe County juvenile court.

** Report received too late for figures to be included.

TABLE f. DISPOSITION OF CHILDREN DISCHARGED FROM INSTITUTIONS—YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1939

| INSTITUTIONS | Placed in Homes | Relatives or Parents | Colleges and Schools | To Work | Institutions for Delinquents | Caswell Training School | Ran Away | Died | Hospitals or Sanatoriums | Other Orphanages | Otherwise |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|--------|--------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Alexander Home..... | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Alexander Schools, Inc..... | 0 | 79 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 |
| Appalachian School (The)..... | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Baptist Orphanage of N. C..... | 7 | 34 | 15 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| *Buncombe County Children's Home, Catholic Orphanage..... | 20 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Children's Home, Inc..... | 0 | 29 | 13 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Children's Home of N. C. J. O. U. A. M..... | 0 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Christian Orphanage..... | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Colored Orphanage of N. C..... | 0 | 11 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Falcon Orphanage..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Free Will Baptist Orphanage..... | 1 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grandfather Orphans' Home..... | 0 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| I. O. O. F. Home..... | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Juvenile Relief Association, Inc. Memorial Industrial School (Negro) Methodist Orphanage..... | 0 0 0 | 4 14 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 1 | 1 2 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 1 29 |
| Methodist Protestant Children's Home..... | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mountain Orphanage..... | 0 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| **Nazareth Orphanage..... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oxford Orphanage..... | 0 | 25 | 7 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Presbyterian Orphans' Home..... | 0 | 12 | 4 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Pythian Orphanage..... | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| South Mountain Industrial In- stitute..... | 0 | 22 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Thompson Orphanage..... | 1 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Wright Refuge..... | 0 | 77 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| Total..... | 30 | 438 | 57 | 97 | 1 | 1 | 24 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 132 |

* Placements made by Buncombe County juvenile court.

** Report received too late for figures to be included.

New Institutions

The Asheville Orthopedic Home was licensed on July 14, 1939, to care for crippled children and has at present a maximum capacity of 20. In addition to meeting minimum requirements for a child-caring institution set up by the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, this institution must also comply with regulations of the State Board of Health relative to facilities for care of crippled children. The institution is the first of its type in the state, is well-equipped and is operated according to excellent standards.

Proposed Institutions

Inquiries: During the biennium a total of 16 inquiries relative to establishment of children's agencies were received. Two inquiries were re-activated from the previous biennium. The 16 inquiries were classified as follows: 2 maternity homes; 1 day nursery; 2 homes for crippled children; 3 homes for temporary care of children; 8 orphanages; total, 16.

Out of State Agencies Soliciting in North Carolina

Six substandard agencies from other states attempted to solicit funds in North Carolina during the past two years. Two of these agencies are located in Kentucky, one in Georgia, one in Tennessee, one in South Carolina and one in Virginia. When advised of the provisions of the North Carolina act regulating the soliciting of public aid by "charitable organizations, institutions or associations formed outside the State of North Carolina," none of these agencies filed the necessary application for a license or otherwise attempted to comply with the law, and apparently left the state. Two other out-of-state and standard agencies were licensed to solicit memberships in this state. The purpose of the act is protection of North Carolina agencies and citizens.

CHILD-PLACING AGENCIES**Intra-state**

In North Carolina child-placing is done by both public and private agencies. The juvenile court of each county is designated by law as the public child-placing agency. The superintendent of public welfare, who is the chief probation officer for the juvenile court, is usually requested by the court to make necessary placements. The actual placements may be made by a qualified case worker or a child welfare worker, a person with special training in this field, under direction of superintendent of public welfare. The private agencies must meet

certain standards and are required by law to have a license from the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare in order to operate.

Licensed Child-placing Agencies

There are two private children's agencies in the state licensed by the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare to do child-placing. They are:

CHILD PLACING AGENCIES LICENSED

| AGENCY | Chief Executive | Location | Date Founded |
|---|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Children's Service Bureau (Mecklenburg County)..... | Miss Helen Taylor..... | Charlotte..... | 1934 |
| N. C. Children's Home Society (State-wide)..... | J. J. Phoenix..... | Greensboro..... | 1903 |

TABLES SHOWING ACTIVITIES OF CHILD-PLACING AGENCIES

1. Children Served—Year Ending December 31, 1938

| AGENCY | Foster Homes | | | | Own Homes | | | | | Receiving Home | | | Total |
|--|--|-----------------------------|---|--|--|---|--|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|-------|
| | Children Under Supervision January 1, 1938 | Children Placed During Year | Children Discharged from Care During Year | Children Under Supervision December 31, 1938 | Children Under Supervision January 1, 1938 | Children Accepted for Supervision During Year | Children Discharged from Supervision During Year | Children Under Supervision December 31, 1938 | Children in Home January 1, 1938 | Children Admitted During Year | Children Discharged During Year | Children Under Supervision December 31, 1938 | |
| Children's Home Society of North Carolina----- | 265 | 97 | 104 | 258 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 105 | 104 | 7 | 473 |
| Children's Service Bureau----- | 43 | 58 | 34 | 67 | 56 | 64 | 73 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 370 |

2. Children Served—Year Ending December 31, 1939

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|-----|----|---|----|----|---|-----|
| Children's Home Society of North Carolina..... | 258 | 96 | 86 | 268 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 93 | 97 | 3 | 454 |
| Children's Service Bureau..... | 67 | 36 | 54 | 49 | 47 | 65 | 100 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 385 |

3. Caseload of Foster Homes—Year Ending December 31, 1938

| AGENCY | Active Foster Homes | | | | Foster Home Applications | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| | Homes Under Supervision Jan. 1, 1938 | Homes Placed Under Supervision During Year | Homes Withdrawn from Supervision During Year | Homes Under Supervision Dec. 31, 1938 | Applications Pending Jan. 1, 1938 | Applications Received During Year | Applications Approved During Year | Applications Rejected or Withdrawn During Year | Applications Pending Dec. 31, 1938 |
| Children's Home Society of North Carolina..... | 12 | 107 | 10 | 17 | 12 | 130 | 107 | 8 | 17 |
| Children's Service Bureau..... | 36 | 14 | 4 | 44 | 40 | 25 | 14 | 2 | 3 |

4. Caseload of Foster Homes—Year Ending December 31, 1939

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----|-----|----|----|----|-----|-----|---|----|
| Children's Home Society of North Carolina..... | 17 | 126 | 14 | 24 | 17 | 156 | 126 | 9 | 24 |
| Children's Service Bureau..... | 44 | 21 | 25 | 35 | 3 | 31 | 21 | 5 | 2 |

5. Disposition of Children Discharged by Agencies—Year Ending December 31, 1938

| AGENCY | Children Returned to Relatives | Legally Adopted | Attained Majority | Married | Referred to Another Agency | Died | Otherwise |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------|----------------------------|------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | |
| Children's Home Society of North Carolina..... | 0 | 88 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Children's Service Bureau..... | 20 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 97 |

6. Disposition of Children Discharged by Agencies—Year Ending December 31, 1939

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|---|----|---|-----|
| Children's Home Society of North Carolina..... | 1 | 68 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Children's Service Bureau..... | 28 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 145 |

Inter-state

It is a growing conviction among both public and private child-placing agencies that an agency should place its wards for adoption only in territory where it can give direct supervision. There are many instances of course where an agency might place wards in the homes of kin in another state in an effort to strengthen ties of the child's own or natural family. But placements in homes of non-kin in other states are much less frequent than formerly.

On the other hand, the trend to place dependent children in need of foster care in homes of eligible kin, whether within or without the state or agency's boundaries, has gained momentum with the advent of the aid to dependent children fund.

The following tables include placement referrals in homes of kin, as well as in adoptive homes, for all requests for interstate placement of children are referred to and through this division. The referrals for placement in homes of kin totaled 84 and in homes of non-kin 51. Most of the homes of kin investigated as possible placements for the 84 children were found not suitable.

| NUMBER CASES | Bringing Children Into State | Taking Children Out of State | Total |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| Approved..... | 18 | 11 | 29 |
| Disapproved by North Carolina..... | 46 | 4 | 50 |
| Disapproved by agency in other state..... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| No jurisdiction..... | 8 | 9 | 17 |
| Request withdrawn..... | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Pending..... | 27 | 3 | 30 |
| Totals..... | 104 | 31 | 135 |

The number of proposed importations were about $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as many as the number of proposed deportations, as the above figures indicate.

Placement of Refugee Children from European War Areas in North Carolina Homes

About two weeks before the close of the biennium, considerable interest was evidenced in several localities of the state in offering homes to European children, particularly those from the British Isles, for the period of the duration of the war between Germany and England. Part of the interest resulted from direct contact between citizens of England and their friends in the state for care for particular children; part was the result of activity of local committees for care of European children. Any foster placement of a dependent child in

North Carolina involves the state laws regulating child-placing and the importation of children, therefore tentative plans were made to investigate all aspects of the situation with due consideration for the total child welfare program in the state as well as for special work in behalf of refugee children.

MATERNITY HOMES

The function and program of the four maternity homes in the state are described in the report of the last biennium.

The following tables list maternity homes, capacity and license status for 1939-40 and statistics on population movements for the years 1938-39 and 1939-40:

| INSTITUTIONS | Superintendent | Location | Date Founded | Capacity | License Status |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------|----------------|
| Crittenton Home..... | Mrs. F. W. McGinnis.... | Charlotte..... | 1903 | 28 | Probational |
| Faith Cottage..... | Miss Christine Pratt.... | Asheville..... | 1902 | 17 | ----- |
| Greensboro Rest Cottage..... | Miss Elizabeth Andrews.. | Greensboro.... | 1903 | 15 | Probational |
| Salvation Army Maternity Home..... | Miss Myrtle Marshall.... | Durham..... | 1925 | 31 | Full License |

License withheld from Faith Cottage because there is no registered nurse on staff.

STATISTICS FROM MONTHLY REPORTS OF INSTITUTIONS

| INSTITUTIONS | Year Ending June 30, 1939 | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total No. Girls Listed by Month | Total No. Babies Listed by Month | Average No. Girls Cared for Per month | Average No. Babies Cared for Per Month | Total No. Girls Dying | Total No. Babies Dying* |
| Crittenton Home..... | 227 | 143 | 20-plus | 13 | 0 | 2 |
| Faith Cottage..... | 61 | 42 | 5 | 3-plus | 0 | 0 |
| Rest Cottage..... | 147 | 93 | 12-plus | 8-minus | 0 | 0 |
| Salvation Army Maternity Home..... | 370 | 199 | 31 | 16-plus | 0 | 6 |

* Causes of death listed are: "stillborn," "premature," "premature-hydrocephalus," "cause unknown."

| INSTITUTIONS | Year Ending June 30, 1939 | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Total No. Girls Listed by Month | Total No. Babies Listed by Month | Average No. Girls Cared for Per month | Average No. Babies Cared for Per Month | Total No. Girls Dying | Total No. Babies Dying* |
| Crittenton Home..... | 254 | 165 | 23 | 15 | 0 | 3 |
| Faith Cottage..... | 51 | 30 | 4-plus | 2-plus | 0 | 0 |
| Rest Cottage..... | 126 | 61 | 10-plus | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Salvation Army Maternity Home..... | 333 | 197 | 29-plus | 16-plus | 0 | 1 |

* Causes of death listed are: "premature," "stillborn," "hard delivery forceps," "marasmus and pyloric spasm," "stillborn-anencephalia monster," "bronchial pneumonia."

SERVICE TO COUNTY DEPARTMENTS OF PUBLIC WELFARE, JUVENILE COURTS AND COURTS OF ADOPTION (CLERKS OF SUPERIOR COURT)

Casework Service

The nature of the procedure in the handling of cases between the state and county agencies is referral and advisory. In the interstate placements of dependent children, however, the state board makes the final decision. The figures given in the table below show the type and number of cases referred by the county departments of public welfare, other state agencies, citizens or agencies in other states to the division of child welfare.

TABLE OF CASES

New or Re-opened During Biennium

Type *Number*

| | |
|---|-------|
| Adoptions and Child-placing (inquiries, registrations, pending)..... | 1,042 |
| Applications for Assistance from State Boarding Home Fund..... | 52 |
| Boarding Homes (applications for license, information, etc.)..... | 137 |
| Children referred as | |
| Crippled | 22 |
| Dependent and Neglected..... | 379 |
| Delinquent (including unmarried mothers)..... | 339 |
| With Health Problem..... | 32 |
| With Problem of Mixed Race..... | 15 |
| Impostors and Solicitors..... | 21 |
| Inquiries regarding proposed institutions..... | 16 |
| Interstate (placement of children, requests for investigations and information) | 650 |

| <i>Type</i> | <i>Number</i> |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Legal Settlement | 154 |
| Miscellaneous | 74 |
| Total new cases referred..... | 2,933 |

During the biennium of 1936-38, a total of 2,640 cases were referred. Therefore, the increase of new cases in the biennium of 1938-40 was 11-plus per cent over the number of the previous biennium.

In addition to service on the 2,933 new referrals, service was continued on an estimated 1,000 old cases active on July 1, 1938.

REGISTRATION OF ADOPTIONS

During the biennium a total of 730 new adoption proceedings were received by the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare from the clerks of court for registration and filing. The following table shows number and nature of registrations.

| Registration of Final Orders Only (Original Action in Previous Biennium) | Full Registrations (Petition Through Final Orders) July 1, 1938 July 1, 1940 | Registrations Through Inter- locutory Order July 1, 1938 July 1, 1940 | Revocations | Pending (for Additional Registration Data) |
|---|--|---|-------------|--|
| 392 | 201 | 472 | 14 | 57 |

An analysis of these 730 adoptions on the basis of persons or agencies responsible for the placement shows the following:

FOR THE YEAR JULY 1, 1938 TO JULY 1, 1939

| Number Children Placed by Children's Home Society of North Carolina | Number Children Placed by Children's Service Bureau, Charlotte, N. C. | Number Children Placed by Parent (or Guardian) | Number Children Placed by Juvenile Court or Department Public Welfare | Consents Doubtful | Adoptions Consented to by Out-of-State Agencies |
|---|---|---|---|----------------------|---|
| 66 | 8 | 133 | 15 | 0 | 2 |

FOR THE YEAR JULY 1, 1939 TO JULY 1, 1940

| Number Children Placed by Children's Home Society of North Carolina | Number Children Placed by Children's Service Bureau, Charlotte, N. C. | Number Childred Placed by Parent (or Guardian) | Number Children Placed by Juvenile Court or Department Public Welfare | Consents Doubtful | Adoptions Consented to by Out-of-State Agencies |
|---|---|--|---|-------------------|---|
| 83 | 3 | 156 | 21 | 2 | 0 |

ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE BOARDING HOME FUND

The administration of the state boarding home fund involves the acceptance of applications for aid for individual children from county welfare departments and juvenile courts on the basis of need and on the condition of placement in licensed boarding homes.

The fund of only \$7,500 per annum is inadequate to meet all the requests for this aid received from the counties, but an effort is made to distribute the grants among the counties making application as widely and evenly as possible without upsetting plans for children already receiving aid. In the late winter of 1938 a survey was made of the number of children in care of county departments of public welfare and juvenile courts who were in need of this type of foster care. Forty-three counties of the total 100 answered the questionnaire, listing 392 children and estimating approximately \$44,000.00 as the sum—state and county funds combined—needed to care for them at a boarding rate of less than \$10.00 per month. On a 50-50 basis the state's share of such a sum would be \$22,000.00, but an appropriation of \$15,000.00 only was requested of the General Assembly of 1939, believing that the full \$22,000.00 could not be absorbed. The appropriation of \$7,500.00, however, was not increased

Children Aided, 1938-39

During the year 1938-39 juvenile courts in 45 counties were assisted in caring for a total of 88 children through county funds and the state boarding home fund. This number was 23 more children than could be helped in the year 1937-38. Forty-six of the 88 children received this aid for the full year. Thirty-three children were accepted for care during this period and 23 were transferred to other types of care. Seven of the 88 children are state wards and six of these wards received full maintenance from the state fund.

The total number of boarding months was 806. The average rate of board paid per month per child was \$16.17. The average number of months care per child was 9.15 months.

The following table shows expenditure from both state and county funds for the year 1938-39:

BOARDING HOME CARE

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1939

| COUNTY PARTICIPATING | STATE FUND | COUNTY FUND |
|----------------------|------------|-------------|
| *Alamance | \$ 305.32 | \$ 70.00 |
| Anson | 138.75 | 138.75 |
| *Ashe | 239.35 | 00.00 |
| Avery | 275.00 | 55.00 |
| Burke | 168.00 | 168.00 |
| Caldwell | 60.00 | 60.00 |
| Caswell | 111.00 | 111.00 |
| Chatham | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Cherokee | 231.00 | 231.00 |
| Chowan | 100.50 | 60.00 |
| Cumberland | 47.25 | 47.25 |
| Davidson | 180.00 | 180.00 |
| Durham | 133.88 | 133.88 |
| *Edgecombe | 380.42 | 148.00 |
| Forsyth | 260.63 | 260.63 |
| *Gaston | 293.72 | 120.00 |
| Greene | 13.63 | 13.63 |
| Guilford | 144.00 | 144.00 |
| Haywood | 135.00 | 135.00 |
| Johnston | 120.00 | 120.00 |
| Lincoln | 135.63 | 135.63 |
| *Macon | 704.41 | 225.00 |
| *Madison | 274.02 | 00.00 |
| Martin | 171.00 | 171.00 |
| McDowell | 120.00 | 120.00 |
| Mecklenburg | 297.00 | 297.00 |
| *Moore | 180.00 | 00.00 |
| Nash | 106.34 | 106.34 |
| New Hanover | 111.00 | 111.00 |
| Northampton | 55.00 | 55.00 |
| Orange | 211.00 | 211.00 |
| Pamlico | 84.00 | 84.00 |
| Pasquotank | 60.00 | 60.00 |
| Perquimans | 240.00 | 240.00 |

* Difference between the amount paid from state fund and amount paid from county fund in these counties is due to fact that a state ward, resident of county, is receiving full or part maintenance from the state fund in addition to amount paid from state fund to match county fund in care of other children.

| COUNTY PARTICIPATING | STATE FUND | COUNTY FUND |
|----------------------|------------|-------------|
| Pitt | \$ 105.00 | \$ 105.00 |
| Randolph | 67.50 | 67.50 |
| Rockingham | 60.00 | 60.00 |
| Rowan | 87.00 | 87.00 |
| Rutherford | 111.00 | 111.00 |
| Surry | 91.20 | 91.20 |
| Transylvania | 180.00 | 180.00 |
| *Wake | 210.00 | 180.00 |
| Wayne | 34.46 | 34.46 |
| Wilkes | 67.50 | 67.50 |
| Wilson | 241.01 | 241.01 |
| Totals..... | \$7,491.52 | \$5,269.93 |

Children Aided 1939-40

During the year 1939-40 with the juvenile courts of 40 counties participating, a total of 84 children were cared for in licensed boarding homes through state and county funds. Forty-seven of these children received this aid for the entire period. Nineteen of the 84 children were transferred to other types of care during the year and 15 children were accepted for care. Seven of the total number of children are state wards and six wards received full maintenance from the state fund.

The number of boarding months totaled 779, an average of 9.27 months care per child. The average rate of board paid per month per child was \$16.11.

The following table shows expenditures from both state and county funds for the year 1939-40.

BOARDING HOME CARE

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1940

| COUNTY PARTICIPATING | STATE FUND | COUNTY FUND |
|----------------------|------------|-------------|
| *Alamance | \$ 282.00 | \$ 60.00 |
| Anson | 117.09 | 117.09 |
| *Ashe | 222.00 | 00.00 |
| Buncombe | 57.75 | 57.75 |
| Burke | 290.75 | 290.75 |
| Caldwell | 90.00 | 90.00 |
| Caswell | 111.00 | 111.00 |
| Chatham | 150.00 | 150.00 |
| Cherokee | 231.00 | 231.00 |

* Difference between the amount paid from state fund and amount paid from county fund in these counties is due to fact that a state ward, resident of county, is receiving full or part maintenance from the state fund in addition to amount paid from state fund to match county fund in care of other children.

| COUNTY PARTICIPATING | STATE FUND | COUNTY FUND |
|----------------------|------------|-------------|
| Chowan | \$ 120.00 | \$ 60.00 |
| Cumberland | 62.75 | 62.75 |
| Davidson | 60.00 | 60.00 |
| Durham | 111.00 | 111.00 |
| *Edgecombe | 222.00 | 00.00 |
| Forsyth | 235.97 | 235.97 |
| *Gaston | 332.36 | 120.00 |
| Guilford | 240.00 | 240.00 |
| Haywood | 180.00 | 180.00 |
| Johnston | 40.00 | 40.00 |
| *Macon | 690.00 | 225.00 |
| *Madison | 240.00 | 00.00 |
| Martin | 110.13 | 110.13 |
| McDowell | 111.00 | 111.00 |
| *Mecklenburg | 535.97 | 360.00 |
| *Moore | 326.47 | 92.00 |
| Nash | 13.67 | 13.67 |
| New Hanover | 124.43 | 124.43 |
| Orange | 25.00 | 25.00 |
| Pamlico | 84.00 | 84.00 |
| Perquimans | 192.50 | 192.50 |
| Pitt | 70.00 | 70.00 |
| Randolph | 276.75 | 276.75 |
| Rockingham | 315.75 | 315.75 |
| Rowan | 105.00 | 105.00 |
| Rutherford | 111.00 | 111.00 |
| Surry | 112.17 | 112.17 |
| Transylvania | 180.00 | 180.00 |
| *Wake | 180.55 | 156.00 |
| Wayne | 32.60 | 32.60 |
| Wilkes | 78.75 | 78.75 |
| Wilson | 240.00 | 240.00 |
| Totals..... | \$7,311.36 | \$5,233.06 |

SELECTION AND LICENSING OF BOARDING HOMES

An important part of the function of the division of child welfare is the licensing of all boarding homes for children used by public agencies and private children's agencies. Standards for these homes have been set up by the state board and must be met before license can be issued. These standards deal largely with the physical aspects of the home leaving the emotional factors to be evaluated on an individual basis according to the needs of the child or children to be placed in the

* Difference between the amount paid from state fund and amount paid from county fund in these counties is due to fact that a state ward, resident of county, is receiving full or part maintenance from the state fund in addition to amount paid from state fund to match county fund in care of other children.

home. Detailed information regarding these standards have been furnished county officials and also heads of private agencies.

Application for license to board children is made by the family to the local agency, either public or private, which is responsible for children's work in the area in which the home is located. If the study made of the home by the local agency indicates that it is a suitable one in which to board children, the application and study are then forwarded to the state office. Before license can be issued, the home must be visited by a representative of the state board and his or her recommendations received. If it is not possible for a consultant from the division of child welfare to make this visit, the field supervisor for the county in which the home is located does it. A re-evaluation of the homes is made each year and new licenses issued to those homes continuing to meet the boarding home standards.

Boarding Home Statistics

There was an increase during the biennial period in the use of boarding home care for dependent, neglected and pre-delinquent children who either had no homes or whose homes were improper places for them to live. There is a growing recognition of the value of this type care as is shown by the increased number of licensed boarding homes in a larger number of counties. The *Biennial Report 1936-38* shows that there were 57 approved homes in twenty-nine counties at the end of the period covered. The table given below shows that there were 71 approved homes in 32 counties and 32 additional homes in 12 counties whose applications are being considered at the end of this period covered. There is a great need for additional approved homes as is shown by the study made of the county home population on January 31, 1939, in which it was ascertained there were 97 children under 16 years of age among the 2,801 inmates. It is hoped that before the next biennium there will be no need to use this archaic type of care for our youth.

LICENSED BOARDING HOMES

| COUNTY | Number Homes Licensed 1938-39 | Total Capacity 1938-39 | Number Homes Pending 1938-39 | | Number Homes Licensed 1939-40 | Total Capacity 1939-40 | Number Homes Pending 1939-40 | |
|-------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----|--|------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----|
| | | | New | Old | | | New | Old |
| Alamance..... | 2 | 6 | | | 2 | 6 | | |
| Anson..... | | | | | 1 | 2 | | |
| Buncombe..... | 3 | 6 | | | 2 | 5 | | |
| Burke..... | 1 | 2 | | | 2 | 4 | | |
| Caldwell..... | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Chatham..... | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 2 | | |
| Cherokee..... | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 2 | | |
| Cleveland..... | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Cumberland..... | 1 | 4 | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | |
| Currituck..... | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Davidson..... | 1 | 4 | | | | | | 1 |
| Duplin..... | 1 | 4 | | | | | | |
| Durham..... | 5 | 2 | | | 6 | 15 | 1 | |
| Edgecombe..... | | | | | 1 | 2 | | |
| Forsyth..... | 4 | 11 | 6 | | 6 | 18 | 4 | 3 |
| Gaston..... | 1 | 2 | | | | | | 1 |
| Guilford..... | 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | |
| Haywood..... | 3 | 9 | | | 2 | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| Iredell..... | | | | | 2 | 8 | 5 | |
| Johnston..... | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | 4 | | |
| Lee..... | | | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Lenoir..... | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Martin..... | | | | 1 | | | | |
| McDowell..... | 1 | 3 | | | | 3 | | 1 |
| Moore..... | | | | | 1 | 4 | | |
| Mecklenburg..... | 10 | 27 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 27 | 3 | 3 |
| New Hanover..... | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 2 | | |
| Northampton..... | 1 | 3 | | 2 | 2 | 7 | | |
| Orange..... | 1 | 4 | | | 2 | 6 | | |
| Pamlico..... | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | 3 | | |
| Randolph..... | 1 | 4 | | | 1 | 4 | | |
| Rockingham..... | 1 | 4 | | | 1 | 4 | | |
| Rutherford..... | 1 | 4 | | | 1 | 4 | | |
| Sampson..... | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 2 | | |
| Stanly..... | | | | | 1 | 2 | | |
| Surry..... | | | | | 2 | 4 | 1 | |
| Transylvania..... | | | | | 1 | 2 | | |
| Wake..... | 7 | 20 | | | 10 | 29 | | |
| Wilkes..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | |
| Yadkin..... | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Total..... | 57 | 144 | 12 | 7 | 71 | 192 | 22 | 12 |

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Child welfare services incorporated within the division of child welfare has continued for the past biennium on the premises as outlined for the program in its earliest beginnings. It has continued to function under the supervision of the federal children's bureau from whence the major portion of funds comes. Within the biennium there has been an annual decrease of approximately \$900 in the allotment of money from this source due to allocation of funds for setting up the child welfare services program in Puerto Rico. The counties benefiting from workers have been coöperative in assuming some financial participation in the work. It is expected that there will be further gradual participation as time goes on.

The scope of work covered for the past biennium has been :

- A. Supervision of the county child welfare assistants through three case consultants on the state staff and consultant service given to a selected number of counties not having child welfare assistants.
- B. Maintenance of a special area of three counties—Orange, Chatham and Durham—to provide case work services to children and to give field work placement to students in coöperation with the University of North Carolina.
- C. Provision for educational leaves and in-service training.
- D. Continuation of the social case worker in Morrison Training School.
- E. Expansion of the mental hygiene services in the state board which provided psychiatric services for children.
- F. Provision for a substitute worker placed in counties having vacancies while the child welfare assistant was away on educational leave.
- G. Continuation of state advisory committee as a state-wide interpretive group with meetings held on a semiannual basis.
- H. Continuation of local or county unit service through the work of county children's workers in coöperation with selected counties with increased emphasis on interpretation, integration and local participation.

Supervision and Consultation Service

The case consultants have continued to offer supervision to the child welfare assistants placed in rural county units for case work services to dependent and neglected children through periodic visits to the counties. Experience has proven consultation services to counties prior to the acceptance of a child welfare worker to be of inestimable value. For this reason consultation in counties without child welfare workers has been emphasized in the last biennium and has been made a prerequisite to the placement of a worker. This has given the consultant the opportunity to interpret the types of cases that make up a child welfare worker's load, and philosophies with regard to handling of children's cases, before the worker goes into the county. The consultant

has also found it advantageous to identify with the local staff before the special worker comes to the agency. It is not expected that all counties requesting consultant service will be later provided with a child welfare worker, but that this type of service alone will meet the need of some counties.

Special Area

There has been a continuation of the three-county unit in the vicinity of the University of North Carolina which met a two-fold need—that of serving underprivileged children in the several communities, and that of offering a training center in children's work for students in the division of social work and public welfare of the university. Even though trainees accepting field placements in child welfare services do not definitely identify with the child welfare services program when they accept positions, they will gain insight into a field that will react positively in handling children's cases that fall in their loads in the general field. It is believed that the state at large will be diffused with workers with broadened insight into children's problems by the maintenance of the training centers for children's work in coöperation between the University of North Carolina and the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

CHILDREN'S UNIT—DIVISION OF MENTAL HYGIENE

There has been an expansion of mental hygiene services within the last biennium to the extent that there is now a children's unit within the division of mental hygiene of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare. The children's unit consists of a psychiatrist and a psychologist who give their full time to children's work; the time of the psychiatrist has been divided between the child welfare services program and two mental hygiene clinics, one in Winston-Salem and the other in Charlotte. At least half of his time has been devoted to child welfare services. The service to children has been through consultation with the case consultants and the child welfare assistants, and it has been possible to carry a few extreme cases on a treatment basis. In some instances children were brought to the psychiatrist during his office hours in Raleigh; others have been seen at the two clinics. The psychiatrist attended staff meetings and lent his assistance in shaping the child welfare services program.

The work of the psychologist has continued much as in former years. Her services have been available only to children within the child welfare assistants' case loads or to children in the case loads of workers

in counties where consultation service was being given but not served by child welfare services workers.

EDUCATIONAL LEAVES AND IN-SERVICE TRAINING

The number of educational leaves decreased during this biennium from four to three a year, the reason being that with the return of a number of workers from leaves to the staff, the demand for trained people was less emergent and a smaller amount of money should, therefore, be allocated for this purpose. The worker on leave was privileged to stay nine months instead of six as formerly, the stipend being the same, which meant that those workers taking nine months' leave rather than six would supplement from their own resources. It is expected that workers taking leave from their work to study will finance their own way more and more as time goes on. Educational leaves have been supplemented by an in-service training program by means of which once a year outstanding people in the field of child welfare have come to the state to conduct a two-day institute for the workers. Case work techniques and philosophies have been stressed in these institutes which have left a definite imprint on the workers.

The case consultants in coöperation with the psychiatrist from the children's unit have held occasional institutes in their separate districts. These have been of value in educating the workers in the use of a psychiatrist.

The case consultants have coöperated with the director of the division of case work and family rehabilitation in district institutes by giving talks and leading discussion groups which were intended to give insight into the handling of children's cases.

SERVICES TO TRAINING SCHOOLS

During the biennium workers were discontinued in the state training schools with the exception of Morrison Training School for delinquent Negro boys at Hoffman. Because of the lack of a sufficient number of Negro caseworkers over the state, it was deemed wise to retain the worker in Morrison to supplement a case work service to Negro children in the counties. The worker was originally placed in Morrison to make an intensive study of intake and discharge with a view to assisting the institution in these areas. Within the time that the worker has been in the institution, policies with regard to intake and discharge have shaped themselves fairly satisfactorily and she has been able to expand her services. She has acted in a consultative capacity to workers on the staff and has helped them to individualize the child, thus more

adequately meeting his needs. She has been of assistance to the superintendent in guiding staff conferences and committees within the institution which have resulted in great benefit in the way of staff development and ultimately in a better service to children. She has kept development records on particular cases and has done research within the population and among parolees to determine whether or not a maximum benefit is being derived for the child from the efforts of the staff. Coöperating with the localities from which the child comes, the worker has been of assistance in planning programs to meet his needs and to help him find the best possible placement when he leaves the institution.

With the discontinuance of the workers from the other training schools in the state the consultant on intake and discharge was discontinued on the state staff. Supervision of the social worker in Morrison Training School thereby reverted to the assistant director for child welfare services.

Substitute Worker

For the last year of the biennium, a substitute worker was employed in child welfare services to be available to selected counties having vacancies while child welfare assistants were away on educational leave. Leaves were arranged so that the substitute worker could be employed full time as a temporary person. It had been planned that she would be available to other counties in emergency situations, but her time was completely absorbed in substitution for workers on leave so that it was not possible for her to function as an emergency worker. This worker served a short time in Caswell County and for about ten months in Surry County, having made a definite contribution to those counties in the absence of their regular workers.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The state advisory committee representing organizations interested in child welfare has continued to function as an advisory group to the state staff. The evaluation of the program from the standpoint of the agencies represented on the committee has proved most worthwhile in its implications and in directing the trends in the child welfare program. A part of the time semiannual meetings have been held rather than quarterly meetings as heretofore. Membership on this committee includes a representative from each of the following organizations:

North Carolina Orphanage Association; State Association of Superintendents of Public Welfare; Children's Home Society, Greensboro, North Carolina; State Child Welfare Committee, American

Legion and Auxiliary; State Parent-Teachers' Association; Committee on The Child, North Carolina Conference for Social Work; State Association of Clerks of Superior Courts; State Association of County Commissioners; State Federation of Women's Clubs; Division of Social Work and Public Welfare, School of Public Administration, University of North Carolina; North Carolina Chapter, American Association of Social Workers.

COUNTY SERVICES

The division of child welfare has worked in coöperation with the general field staff of the state department in evaluating a county unit before it was accepted for consultation service or for the placement of a child welfare assistant. The child welfare services staff held itself responsible in great part for interpretation of the program to the superintendents of public welfare, but matters of administration were delegated largely to the general field staff while efforts to attain the integration of the child welfare assistant in the local staff was carried jointly by the case consultant and the field representative. A concerted effort has been made to stimulate the counties to become aware of their own resources in finances and their part in the utilization of other less tangible aids in developing better programs for social case work with children. During the last year of the biennium increased financial participation over previous years was assumed by county units in that all mileage incident to case work in the care of children was borne by the local department.

Child welfare workers have been placed in counties as a means of attempting a demonstration of good child care in rural areas and of promoting community understanding of problems of child welfare as well as a means of stimulating interest in adequate programs for children particularly emphasizing preventive service. They have attempted to demonstrate good case work practices in the care of dependent and neglected children and as much as possible have tried to carry on their work on a treatment basis. Workers have not found it possible to carry the entire load of children's cases within their counties, but have instead taken a cross-section of children's problems, whenever possible trying to be of service to other workers on the staff in the realm of children's cases. Although it has been the aim to keep the case loads as low as 50, the number of cases carried has gone beyond this in instances.

Counties given service within the biennium were :

| | | | |
|----------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|
| Anson | Chatham | Edgecombe* | Pitt |
| Buncombe | Cherokee | Martin* | Randolph* |
| Burke | Cumberland* | Nash | Robeson |
| Caldwell | Durham | Northampton | Sampson |
| Caswell | Durham (Negro)* | Orange | Surry |

Qualifications for child welfare assistants during the biennium were:

- A. At least two quarters social work training in a school of social work if the worker plans to complete at least six months additional social work training in an accredited school of social work not later than January 1943. and earlier if possible.**

AND

- B. At least twelve months' successful experience in supervised social work.

II

- A. Two years' social work training in a professional school of social work.

OR

- B. At least one year of social work training in an accredited school of social work with special emphasis in child welfare.

The close of the present biennium marks the end of four years of the child welfare services program. County departments of public welfare have been coöperative in use of the service. Requests for child welfare workers have continued to come in as well as requests for consultation services to counties without child welfare workers. It has been particularly gratifying that urban areas, though not eligible for child welfare workers, have shown a desire for better service to children and have asked for periodic visits from the case consultants. It has been particularly gratifying, too, that one densely populated county, Mecklenburg, though ineligible for a federal child welfare services worker, has shown keen enough interest in the welfare of its children to delegate a worker from its staff to carry children's cases altogether. This worker receives the same supervision from the case consultant as workers on whole or part federal pay. Another county, Buncombe, has put on a part-time worker at local expense to supplement the work done by the worker paid from federal funds. It is expected that this sort of expansion will materialize more in other urban areas.

* Counties discontinued during biennium.

** Quoted from the North Carolina *Manual of Public Assistance* which sets forth qualifications for all members of the generalized staffs of the county departments of public welfare. This was the training requirement for caseworkers.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the sum of \$15,000 be appropriated for the state boarding home fund for each year of the biennium of 1941-43.
2. That provision be made in the annual budget or appropriation to the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare for the division of child welfare for the salary of an administrative assistant in the division of child welfare whose chief duty will be to carry on the correspondence incident to information regarding the licensing of boarding homes, to register data on compilation of boarding homes, and institutions, and to assist in correspondence relative to child-placing.
3. That provision be made in the annual budget or appropriation to the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare for the division of child welfare to absorb at least ten per cent of the cost of the state staff of the child welfare services unit of the division which has been financed in full by a grant or allotment of the social security fund for child welfare services by the children's bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, since April 1936. This program is regarded as a demonstration program and one to be absorbed gradually by state as well as county departments.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

NATHAN H. YELTON, *Director*

Steady progress in the achievement of a sound administration of public funds for the needy aged and dependent children in North Carolina has been accomplished in the biennium 1938-1940. The division of public assistance auditing and statistical reports with respect to the disbursement of funds and data concerning public assistance recipients account to the citizens of the state for the funds appropriated for old age assistance and aid to dependent children. The figures represent the work of 100 North Carolina county boards of commissioners and 100 North Carolina boards of public welfare, of the North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare and the federal Social Security Board—local state and federal bodies engaged in administering the old age assistance and aid to dependent children titles of the Social Security Act, passed by Congress in August 1935 and the old age assistance and dependent children act enacted by the North Carolina General Assembly in March 1937.

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE:

Eligibility

An applicant must apply to the county department of public welfare in the county in which he resides and an investigation of his situation must prove that:

- (1) He is sixty-five years of age and over;
- (2) He is a citizen of the United States or has been residing in the United States for ten years and has legally declared his intention to become a citizen;
- (3) He has not sufficient income, or other resources including relatives, to provide a reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health;
- (4) He is not an inmate of any public institution at the time of receiving assistance;
- (5) He has not made an assignment or transfer of property for the purpose of rendering himself eligible for assistance;
- (6) He has been a resident of the state for two years out of the five years preceding his application, or for five years out of the nine years preceding his application, and for one year immediately preceding the same.

Number of Recipients and Average Grants:

In June 1938 there were 33,060 recipients of old age assistance.

In June 1940 there were 35,694 recipients of old age assistance.

In May, 1940, North Carolina reported payment to 255 recipients per 1,000 estimated population 65 years and over. This number is larger by eight than

the number of recipients per 1,000 estimated population 65 years and over in the nation.

The average grant has increased monthly during the biennial period. In June 1938 the average old age assistant grant was \$9.51. In June 1940 the average grant had increased to \$10.10. The national average grant per aged recipient is \$19.96. North Carolina is ninth from the bottom in average grant paid to old age assistance recipients in the United States and territories.

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN:

Eligibility

An applicant for aid to dependent children must apply to the county department of public welfare and an investigation must prove that:

- (1) The applicant is a relative nearer than a cousin and that the child is living in the home maintained by the applicant;
- (2) The child has resided in North Carolina for one year immediately preceding the application;
- (3) The child has been deprived of parental support or care by reason of the death, physical or mental incapacity or continued absence from the home of a parent, and who has no adequate means of support. In cases of desertion every effort shall be made to apprehend the parent and charge him with the support of the child, but this provision does not affect the eligibility of the dependent child or the right of the county welfare board to make an award therefor;
- (4) The applicant maintains a safe and proper home for himself and the child.

Number of Recipients and Average Grants:

In June 1938, a total of 7,375 families with 20,605 children received aid to dependent children. In June 1940 there were 9,352 families with 23,291 children receiving aid to dependent children. Whereas, in the nation 27 children per 1,000 estimated population under 16 years of age receive aid to dependent children grants, in North Carolina only 18 children per 1,000 estimated population under 16 years are recipients of this fund.

In June 1938 the average grant per family of children receiving aid to dependent children was \$16.17. In June 1940 the average grant paid was \$16.64. The national average grant paid in aid to dependent children is \$32.19 per family. North Carolina is fifth from the bottom in average grant paid to aid to dependent children recipients in the United States and territories.

APPEALS TO THE STATE BOARD OF ALLOTMENT AND APPEAL:

As a condition for receiving federal old age assistance and aid to dependent children funds, state plans for administration must provide

for granting fair hearings to persons dissatisfied by failure to act, or with the action of, the county welfare board with respect to their application. The evidence presented by the applicant or recipient and the county welfare department before the field social work representative in a scheduled fair hearing is submitted to the State Board of Allotments and Appeal. During the biennium 44 appeals were acted upon by the state board. Although the decision of the county authorities was upheld in the 44 appeals formally presented to the state board, the 28 appeals which were satisfactorily adjusted without completing the formal presentation represent reversed decisions of the county authorities or successful interpretation to the appellant regarding the local decision.

ESTABLISHED QUOTAS AND ALLOTMENTS TO COUNTIES:

The State Board of Allotments and Appeal found it necessary, during the first year of operation, to limit the allotment of funds to each county and to establish a quota of number of recipients in each county in order to keep within the limitation of the state legislative appropriation. In poorer counties the county government has not been able to raise local funds to participate adequately in the administration of old age assistance and aid to dependent children. The state equalization fund has been distributed to aid these counties and the establishment of quotas and allotments per county has been the chief method of achieving an equitable distribution of funds to the needy aged and dependent children of the state.

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS DURING 1938-1940:

1. The second year of operation which began the biennium found the organization of the new division well established. The time and effort of the staff have been given to improving the necessary mechanics of recording and reporting.
2. The division of public assistance has maintained a correspondence service and during the biennium 13,931 letters have been received and disposed of with replies and explanation regarding the administration of public assistance.
3. A forwarding-center service has been maintained for referral of out of state inquiries to county departments. During the biennium 4,629 letters of inquiries have been acknowledged and referred to the counties.

4. Improved working relationships with other state and federal agencies have resulted from an exchange of bulletins and information with regard to the functions of the respective state and federal agencies.

5. The director and staff members of the division of public assistance have participated in district, state and national public welfare and social work conferences, receiving through this medium practical knowledge to be applied to improvement of the services of the division.

6. As a public agency, functioning within the legal structure of the state, the division of public assistance has received liberal and conservative interpretation of the public assistance laws from the office of the attorney general.

7. A merit system of personnel selection for those engaged in the administration of old age assistance and aid to dependent children has been established for state and county employees.

CURRENT PROBLEMS AT CLOSE OF BIENNIUM 1938-1940

1. A serious handicap in achieving a sound administration of old age assistance and aid to dependent children is the absence of a state-wide provision for needy persons who are not eligible for these types of assistance.

2. The inability of poorer counties to meet the financial responsibility of levying taxes for public assistance presents a major problem to the State Board of Allotments and Appeal in assisting, through the equalization fund, to meet the needs of the aged and dependent children equitably throughout the state.

3. Differences in costs of living in sections of the state present a difficulty in establishing a standard budget for state-wide use in determining need for public assistance.

4. The problem of securing relatives' support of the needy aged and dependent children is increased by the prevalent conception of public assistance as a "pension."

5. Need for greater emphasis upon remedial and preventive service to help the needy live by their own effort without recourse to public assistance is a recognized problem which is increased by limited administrative funds which restrict the work of the staff to the original and recurrent verification of eligibility.

STATE APPROPRIATION FOR OLD AGE ASSISTANCE, AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN, AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1938 TO JUNE 30, 1940

Old Age Assistance

| | Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1939 | Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1940 |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Total assistance payments..... | \$3,569,188.37 | \$4,179,207.43 |
| State appropriation..... | 1,000,000.00 | 1,500,000.00 |
| State's proportion of payments for assistance..... | 894,532.92 | 1,094,524.70 |
| Equalizing Fund payments..... | 15,953.33 | 84,237.90 |
| Unexpended balance..... | 89,513.75 | 321,237.40* |

* At the time allotments were made for old age assistance for the year 1939-40 it was estimated that \$300,000.00 of the appropriation of \$1,500,000.00 would be required to pay pensions to those Confederate widows who were not transferred to old age assistance.

Aid to Dependent Children

| | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Total payments for aid..... | \$1,421,849.89 | \$1,608,981.35 |
| State appropriation..... | 500,000.00 | 525,000.00 |
| State's proportion of payments for aid..... | 475,030.32 | 463,348.78 |
| Equalizing Fund payments..... | 6,846.84 | 36,756.95 |
| Unexpended balance..... | 18,122.84 | 24,894.27 |

Aid to County Administration

| | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Total payments, State and Federal..... | \$ 293,670.64 | \$ 331,296.54 |
| State appropriation..... | 150,000.00 | 150,000.00 |
| Payments to counties—State funds..... | 145,460.46 | 148,430.25 |
| Unexpended balance..... | 4,539.54 | 1,569.75 |

TOTAL CASES AND OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR ASSISTANCE AND RELIEF—JULY 1938 THROUGH JUNE 1939

| YEAR AND MONTH | Total | | Old Age Assistance* | | Aid to Dependent Children* | | | General Relief.** | |
|----------------------|--------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | Cases | Expenditures | Cases | Expenditures | Cases | Child'n | Expenditures | Cases | Expendit's |
| 1938: | | | | | | | | | |
| July..... | 46,439 | \$ 470,627.78 | 29,942 | \$ 277,106.59 | 7,240 | 20,179 | \$ 110,971.27 | 6,185 | \$33,134.53 |
| August..... | 46,464 | 473,843.74 | 30,146 | 277,978.09 | 7,308 | 20,265 | 111,087.77 | 5,695 | 31,109.79 |
| Sept..... | 46,703 | 479,971.07 | 30,698 | 283,976.09 | 7,402 | 20,359 | 112,506.27 | 5,422 | 29,758.59 |
| Oct..... | 46,737 | 484,396.99 | 31,193 | 288,806.11 | 7,471 | 20,445 | 113,520.77 | 4,825 | 26,332.73 |
| Nov..... | 47,412 | 493,179.35 | 31,664 | 294,332.11 | 7,624 | 20,836 | 115,911.22 | 4,918 | 27,593.78 |
| Dec..... | 48,961 | 506,817.82 | 31,964 | 298,924.41 | 7,719 | 21,053 | 117,685.52 | 6,111 | 34,926.18 |
| 1939: | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan..... | 49,082 | 510,065.91 | 31,972 | 301,717.61 | 7,760 | 21,053 | 118,784.07 | 6,041 | 34,070.46 |
| Feb..... | 50,031 | 515,674.48 | 32,274 | 306,473.66 | 7,913 | 21,361 | 121,996.82 | 6,681 | 36,245.05 |
| March..... | 50,312 | 524,194.80 | 32,291 | 307,962.66 | 8,006 | 21,547 | 123,986.42 | 6,774 | 37,812.20 |
| April..... | 49,697 | 522,781.00 | 32,383 | 309,347.48 | 8,075 | 21,534 | 125,324.92 | 6,123 | 34,799.80 |
| May..... | 49,754 | 527,763.94 | 32,497 | 311,028.48 | 8,139 | 21,556 | 125,643.87 | 5,971 | 35,698.36 |
| June..... | 49,849 | 532,309.05 | 32,580 | 312,535.48 | 8,157 | 21,514 | 125,415.92 | 5,932 | 38,141.02 |
| Total..... | | \$ 6,041,625.93 | | \$ 3,570,188.77 | | | \$ 1,422,834.84 | | \$399,622.49 |
| Ave. per Mo.. | 48,424 | | 31,610 | | 7,729 | 20,964 | | 5,890 | |

| YEAR AND MONTH | Blind Assistance † | | Hospitalization | | Pauper Burials | | Boarding Home Care | | All Other | |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| | Cases | Expenditures | Per. | Expenditures | Per. | Expendit's | Per. | Expendit's | Per. | Expendit's |
| 1938: | | | | | | | | | | |
| July..... | 1,954 | \$ 28,172.64 | 702 | \$ 15,670.90 | 134 | \$ 2,187.25 | 188 | \$ 2,259.17 | 94 | \$ 1,125.43 |
| August..... | 2,032 | 30,369.74 | 858 | 17,704.78 | 113 | 1,738.80 | 205 | 2,485.40 | 107 | 1,369.37 |
| Sept..... | 1,982 | 29,077.76 | 794 | 19,148.10 | 104 | 1,655.06 | 208 | 2,549.80 | 93 | 1,299.40 |
| Oct..... | 1,983 | 29,201.92 | 829 | 20,850.95 | 113 | 1,844.64 | 194 | 2,263.43 | 129 | 1,576.44 |
| Nov..... | 1,961 | 28,627.98 | 782 | 20,414.32 | 136 | 2,108.80 | 210 | 2,835.60 | 117 | 1,355.54 |
| Dec..... | 1,962 | 28,627.46 | 779 | 20,386.79 | 128 | 1,857.05 | 200 | 2,992.07 | 98 | 1,418.34 |
| 1939: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan..... | 1,953 | 28,554.68 | 868 | 20,688.74 | 147 | 2,498.20 | 177 | 2,337.65 | 164 | 1,414.50 |
| Feb..... | 1,953 | 28,639.34 | 778 | 16,860.65 | 114 | 1,764.50 | 209 | 2,696.51 | 109 | 997.95 |
| March..... | 1,940 | 28,438.34 | 833 | 20,084.52 | 122 | 1,745.50 | 197 | 2,698.47 | 149 | 1,466.69 |
| April..... | 1,933 | 28,298.18 | 741 | 18,668.84 | 136 | 2,227.00 | 208 | 2,827.61 | 98 | 1,287.17 |
| May..... | 1,931 | 28,232.08 | 804 | 21,477.87 | 122 | 1,980.55 | 212 | 2,840.99 | 78 | 861.74 |
| June..... | 1,906 | 27,812.34 | 879 | 22,891.24 | 88 | 1,430.31 | 213 | 2,951.07 | 94 | 1,131.67 |
| Total..... | | \$344,052.46 | | \$234,847.70 | | \$23,037.66 | | \$31,737.77 | | \$15,304.24 |
| Ave. per Mo.. | 1,958 | | 804 | | 121 | | 202 | | 111 | |

* Not corrected through June by deleting cancellations.

** Includes private agency funds.

† Furnished by North Carolina Commission for the Blind.

TOTAL CASES AND OBLIGATIONS INCURRED FOR ASSISTANCE AND RELIEF—JULY 1939 THROUGH JUNE 1940

| YEAR AND MONTH | Total | | Old Age Assistance* | | Aid to Dependent Children* | | | General Relief** | |
|----------------------|--------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Cases | Expenditures | Cases | Expenditures | Cases | Child'n | Expenditures | Cases | Expenditu's |
| 1939: | | | | | | | | | |
| July..... | 49,901 | \$ 543,319.09 | 33,580 | \$ 332,175.21 | 8,132 | 21,318 | \$ 125,137.92 | 4,985 | \$30,821.77 |
| August..... | 51,350 | 553,941.07 | 34,090 | 337,189.71 | 8,129 | 21,162 | 124,050.62 | 5,796 | 35,226.21 |
| Sept..... | 51,505 | 555,045.88 | 34,431 | 340,822.11 | 8,078 | 20,946 | 122,775.62 | 5,727 | 35,762.22 |
| Oct..... | 51,882 | 559,122.01 | 34,650 | 343,306.31 | 8,072 | 20,869 | 122,572.02 | 5,840 | 33,050.13 |
| Nov..... | 52,084 | 563,063.84 | 34,859 | 346,250.61 | 8,063 | 20,789 | 122,860.97 | 5,911 | 37,297.82 |
| Dec..... | 52,741 | 568,181.47 | 35,010 | 349,761.51 | 8,128 | 20,847 | 124,223.92 | 6,414 | 39,552.93 |
| 1940: | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan..... | 54,631 | 588,477.60 | 35,010 | 350,689.11 | 8,380 | 21,459 | 131,531.57 | 7,855 | 47,022.16 |
| Feb..... | 54,324 | 591,846.69 | 34,986 | 351,118.56 | 8,581 | 21,856 | 136,777.27 | 7,355 | 45,029.44 |
| March..... | 54,608 | 604,801.93 | 35,210 | 354,643.84 | 8,854 | 22,504 | 144,057.02 | 7,112 | 43,431.60 |
| April..... | 54,741 | 608,374.58 | 35,340 | 356,626.84 | 9,028 | 22,774 | 148,294.97 | 6,811 | 41,234.56 |
| May..... | 55,056 | 618,370.20 | 35,566 | 359,004.89 | 9,210 | 23,087 | 153,087.00 | 6,705 | 44,076.47 |
| June..... | 54,035 | 612,275.63 | 35,694 | 361,820.48 | 9,352 | 23,291 | 155,646.55 | 5,465 | 32,825.65 |
| Total..... | ----- | \$ 6,966,819.99 | ----- | \$ 4,183,409.18 | ----- | ----- | \$ 1,611,015.45 | ----- | \$470,330.96 |
| Ave. per Mo.. | 53,075 | ----- | 34,848 | ----- | 8,431 | 21,728 | ----- | 6,330 | ----- |

| YEAR AND MONTH | Blind Assistance † | | Hospitalization | | Pauper Burials | | Boarding Home Care | | All Other | |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| | Cases | Expenditures | Per. | Expenditures | Per. | Expendit's | Per. | Expendit's | Per. | Expendit's |
| 1939: | | | | | | | | | | |
| July..... | 1,953 | \$ 28,365.08 | 844 | \$ 21,121.77 | 104 | \$ 1,696.50 | 232 | \$ 3,037.91 | 71 | \$ 962.93 |
| August..... | 2,030 | 31,380.54 | 882 | 20,451.96 | 99 | 1,569.25 | 241 | 3,126.07 | 83 | 946.71 |
| Sept..... | 1,976 | 29,613.60 | 868 | 20,575.19 | 87 | 1,237.75 | 236 | 2,940.54 | 102 | 1,318.85 |
| Oct..... | 1,941 | 28,757.98 | 932 | 20,356.61 | 107 | 1,796.02 | 234 | 3,029.21 | 106 | 1,253.73 |
| Nov..... | 1,958 | 29,075.92 | 823 | 21,425.88 | 127 | 1,857.59 | 229 | 2,902.06 | 114 | 1,392.99 |
| Dec..... | 1,972 | 29,380.32 | 747 | 18,793.68 | 140 | 2,214.75 | 231 | 2,947.72 | 99 | 1,306.64 |
| 1940: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan..... | 1,985 | 29,586.88 | 890 | 22,563.86 | 155 | 2,448.18 | 242 | 3,157.78 | 114 | 1,478.06 |
| Feb..... | 1,988 | 29,749.10 | 914 | 22,435.48 | 156 | 2,362.28 | 238 | 3,191.11 | 106 | 1,183.45 |
| March..... | 1,988 | 29,675.58 | 975 | 26,273.11 | 147 | 2,319.75 | 240 | 3,323.03 | 82 | 1,078.00 |
| April..... | 2,010 | 30,329.16 | 965 | 24,378.56 | 140 | 2,402.91 | 276 | 3,523.94 | 171 | 1,583.64 |
| May..... | 1,987 | 29,813.80 | 1,052 | 23,348.02 | 132 | 2,181.25 | 288 | 3,766.04 | 118 | 1,092.73 |
| June..... | 1,947 | 29,031.82 | 1,090 | 26,760.27 | 106 | 1,637.55 | 286 | 3,606.83 | 95 | 946.48 |
| Total..... | ----- | \$354,759.78 | ----- | \$270,484.39 | ----- | \$23,723.78 | ----- | \$38,552.24 | ----- | \$14,544.21 |
| Ave. per Mo.. | 1,978 | ----- | 926 | ----- | 144 | ----- | 257 | ----- | 119 | ----- |

* Not corrected through June 1940 by deleting cancellations.

** Includes private agency public funds.

† Furnished by North Carolina Commission for the Blind.

AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF CASES AIDED AND TOTAL BY TYPE AND COUNTIES, J. S. KIRK,

| COUNTIES | Total Including Duplications | | Old Age Assistance | | Aid to Dependent Children | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------------------|----------|--------------|
| | Cases | Obligations | Cases | Obligations* | Cases | Children | Obligations* |
| 1. Alamance..... | 637 | \$ 90,147.50 | 455 | \$ 62,695.00 | 116 | 308 | \$ 20,100.00 |
| 2. Alexander..... | 285 | 25,603.66 | 215 | 18,253.00 | 46 | 118 | 6,129.00 |
| 3. Alleghany..... | 138 | 12,219.51 | 104 | 8,785.50 | 25 | 58 | 2,880.00 |
| 4. Anson..... | 404 | 42,801.89 | 295 | 28,836.00 | 61 | 162 | 9,589.50 |
| 5. Ashe..... | 274 | 26,035.00 | 229 | 20,159.00 | 44 | 115 | 5,816.00 |
| 6. Avery..... | 197 | 20,782.16 | 140 | 14,587.00 | 39 | 102 | 5,281.00 |
| 7. Beaufort..... | 388 | 35,573.88 | 275 | 23,415.00 | 66 | 149 | 8,684.20 |
| 8. Bertie..... | 381 | 38,244.83 | 270 | 25,111.50 | 72 | 183 | 10,512.00 |
| 9. Bladen..... | 323 | 35,812.94 | 230 | 23,631.50 | 63 | 161 | 9,606.00 |
| 10. Brunswick..... | 205 | 20,599.00 | 164 | 13,917.00 | 39 | 115 | 6,569.00 |
| 11. Buncombe..... | 1,481 | 238,177.44 | 829 | 124,857.50 | 255 | 640 | 54,933.00 |
| 12. Burke..... | 379 | 46,161.33 | 235 | 26,204.00 | 52 | 154 | 11,347.00 |
| 13. Cabarrus..... | 567 | 74,944.73 | 368 | 49,311.00 | 85 | 239 | 20,232.00 |
| 14. Caldwell..... | 461 | 45,261.90 | 301 | 26,118.00 | 70 | 220 | 12,394.00 |
| 15. Camden..... | 86 | 7,574.50 | 60 | 4,754.00 | 17 | 36 | 2,430.50 |
| 16. Carteret..... | 278 | 26,686.38 | 214 | 19,422.00 | 35 | 98 | 5,484.00 |
| 17. Caswell..... | 279 | 30,244.11 | 215 | 20,610.00 | 50 | 167 | 8,348.00 |
| 18. Catawba..... | 634 | 72,222.85 | 409 | 44,424.00 | 95 | 267 | 17,829.00 |
| 19. Chatham..... | 273 | 25,432.96 | 198 | 17,933.00 | 45 | 111 | 6,178.75 |
| 20. Cherokee..... | 243 | 28,541.96 | 177 | 18,940.60 | 47 | 132 | 6,995.50 |
| 21. Chowan..... | 136 | 14,844.24 | 105 | 9,751.00 | 18 | 36 | 2,990.00 |
| 22. Clay..... | 96 | 9,310.50 | 71 | 6,206.00 | 19 | 52 | 2,697.50 |
| 23. Cleveland..... | 593 | 71,093.27 | 457 | 51,200.50 | 86 | 250 | 15,510.00 |
| 24. Columbus..... | 547 | 50,077.21 | 393 | 33,704.00 | 113 | 286 | 14,782.00 |
| 25. Craven..... | 559 | 57,160.50 | 391 | 35,265.00 | 84 | 206 | 14,511.50 |
| 26. Cumberland..... | 622 | 86,047.17 | 406 | 50,429.60 | 112 | 312 | 20,615.60 |
| 27. Currituck..... | 139 | 14,595.56 | 88 | 8,604.00 | 28 | 71 | 4,015.00 |
| 28. Dare..... | 198 | 18,439.55 | 144 | 13,477.50 | 35 | 59 | 3,015.00 |
| 29. Davidson..... | 658 | 86,829.20 | 485 | 58,178.00 | 118 | 331 | 22,440.00 |
| 30. Davie..... | 287 | 26,793.96 | 186 | 17,216.00 | 52 | 121 | 7,048.00 |
| 31. Duplin..... | 353 | 45,769.00 | 291 | 32,472.00 | 62 | 169 | 13,297.00 |
| 32. Durham..... | 926 | 154,241.10 | 551 | 92,689.50 | 186 | 491 | 43,097.00 |
| 33. Edgecombe..... | 778 | 91,968.98 | 573 | 62,370.50 | 126 | 352 | 21,810.00 |
| 34. Forsyth..... | 1,325 | 245,094.11 | 972 | 153,146.50 | 204 | 599 | 62,731.00 |
| 35. Franklin..... | 345 | 36,091.49 | 257 | 24,803.00 | 59 | 152 | 8,480.00 |
| 36. Gaston..... | 1,383 | 182,237.36 | 1,020 | 117,218.00 | 192 | 520 | 44,771.00 |
| 37. Gates..... | 163 | 16,151.05 | 128 | 11,653.00 | 25 | 57 | 3,841.50 |
| 38. Graham..... | 147 | 16,454.25 | 112 | 12,230.50 | 19 | 54 | 2,814.00 |
| 39. Granville..... | 348 | 39,277.01 | 268 | 28,331.00 | 58 | 158 | 9,734.00 |
| 40. Greene..... | 262 | 28,879.90 | 177 | 17,038.50 | 55 | 128 | 7,751.00 |
| 41. Guilford..... | 1,694 | 326,388.67 | 1,108 | 189,513.50 | 282 | 755 | 78,543.50 |
| 42. Halifax..... | 709 | 85,635.53 | 480 | 47,688.00 | 108 | 244 | 20,917.25 |
| 43. Harnett..... | 537 | 54,782.91 | 421 | 37,912.50 | 94 | 275 | 13,934.00 |
| 44. Haywood..... | 559 | 73,683.66 | 398 | 51,395.30 | 86 | 269 | 15,021.10 |
| 45. Henderson..... | 376 | 43,661.90 | 272 | 3,951.50 | 79 | 229 | 11,943.00 |
| 46. Hertford..... | 234 | 24,295.00 | 191 | 17,680.00 | 31 | 66 | 5,909.00 |
| 47. Hoke..... | 239 | 25,169.08 | 176 | 17,951.00 | 42 | 100 | 4,613.00 |
| 48. Hyde..... | 125 | 11,399.55 | 99 | 8,408.00 | 21 | 46 | 2,336.50 |
| 49. Iredell..... | 663 | 81,407.25 | 448 | 52,891.00 | 112 | 317 | 19,314.80 |
| 50. Jackson..... | 285 | 32,037.50 | 233 | 22,606.00 | 52 | 180 | 9,431.50 |
| 51. Johnston..... | 873 | 92,542.44 | 621 | 58,677.00 | 149 | 360 | 23,861.75 |
| 52. Jones..... | 160 | 17,085.96 | 111 | 11,327.06 | 34 | 99 | 4,734.00 |
| 53. Lee..... | 211 | 24,311.25 | 163 | 17,051.00 | 45 | 122 | 7,020.00 |

ANNUAL OBLIGATIONS FOR ALL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

JULY 1, 1938-JUNE 30, 1939

Statistician

| General Relief | | Hospitalization† | | Pauper Burials | | Boarding Home Care | | All Other ‡ | |
|----------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Cases | Obligations | Persons | Obligations | Persons | Obligations | Persons | Obligations | Persons | Obligations |
| 46 | \$ 3,072.28 | 10 | \$ 3,213.86 | 1 | \$ 148.50 | 4 | \$ 378.17 | 5 | \$ 539.69 |
| 21 | 1,043.16 | 1 | 45.50 | 1 | 64.50 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 68.50 |
| 7 | 396.01 | 1 | 58.00 | 1 | 100.00 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 35 | 1,470.53 | 9 | 2,396.36 | 2 | 274.50 | 1 | 232.00 | 1 | 3.00 |
| 1 | 60.00 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 15 | 700.66 | 1 | 105.50 | 1 | 45.00 | 1 | 63.00 | ----- | ----- |
| 34 | 1,500.97 | 10 | 1,798.17 | 1 | 129.24 | 1 | 40.00 | 1 | 6.30 |
| 31 | 1,230.26 | 7 | 1,388.57 | 1 | 2.50 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 24 | 1,151.22 | 5 | 1,172.41 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 | 251.81 |
| 1 | 38.00 | 1 | 75.00 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 314 | 35,110.06 | 64 | 17,895.73 | 14 | 3,912.50 | 4 | 1,199.00 | 1 | 209.65 |
| 75 | 4,768.58 | 7 | 2,103.79 | 1 | 80.00 | 3 | 506.05 | 6 | 1,151.91 |
| 111 | 4,726.70 | 2 | 522.53 | 1 | 152.50 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 81 | 4,566.16 | 6 | 1,553.18 | 2 | 510.56 | 1 | 120.00 | ----- | ----- |
| 7 | 269.00 | 1 | 21.00 | 1 | 100.00 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 27 | 1,450.55 | 1 | 234.83 | 1 | 95.00 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 8 | 265.40 | 2 | 733.53 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 222.00 | 3 | 65.18 |
| 116 | 6,482.18 | 9 | 2,689.47 | 1 | 282.50 | 3 | 488.20 | 1 | 27.50 |
| 26 | 857.58 | 1 | 153.63 | 1 | 10.00 | 2 | 300.00 | ----- | ----- |
| 13 | 1,307.61 | 1 | 513.00 | 2 | 303.25 | 2 | 462.00 | 1 | 20.00 |
| 7 | 613.74 | 3 | 1,139.40 | 1 | 170.50 | 1 | 75.00 | 1 | 104.60 |
| 4 | 294.00 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 43.00 | 1 | 70.00 | ----- | ----- |
| 42 | 2,851.12 | 3 | 606.62 | 1 | 88.75 | ----- | ----- | 4 | 836.28 |
| 36 | 1,287.63 | ----- | ----- | 2 | 220.00 | ----- | ----- | 3 | 83.58 |
| 74 | 4,835.64 | 9 | 2,365.86 | 1 | 182.50 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 60 | 2,908.99 | 34 | 10,444.58 | 4 | 900.50 | 4 | 560.70 | 2 | 187.20 |
| 19 | 1,326.20 | 3 | 638.36 | 1 | 12.00 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 14 | 798.96 | 4 | 1,098.93 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 | 49.16 |
| 40 | 1,744.66 | 13 | 3,911.54 | 1 | 195.00 | 1 | 360.00 | ----- | ----- |
| 46 | 1,977.30 | 2 | 485.66 | 1 | 67.00 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| ----- | | | | | | | | | |
| 151 | 12,205.87 | 1 | 35.00 | ----- | ----- | 20 | 3,405.49 | 17 | 2,808.24 |
| 59 | 2,840.38 | 13 | 4,120.85 | 1 | 113.00 | 4 | 466.00 | 2 | 248.25 |
| 96 | 9,968.38 | 30 | 14,660.25 | 8 | 2,390.00 | 14 | 2,087.98 | 1 | 110.00 |
| 21 | 760.11 | 6 | 2,029.88 | 1 | 8.50 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 10.00 |
| 160 | 15,540.56 | 6 | 3,798.80 | 2 | 478.00 | 2 | 304.50 | 1 | 126.50 |
| 8 | 487.00 | 1 | 106.55 | 1 | 23.00 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 14 | 1,200.75 | 1 | 11.00 | 1 | 198.00 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 12 | 655.08 | 7 | 455.92 | 1 | 23.80 | ----- | ----- | 2 | 77.21 |
| 19 | 1,701.17 | 9 | 2,355.98 | 1 | 6.00 | 1 | 27.25 | ----- | ----- |
| 193 | 22,673.80 | 78 | 30,749.42 | 5 | 1,525.00 | 16 | 1,967.72 | 12 | 1,415.73 |
| 84 | 6,179.10 | 34 | 10,603.18 | 3 | 248.00 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 14 | 740.94 | 7 | 2,099.47 | 1 | 96.00 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 61 | 4,426.88 | 5 | 1,140.10 | 4 | 1,066.78 | 3 | 411.00 | 2 | 222.50 |
| 23 | 679.42 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 | 32.00 | 1 | 55.98 |
| 12 | 706.00 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 13 | 424.54 | 6 | 1,950.83 | 1 | 69.50 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 160.21 |
| 2 | 143.50 | 2 | 411.55 | 1 | 100.00 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 78 | 4,437.36 | 16 | 3,449.39 | 3 | 573.45 | 5 | 698.50 | 1 | 42.75 |
| ----- | | | | | | | | | |
| 74 | 3,691.19 | 25 | 5,637.05 | 1 | 163.95 | 3 | 511.50 | ----- | ----- |
| 11 | 672.00 | 1 | 47.00 | 1 | 82.00 | 1 | 20.00 | 1 | 203.90 |
| 2 | 192.00 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 48.25 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |

† Does not include lump sum payments to hospitals nor cases aided thereby.

‡ Does not include Aid to the Blind.

AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF CASES AIDED AND TOTAL BY TYPE AND COUNTIES, J. S. KIRK,

| COUNTIES | Total Including Duplications | | Old Age Assistance | | Aid to Dependent Children | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------|----------------|
| | Cases | Obligations | Cases | Obligations * | Cases | Children | Obligations * |
| 54. Lenoir..... | 472 | \$ 54,915.08 | 310 | \$ 36,655.00 | 120 | 248 | \$ 15,091.00 |
| 55. Lincoln..... | 317 | 37,287.08 | 236 | 25,604.00 | 50 | 141 | 9,193.50 |
| 56. Macon..... | 234 | 23,829.00 | 177 | 16,331.50 | 40 | 116 | 5,996.00 |
| 57. Madison..... | 405 | 38,692.50 | 317 | 20,846.50 | 88 | 219 | 11,846.00 |
| 58. Martin..... | 269 | 32,906.98 | 166 | 18,073.00 | 41 | 143 | 8,022.00 |
| 59. McDowell..... | 371 | 43,586.03 | 269 | 27,563.00 | 41 | 100 | 8,082.00 |
| 60. Mecklenburg..... | 2,038 | 318,254.97 | 1,045 | 175,913.00 | 275 | 790 | 73,634.50 |
| 61. Mitchell..... | 236 | 25,653.00 | 184 | 18,654.00 | 52 | 133 | 6,999.00 |
| 62. Montgomery..... | 235 | 24,098.34 | 166 | 14,730.00 | 43 | 115 | 6,874.00 |
| 63. Moore..... | 429 | 44,917.47 | 288 | 29,765.50 | 75 | 221 | 11,649.50 |
| 64. Nash..... | 806 | 93,016.37 | 591 | 59,405.50 | 123 | 334 | 18,563.50 |
| 65. New Hanover..... | 561 | 91,904.00 | 442 | 63,138.00 | 119 | 324 | 28,766.00 |
| 66. Northampton..... | 418 | 47,689.37 | 287 | 27,888.50 | 82 | 168 | 12,111.50 |
| 67. Onslow..... | 176 | 18,774.30 | 128 | 11,361.00 | 40 | 117 | 5,655.00 |
| 68. Orange..... | 334 | 44,438.94 | 222 | 26,484.00 | 65 | 191 | 12,931.50 |
| 69. Pamlico..... | 114 | 12,317.50 | 88 | 9,038.50 | 26 | 68 | 3,279.00 |
| 70. Pasquotank..... | 338 | 35,816.33 | 178 | 19,420.00 | 43 | 133 | 8,342.00 |
| 71. Pender..... | 246 | 22,534.30 | 165 | 14,764.00 | 43 | 111 | 6,266.50 |
| 72. Perquimans..... | 128 | 13,923.52 | 93 | 7,833.50 | 24 | 74 | 4,214.00 |
| 73. Person..... | 345 | 38,600.59 | 244 | 25,784.00 | 70 | 185 | 10,680.00 |
| 74. Pitt..... | 735 | 85,916.60 | 487 | 51,562.00 | 137 | 345 | 23,031.50 |
| 75. Polk..... | 112 | 16,271.30 | 91 | 10,947.30 | 21 | 69 | 5,324.00 |
| 76. Randolph..... | 432 | 45,586.62 | 318 | 31,707.62 | 96 | 240 | 12,796.50 |
| 77. Richmond..... | 743 | 63,886.82 | 374 | 36,844.00 | 87 | 236 | 13,714.50 |
| 78. Robeson..... | 792 | 94,676.35 | 530 | 55,019.00 | 148 | 440 | 25,006.60 |
| 79. Rockingham..... | 612 | 77,083.79 | 475 | 51,929.50 | 76 | 223 | 17,979.00 |
| 80. Rowan..... | 768 | 93,470.09 | 530 | 58,886.00 | 124 | 302 | 24,443.80 |
| 81. Rutherford..... | 686 | 72,797.03 | 529 | 50,283.50 | 109 | 335 | 17,732.00 |
| 82. Sampson..... | 484 | 52,016.53 | 346 | 33,344.00 | 90 | 251 | 14,867.00 |
| 83. Scotland..... | 298 | 25,045.50 | 191 | 15,799.50 | 46 | 117 | 6,191.50 |
| 84. Stanly..... | 377 | 43,535.46 | 272 | 28,695.20 | 76 | 199 | 12,691.00 |
| 85. Stokes..... | 341 | 41,119.31 | 268 | 28,539.00 | 55 | 151 | 10,564.50 |
| 86. Surry..... | 607 | 76,670.73 | 447 | 50,412.00 | 101 | 274 | 17,091.00 |
| 87. Swain..... | 272 | 27,795.69 | 189 | 18,989.00 | 50 | 119 | 6,248.00 |
| 88. Transylvania..... | 212 | 20,149.87 | 145 | 14,037.00 | 34 | 93 | 4,641.15 |
| 89. Tyrrell..... | 105 | 11,481.17 | 68 | 6,623.00 | 21 | 51 | 3,387.00 |
| 90. Union..... | 501 | 64,598.91 | 345 | 40,327.00 | 79 | 243 | 15,949.00 |
| 91. Vance..... | 407 | 44,328.50 | 213 | 22,504.25 | 48 | 154 | 8,902.80 |
| 92. Wake..... | 1,084 | 135,700.41 | 579 | 71,074.44 | 265 | 753 | 52,581.04 |
| 93. Warren..... | 356 | 36,290.48 | 253 | 26,004.00 | 44 | 120 | 7,612.00 |
| 94. Washington..... | 141 | 14,694.97 | 95 | 8,291.00 | 29 | 87 | 4,711.00 |
| 95. Watauga..... | 213 | 22,118.87 | 159 | 14,079.00 | 34 | 127 | 6,718.00 |
| 96. Wayne..... | 655 | 81,683.03 | 465 | 55,571.50 | 110 | 275 | 21,640.00 |
| 97. Wilkes..... | 585 | 62,600.09 | 455 | 44,944.00 | 101 | 299 | 16,369.00 |
| 98. Wilson..... | 843 | 89,800.76 | 647 | 61,360.00 | 87 | 262 | 14,490.00 |
| 99. Yadkin..... | 257 | 24,959.46 | 191 | 15,675.00 | 48 | 145 | 7,935.00 |
| 100. Yancey..... | 243 | 24,426.24 | 188 | 16,777.00 | 47 | 125 | 6,629.00 |
| Total..... | 46,467 | \$5,693,899.07 | 31,610 | \$3,567,517.87 | 7,729 | 20,964 | \$1,421,821.34 |
| Wilmington Asso. Char..... | 193 | \$ 10,029.03 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Winston-Salem Asscc. Char. | 579 | 44,175.15 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |

* Corrected through June, 1939.

ANNUAL OBLIGATIONS FOR ALL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

JULY 1, 1938-JUNE 30, 1939—Continued

Statistician

| General Relief | | Hospitalization† | | Pauper Burials | | Boarding Home Care | | All Other‡ | |
|----------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Cases | Obligations | Persons | Obligations | Persons | Obligations | Persons | Obligations | Persons | Obligations |
| 38 | \$ 2,594.94 | ----- | \$----- | 2 | \$ 228.00 | ----- | \$----- | 2 | \$ 346.14 |
| 24 | 1,490.09 | 1 | 114.19 | 1 | 301.50 | 3 | 350.50 | 2 | 233.30 |
| 10 | 377.50 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 200.00 | 5 | 900.00 | 1 | 24.00 |
| 41 | 2,236.82 | 17 | 3,823.66 | 1 | 148.00 | 2 | 598.50 | 1 | 5.00 |
| 46 | 4,383.10 | 11 | 2,503.63 | 2 | 473.00 | 1 | 240.00 | 1 | 341.30 |
| 650 | 58,523.39 | 2 | 305.30 | 13 | 1,569.00 | 53 | 8,309.73 | ----- | ----- |
| 21 | 1,530.38 | 2 | 793.96 | 1 | 20.60 | ----- | ----- | 2 | 149.40 |
| 62 | 3,139.86 | 2 | 304.11 | 1 | 30.00 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 28.50 |
| 47 | 2,509.93 | 23 | 8,455.62 | 2 | 206.00 | 1 | 240.00 | 19 | 3,635.82 |
| 27 | 1,926.63 | 17 | 4,719.14 | 1 | 67.00 | 3 | 958.60 | 1 | 18.00 |
| 4 | 167.00 | 3 | 1,576.30 | 1 | 15.00 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 31 | 1,762.26 | 9 | 2,202.19 | 1 | 75.00 | 4 | 693.66 | 2 | 290.33 |
| 96 | 3,270.65 | 18 | 4,436.18 | 2 | 287.50 | 1 | 60.00 | ----- | ----- |
| 37 | 1,346.80 | 1 | 157.00 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 5 | 180.85 | 2 | 1,072.17 | 1 | 133.00 | 2 | 480.00 | 1 | 10.00 |
| 23 | 885.03 | 5 | 1,081.56 | ----- | ----- | 2 | 140.00 | 1 | 30.00 |
| 72 | 3,511.82 | 34 | 7,255.28 | 4 | 296.00 | 1 | 210.00 | ----- | ----- |
| 18 | 1,082.50 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 267 | 10,644.79 | 13 | 2,511.53 | 2 | 172.00 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 72 | 3,509.50 | 42 | 11,141.25 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 40 | 2,564.37 | 15 | 4,066.32 | 1 | 217.00 | 4 | 302.40 | 1 | 25.20 |
| 97 | 5,776.71 | 13 | 3,752.08 | 1 | 348.50 | 2 | 254.00 | 1 | 9.00 |
| 38 | 2,311.11 | 5 | 1,478.42 | 1 | 200.00 | 4 | 792.00 | ----- | ----- |
| 39 | 1,381.13 | 9 | 3,424.40 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 61 | 3,054.50 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 20 | 1,341.45 | 8 | 1,376.31 | 1 | 31.50 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 12 | 622.48 | 4 | 1,198.83 | 1 | 134.50 | 1 | 60.00 | ----- | ----- |
| 31 | 2,751.02 | 25 | 5,820.28 | 2 | 414.25 | 1 | 182.18 | ----- | ----- |
| 29 | 1,840.24 | 1 | 145.75 | 1 | 411.70 | 1 | 6.00 | 1 | 155.00 |
| 29 | 766.21 | 1 | 269.61 | 1 | 75.90 | 2 | 360.00 | ----- | ----- |
| 10 | 582.62 | 4 | 741.05 | 1 | 135.00 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 12.50 |
| 55 | 2,795.88 | 18 | 5,225.50 | 1 | 105.00 | 3 | 196.53 | ----- | ----- |
| 126 | 9,244.16 | 13 | 3,226.89 | 1 | 91.75 | ----- | ----- | 6 | 358.65 |
| 238 | 11,869.98 | 1 | 47.95 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 | 127.00 |
| 55 | 1,531.06 | 2 | 937.33 | 1 | 38.00 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 118.09 |
| 12 | 590.44 | 2 | 788.90 | 2 | 255.50 | 1 | 58.13 | ----- | ----- |
| 12 | 816.69 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 235.00 | ----- | ----- | 7 | 270.18 |
| 72 | 3,289.49 | 5 | 878.36 | 2 | 183.75 | 1 | 119.93 | ----- | ----- |
| 23 | 668.83 | 3 | 475.56 | 1 | 25.00 | 1 | 112.50 | 1 | 5.20 |
| 71 | 5,493.46 | 27 | 7,222.30 | 2 | 195.00 | 9 | 1,040.00 | ----- | ----- |
| 16 | 1,225.96 | 1 | 62.00 | 1 | 61.50 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 4 | 395.50 | 1 | 179.56 | 1 | 354.18 | 1 | 65.00 | 1 | 26.00 |
| 5,890 | \$399,622.49 | 804 | \$234,847.70 | 121 | \$ 23,037.66 | 202 | \$ 31,737.77 | 111 | \$ 15,304.24 |
| 193 | \$ 10,029.03 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 579 | 44,175.15 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |

† Does not include lump sum payments to hospitals nor cases aided thereby.

‡ Does not include Aid to the Blind.

AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF CASES AIDED AND TOTAL BY TYPE AND COUNTIES, J. S. KIRK,

| COUNTIES | Total Including Duplications | | Old Age Assistance | | Aid to Dependent Children | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------------------|----------|--------------|
| | Cases | Obligations* | Cases | Obligations* | Cases | Children | Obligations* |
| 1. Alamance..... | 700 | \$ 105,073.09 | 532 | \$ 77,505.00 | 126 | 312 | \$ 22,302.00 |
| 2. Alexander..... | 315 | 30,458.24 | 240 | 22,647.00 | 61 | 125 | 7,258.00 |
| 3. Alleghany..... | 174 | 18,149.90 | 130 | 13,122.00 | 36 | 83 | 4,378.00 |
| 4. Anson..... | 444 | 51,007.09 | 329 | 34,759.00 | 70 | 175 | 11,953.00 |
| 5. Ashe..... | 331 | 35,300.00 | 275 | 28,168.00 | 55 | 127 | 7,072.00 |
| 6. Avery..... | 259 | 27,564.65 | 194 | 20,300.50 | 48 | 107 | 6,221.00 |
| 7. Beaufort..... | 434 | 41,759.77 | 294 | 26,470.00 | 79 | 163 | 10,606.50 |
| 8. Bertie..... | 410 | 47,921.43 | 302 | 33,006.00 | 75 | 182 | 12,496.00 |
| 9. Bladen..... | 328 | 37,715.49 | 227 | 25,342.50 | 66 | 160 | 9,677.00 |
| 10. Brunswick..... | 241 | 24,048.00 | 186 | 16,264.00 | 42 | 119 | 6,837.00 |
| 11. Buncombe..... | 1,663 | 277,420.83 | 913 | 152,513.50 | 256 | 681 | 60,603.00 |
| 12. Burke..... | 457 | 61,313.42 | 315 | 37,837.00 | 67 | 180 | 14,489.00 |
| 13. Cabarrus..... | 616 | 84,542.21 | 415 | 56,087.50 | 88 | 238 | 22,060.00 |
| 14. Caldwell..... | 500 | 55,346.17 | 326 | 32,802.00 | 88 | 242 | 15,145.00 |
| 15. Camden..... | 103 | 11,724.50 | 78 | 8,646.00 | 19 | 37 | 2,793.00 |
| 16. Carteret..... | 298 | 29,860.16 | 221 | 20,758.00 | 40 | 104 | 6,015.00 |
| 17. Caswell..... | 294 | 32,836.30 | 235 | 22,994.54 | 48 | 154 | 8,473.50 |
| 18. Catawba..... | 666 | 81,409.23 | 449 | 53,630.50 | 95 | 253 | 17,827.00 |
| 19. Chatham..... | 283 | 30,561.88 | 207 | 21,101.00 | 48 | 121 | 8,315.50 |
| 20. Cherokee..... | 282 | 36,965.35 | 212 | 24,924.40 | 50 | 141 | 9,297.00 |
| 21. Chowan..... | 148 | 16,778.57 | 111 | 10,693.00 | 21 | 41 | 3,624.00 |
| 22. Clay..... | 113 | 13,572.00 | 95 | 10,520.00 | 18 | 55 | 3,052.00 |
| 23. Cleveland..... | 698 | 86,766.68 | 511 | 59,907.00 | 122 | 311 | 21,269.00 |
| 24. Columbus..... | 542 | 55,596.50 | 398 | 38,004.00 | 125 | 305 | 16,841.00 |
| 25. Craven..... | 633 | 70,343.32 | 446 | 43,393.00 | 98 | 236 | 18,592.00 |
| 26. Cumberland..... | 706 | 101,486.90 | 470 | 63,121.50 | 117 | 322 | 22,001.10 |
| 27. Currituck..... | 159 | 19,141.48 | 101 | 10,785.00 | 30 | 77 | 4,716.00 |
| 28. Dare..... | 189 | 21,197.79 | 143 | 15,962.00 | 34 | 57 | 4,357.00 |
| 29. Davidson..... | 705 | 98,918.30 | 515 | 64,562.00 | 130 | 327 | 25,432.00 |
| 30. Davie..... | 314 | 32,613.51 | 216 | 22,184.00 | 53 | 114 | 7,782.00 |
| 31. Duplin..... | 387 | 51,050.50 | 302 | 35,593.00 | 74 | 178 | 15,009.00 |
| 32. Durham..... | 1,021 | 171,837.68 | 617 | 102,550.00 | 177 | 451 | 41,727.00 |
| 33. Edgecombe..... | 803 | 96,354.48 | 593 | 64,853.00 | 137 | 339 | 23,278.00 |
| 34. Forsyth..... | 1,441 | 279,325.84 | 1,032 | 169,225.00 | 228 | 655 | 73,972.50 |
| 35. Franklin..... | 401 | 43,748.29 | 301 | 30,443.00 | 60 | 162 | 9,440.00 |
| 36. Gaston..... | 1,474 | 203,131.39 | 1,095 | 127,468.00 | 223 | 567 | 52,405.50 |
| 37. Gates..... | 172 | 19,577.80 | 130 | 13,497.50 | 29 | 60 | 4,966.50 |
| 38. Graham..... | 153 | 17,927.00 | 132 | 14,821.00 | 21 | 55 | 3,106.00 |
| 39. Granville..... | 389 | 47,346.84 | 300 | 32,896.75 | 61 | 148 | 10,395.50 |
| 40. Greene..... | 257 | 32,520.68 | 173 | 18,357.50 | 51 | 116 | 8,794.50 |
| 41. Guilford..... | 1,800 | 352,382.45 | 1,120 | 194,793.50 | 304 | 786 | 89,010.00 |
| 42. Halifax..... | 723 | 91,841.04 | 463 | 49,194.50 | 109 | 233 | 22,005.50 |
| 43. Harnett..... | 577 | 65,385.62 | 455 | 46,271.00 | 96 | 263 | 15,400.00 |
| 44. Haywood..... | 614 | 80,626.50 | 443 | 57,987.60 | 92 | 263 | 16,055.40 |
| 45. Henderson..... | 430 | 51,110.41 | 316 | 36,111.00 | 90 | 243 | 14,208.00 |
| 46. Hertford..... | 252 | 28,513.57 | 197 | 19,816.00 | 38 | 84 | 7,566.50 |
| 47. Hoke..... | 255 | 28,056.06 | 192 | 20,281.92 | 44 | 105 | 5,611.80 |
| 48. Hyde..... | 137 | 14,478.50 | 111 | 10,870.00 | 21 | 45 | 2,909.50 |
| 49. Iredell..... | 731 | 93,203.87 | 499 | 62,610.00 | 114 | 306 | 21,133.40 |
| 50. Jackson..... | 333 | 40,119.50 | 274 | 28,820.50 | 59 | 196 | 11,299.00 |
| 51. Johnston..... | 862 | 95,737.62 | 618 | 61,397.50 | 155 | 369 | 24,516.00 |
| 52. Jones..... | 174 | 19,640.86 | 124 | 13,591.86 | 38 | 101 | 5,408.00 |
| 53. Lee..... | 239 | 28,866.25 | 190 | 20,881.00 | 47 | 107 | 7,845.25 |

* Corrected through June, 1939.

ANNUAL OBLIGATIONS FOR ALL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

JULY 1, 1939-JUNE 30, 1940

Statistician

| General Relief | | Hospitalization† | | Pauper Burials | | Boarding Home Care | | All Other‡ | |
|----------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| Cases | Obligations | Persons | Obligations | Persons | Obligations | Persons | Obligations | Persons | Obligations |
| 24 | \$ 1,809.83 | 11 | \$ 2,591.26 | 1 | \$ 120.00 | 4 | \$ 496.00 | 2 | \$ 249.00 |
| 11 | 452.24 | 1 | 40.00 | 1 | 49.00 | | | 1 | 12.00 |
| 6 | 336.90 | 1 | 205.50 | 1 | 107.50 | | | | |
| 34 | 1,641.46 | 8 | 2,121.46 | 2 | 280.50 | 1 | 251.67 | | |
| 1 | 60.00 | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 763.00 | 1 | 148.50 | 1 | 131.65 | | | | |
| 47 | 2,221.77 | 10 | 1,931.35 | 2 | 233.50 | | | 2 | 296.65 |
| 27 | 1,080.25 | 6 | 1,339.18 | | | | | | |
| 29 | 1,308.40 | 6 | 1,387.59 | | | | | | |
| 7 | 325.00 | 5 | 592.00 | 1 | 30.00 | | | | |
| 425 | 44,556.61 | 54 | 15,289.34 | 13 | 3,879.95 | 2 | 578.43 | | |
| 54 | 3,843.90 | 10 | 3,030.89 | 1 | 162.00 | 9 | 1,624.20 | 1 | 326.43 |
| 107 | 5,220.42 | 5 | 1,115.79 | 1 | 58.50 | | | | |
| 78 | 5,094.63 | 5 | 1,643.54 | 2 | 481.00 | 1 | 180.00 | | |
| 4 | 202.50 | 1 | 20.00 | 1 | 63.00 | | | | |
| 31 | 1,845.99 | 2 | 416.01 | 1 | 216.50 | | | 3 | 608.66 |
| 6 | 195.02 | 3 | 895.75 | | | 1 | 222.00 | 1 | 55.49 |
| 110 | 6,158.38 | 9 | 3,189.35 | 1 | 345.00 | 2 | 259.00 | | |
| 24 | 733.53 | 1 | 89.35 | 1 | 22.50 | 2 | 300.00 | | |
| 14 | 1,507.55 | 2 | 366.25 | 2 | 408.15 | 2 | 462.00 | | |
| 10 | 946.32 | 3 | 1,271.90 | 1 | 159.00 | 1 | 60.00 | 1 | 24.35 |
| 55 | 3,788.92 | 9 | 1,751.76 | 1 | 50.00 | | | | |
| 16 | 504.00 | | | 3 | 247.50 | | | | |
| 76 | 4,837.07 | 11 | 3,267.50 | 2 | 253.75 | | | | |
| 82 | 5,517.79 | 28 | 9,421.11 | 3 | 674.00 | 5 | 609.81 | 1 | 141.59 |
| 19 | 1,594.22 | 8 | 2,022.26 | 1 | 24.00 | | | | |
| 8 | 499.05 | 1 | 264.74 | 1 | 37.00 | 1 | 31.00 | 1 | 47.00 |
| 40 | 2,170.29 | 18 | 6,187.01 | 1 | 207.00 | 1 | 360.00 | | |
| 39 | 1,692.97 | 4 | 756.54 | 1 | 160.00 | | | 1 | 38.00 |
| 11 | 448.50 | | | | | | | | |
| 172 | 18,600.58 | | | | | 30 | 4,168.37 | 25 | 4,791.73 |
| 52 | 2,676.98 | 13 | 4,831.00 | 2 | 152.00 | 4 | 338.50 | 2 | 225.00 |
| 130 | 14,638.61 | 26 | 16,462.59 | 8 | 2,416.00 | 16 | 2,339.44 | 1 | 271.70 |
| 30 | 1,088.10 | 10 | 2,777.19 | | | | | | |
| 135 | 14,168.50 | 14 | 7,947.39 | 3 | 562.00 | 3 | 514.00 | 1 | 66.00 |
| 11 | 701.55 | 1 | 225.25 | 1 | 187.00 | | | | |
| 12 | 515.69 | 13 | 3,437.05 | 1 | 20.60 | 1 | 35.00 | 1 | 46.25 |
| 23 | 2,289.44 | 9 | 3,062.49 | 1 | 16.75 | | | | |
| 254 | 28,505.39 | 83 | 33,463.44 | 5 | 1,742.75 | 34 | 4,867.37 | | |
| 107 | 9,124.59 | 41 | 11,326.45 | 3 | 190.00 | | | | |
| 13 | 754.24 | 11 | 2,736.38 | 2 | 224.00 | | | | |
| 68 | 4,605.58 | 3 | 645.02 | 2 | 681.90 | 5 | 540.00 | 1 | 111.00 |
| 24 | 791.41 | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | 814.00 | 1 | 317.07 | | | | | | |
| 13 | 437.20 | 5 | 1,610.14 | 1 | 115.00 | | | | |
| 3 | 289.00 | | | | | | | 2 | 410.00 |
| 101 | 5,978.52 | 11 | 2,558.49 | 3 | 623.00 | 2 | 192.80 | 1 | 107.66 |
| 59 | 2,648.01 | 26 | 6,528.26 | 1 | 129.50 | 3 | 518.35 | | |
| 9 | 511.00 | 1 | 6.00 | 1 | 105.00 | | | 1 | 19.00 |
| 2 | 140.00 | | | | | | | | |

† Does not include lump sum payments to hospitals nor cases aided thereby.

‡ Does not include Aid to the Blind.

**AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF CASES AIDED AND TOTAL
BY TYPE AND COUNTIES,
J. S. KIRK,**

| COUNTIES | Total Including Duplications | | Old Age Assistance | | Aid to Dependent Children | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------|----------------|
| | Cases | Obligations | Cases | Obligations* | Cases | Children | Obligations* |
| 54. Lenoir..... | 553 | \$ 65,171.12 | 345 | \$ 42,354.00 | 129 | 249 | \$ 16,623.00 |
| 55. Lincoln..... | 363 | 43,759.08 | 274 | 30,662.00 | 60 | 153 | 10,696.50 |
| 56. Macon..... | 293 | 31,642.24 | 223 | 23,309.40 | 44 | 115 | 6,145.00 |
| 57. Madison..... | 456 | 48,205.00 | 350 | 33,565.00 | 106 | 240 | 14,640.00 |
| 58. Martin..... | 298 | 38,660.71 | 189 | 21,494.00 | 50 | 161 | 10,068.00 |
| 59. McDowell..... | 426 | 56,895.73 | 315 | 38,716.50 | 49 | 99 | 9,700.00 |
| 60. Mecklenburg..... | 2,245 | 366,899.67 | 1,197 | 209,186.06 | 294 | 765 | 81,607.50 |
| 61. Mitchell..... | 265 | 35,348.00 | 211 | 26,774.00 | 54 | 130 | 8,574.00 |
| 62. Montgomery..... | 271 | 28,915.42 | 200 | 19,750.00 | 48 | 118 | 7,307.00 |
| 63. Moore..... | 481 | 55,747.02 | 315 | 36,862.00 | 79 | 222 | 12,492.00 |
| 64. Nash..... | 822 | 100,379.60 | 614 | 66,016.50 | 125 | 339 | 21,350.00 |
| 65. New Hanover..... | 625 | 105,211.00 | 496 | 73,468.00 | 129 | 341 | 31,743.00 |
| 66. Northampton..... | 447 | 53,823.70 | 304 | 30,694.00 | 93 | 176 | 13,950.00 |
| 67. Onslow..... | 183 | 21,336.89 | 128 | 11,455.00 | 45 | 127 | 6,701.00 |
| 68. Orange..... | 363 | 49,482.21 | 242 | 29,813.00 | 65 | 202 | 14,236.00 |
| 69. Pamlico..... | 145 | 15,759.50 | 97 | 10,333.00 | 35 | 89 | 4,563.75 |
| 70. Pasquotank..... | 362 | 40,613.33 | 200 | 22,507.00 | 45 | 142 | 9,295.00 |
| 71. Pender..... | 270 | 28,140.70 | 193 | 20,201.00 | 44 | 114 | 6,463.00 |
| 72. Perquimans..... | 141 | 15,545.01 | 100 | 8,786.00 | 27 | 75 | 4,941.00 |
| 73. Person..... | 375 | 45,019.84 | 270 | 30,198.00 | 77 | 193 | 12,682.00 |
| 74. Pitt..... | 829 | 94,756.94 | 532 | 56,666.50 | 159 | 364 | 25,172.00 |
| 75. Polk..... | 156 | 22,160.30 | 128 | 15,468.90 | 28 | 89 | 6,691.40 |
| 76. Randolph..... | 444 | 46,151.40 | 323 | 31,584.60 | 102 | 241 | 12,949.00 |
| 77. Richmond..... | 723 | 72,108.16 | 446 | 46,378.00 | 98 | 231 | 15,781.00 |
| 78. Robeson..... | 856 | 106,740.98 | 537 | 59,648.00 | 157 | 445 | 26,153.30 |
| 79. Rockingham..... | 659 | 89,041.25 | 500 | 58,817.00 | 87 | 236 | 22,140.00 |
| 80. Rowan..... | 748 | 108,508.35 | 564 | 70,637.32 | 62 | 335 | 27,353.30 |
| 81. Rutherford..... | 739 | 87,645.43 | 558 | 61,423.25 | 114 | 319 | 19,904.50 |
| 82. Sampson..... | 524 | 60,651.76 | 372 | 38,915.50 | 105 | 276 | 16,851.50 |
| 83. Scotland..... | 312 | 28,187.14 | 199 | 17,405.50 | 53 | 136 | 7,259.50 |
| 84. Stanly..... | 413 | 50,165.76 | 293 | 33,129.30 | 84 | 210 | 13,337.00 |
| 85. Stokes..... | 381 | 47,542.41 | 294 | 33,061.00 | 66 | 177 | 11,840.00 |
| 86. Surry..... | 676 | 86,092.90 | 504 | 58,909.58 | 111 | 267 | 18,846.00 |
| 87. Swain..... | 293 | 33,507.62 | 217 | 24,432.00 | 57 | 119 | 7,382.60 |
| 88. Transylvania..... | 267 | 29,990.83 | 191 | 21,446.00 | 36 | 95 | 5,724.00 |
| 89. Tyrrell..... | 115 | 13,321.34 | 74 | 7,540.00 | 22 | 52 | 3,874.50 |
| 90. Union..... | 549 | 75,502.54 | 392 | 49,216.00 | 88 | 253 | 17,253.00 |
| 91. Vance..... | 378 | 49,033.16 | 256 | 30,353.00 | 56 | 162 | 11,155.50 |
| 92. Wake..... | 1,189 | 169,248.72 | 667 | 92,610.20 | 285 | 797 | 61,111.00 |
| 93. Warren..... | 293 | 42,697.51 | 290 | 30,233.50 | 48 | 125 | 8,630.00 |
| 94. Washington..... | 161 | 18,749.13 | 113 | 10,814.00 | 32 | 84 | 5,793.00 |
| 95. Watauga..... | 230 | 25,223.54 | 174 | 16,677.00 | 38 | 127 | 7,566.00 |
| 96. Wayne..... | 726 | 86,964.58 | 500 | 57,889.50 | 121 | 283 | 22,917.15 |
| 97. Wilkes..... | 746 | 81,949.74 | 568 | 60,117.50 | 130 | 319 | 19,480.00 |
| 98. Wilson..... | 966 | 108,627.81 | 691 | 68,673.50 | 110 | 292 | 17,337.00 |
| 99. Yadkin..... | 303 | 31,839.29 | 223 | 21,408.66 | 62 | 133 | 8,663.00 |
| 100. Yancey..... | 280 | 30,363.59 | 216 | 21,229.00 | 49 | 130 | 7,059.00 |
| Total..... | 50,075 | \$6,533,503.46 | 34,848 | \$4,181,169.84 | 8,431 | 21,728 | \$1,609,549.45 |
| Wilmington Asso. Char..... | 248 | \$ 12,908.18 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Winston-Salem Assoc. Char..... | 742 | 61,943.23 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |

* Corrected through June, 1939.

ANNUAL OBLIGATIONS FOR ALL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE JULY 1, 1939-JUNE 30, 1940—Continued Statistician

| General Relief | | Hospitalization † | | Pauper Burials | | Boarding Home Care | | All Other ‡ | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Cases | Obligations | Persons | Obligations | Persons | Obligations | Persons | Obligations | Persons | Obligations |
| 74 | \$ 5,451.12 | 1 | \$ 100.00 | 3 | \$ 443.00 | ----- | \$ ----- | 1 | \$ 200.00 |
| 25 | 1,665.19 | 1 | 426.80 | 1 | 176.00 | 1 | 114.75 | 1 | 17.84 |
| 15 | 606.34 | 1 | 87.50 | 2 | 420.00 | 5 | 900.00 | 3 | 174.00 |
| 39 | 2,015.35 | 17 | 4,641.36 | 1 | 92.00 | 2 | 350.00 | ----- | ----- |
| 46 | 4,652.53 | 12 | 2,843.33 | 2 | 651.50 | 1 | 225.00 | 1 | 106.87 |
| 683 | 64,819.54 | 1 | 120.00 | 12 | 1,405.00 | 58 | 9,761.57 | ----- | ----- |
| 14 | 911.38 | 2 | 530.22 | 1 | 10.00 | ----- | ----- | 6 | 406.82 |
| 82 | 5,294.75 | 1 | 593.77 | 1 | 30.50 | 2 | 420.00 | 1 | 54.00 |
| 44 | 2,318.02 | 22 | 7,476.12 | 2 | 296.50 | ----- | ----- | 15 | 2,922.46 |
| 26 | 2,232.14 | 17 | 5,795.87 | 1 | 83.69 | 5 | 1,003.00 | 1 | 65.00 |
| 4 | 166.50 | 5 | 2,969.39 | 1 | 45.00 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 39 | 1,764.86 | 12 | 2,901.35 | 1 | 144.50 | 4 | 622.50 | ----- | ----- |
| 11 | 743.00 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 63.75 | 1 | 56.00 | ----- | ----- |
| 95 | 3,737.82 | 20 | 4,821.51 | 2 | 252.00 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 33 | 1,476.70 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 9 | 364.60 | 2 | 721.41 | 1 | 252.00 | 2 | 480.00 | ----- | ----- |
| 21 | 903.56 | 5 | 1,115.50 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 81.25 | 1 | 39.53 |
| 97 | 5,025.34 | 36 | 7,415.60 | 4 | 302.50 | 1 | 175.00 | ----- | ----- |
| 19 | 1,617.80 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 163 | 7,139.77 | 15 | 2,680.89 | 1 | 128.50 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 80 | 4,449.60 | 57 | 15,149.75 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 25 | 1,340.33 |
| 44 | 2,461.87 | 18 | 4,480.38 | 1 | 294.50 | 7 | 727.50 | 2 | 120.00 |
| 107 | 7,088.69 | 11 | 2,859.04 | 2 | 269.00 | 2 | 301.00 | ----- | ----- |
| 49 | 3,033.74 | 9 | 1,814.44 | 2 | 317.50 | 7 | 1,152.00 | ----- | ----- |
| 39 | 1,541.16 | 8 | 3,343.60 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 60 | 3,522.14 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 25 | 1,770.10 | 10 | 1,907.36 | 1 | 22.00 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 11 | 531.70 | 8 | 1,967.21 | 1 | 82.50 | 1 | 60.00 | ----- | ----- |
| 32 | 1,905.32 | 24 | 5,432.87 | 2 | 223.50 | 2 | 330.25 | 1 | 445.38 |
| 16 | 993.67 | 1 | 395.85 | 1 | 288.50 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 15.00 |
| 33 | 1,475.86 | 4 | 790.49 | 1 | 194.48 | 2 | 360.00 | ----- | ----- |
| 14 | 951.14 | 3 | 695.70 | 1 | 225.00 | 1 | 35.00 | ----- | ----- |
| 47 | 2,628.47 | 18 | 6,148.54 | 2 | 157.50 | 2 | 99.03 | ----- | ----- |
| 50 | 3,147.14 | 11 | 3,887.93 | 1 | 67.00 | ----- | ----- | 4 | 422.59 |
| 230 | 14,683.52 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 7 | 844.00 | ----- | ----- |
| 52 | 2,115.16 | 6 | 1,691.38 | 1 | 19.00 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 8.47 |
| 10 | 524.08 | 4 | 1,484.30 | 1 | 100.50 | 1 | 33.25 | ----- | ----- |
| 14 | 840.54 | 1 | 15.00 | 1 | 5.00 | ----- | ----- | 2 | 120.00 |
| 97 | 5,041.89 | 5 | 900.59 | 2 | 144.25 | 1 | 71.20 | ----- | ----- |
| 42 | 998.00 | 3 | 1,164.24 | 1 | 20.00 | 1 | 165.00 | 1 | 5.00 |
| 92 | 9,950.79 | 60 | 11,029.52 | 4 | 435.00 | 9 | 1,202.00 | ----- | ----- |
| 16 | 1,422.13 | 1 | 183.00 | 1 | 162.50 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 7 | 861.63 | 3 | 612.44 | 1 | 333.11 | 1 | 35.00 | 3 | 233.41 |
| 5,350 | \$395,479.55 | 926 | \$270,484.39 | 144 | \$ 23,723.78 | 257 | \$ 38,552.24 | 119 | \$ 14,544.21 |
| 248 | \$ 12,908.18 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 742 | 61,943.23 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |

† Does not include lump sum payments to hospitals nor cases aided thereby.

‡ Does not include Aid to the Blind.

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE: INDIVIDUALS ACCEPTED
During the Period July 1, 1938, Through June 30, 1940
RACE AND MONTHLY PAYMENT

| MONTHLY PAYMENT | Number of Individuals of Specified Race Accepted for Old Age Assistance | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| | July 1, 1938-June 30, 1939 | | | | July 1, 1939-June 30, 1940 | | | |
| | All Races | White | Negro | Indian | All Races | White | Negro | Indian |
| Total..... | 8,199 | 5,821 | 2,329 | 49 | 7,009 | 4,727 | 2,252 | 30 |
| Less than \$1.00..... | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| \$1.00-\$1.99..... | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 2.00- 2.99..... | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 3.00- 3.99..... | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 4.00- 4.99..... | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 5.00- 5.99..... | 650 | 363 | 282 | 5 | 363 | 214 | 149 | ----- |
| 6.00- 6.99..... | 888 | 436 | 430 | 22 | 632 | 300 | 323 | 9 |
| 7.00- 7.99..... | 705 | 508 | 194 | 3 | 560 | 308 | 251 | 1 |
| 8.00- 8.99..... | 2,139 | 1,448 | 680 | 11 | 1,951 | 1,276 | 663 | 12 |
| 9.00- 9.99..... | 184 | 139 | 45 | ----- | 162 | 126 | 36 | ----- |
| 10.00-10.99..... | 1,583 | 1,223 | 356 | 4 | 1,814 | 1,357 | 451 | 6 |
| 11.00-11.99..... | 39 | 29 | 10 | ----- | 32 | 23 | 9 | ----- |
| 12.00-12.99..... | 548 | 413 | 135 | ----- | 562 | 385 | 177 | ----- |
| 13.00-13.99..... | 18 | 12 | 6 | ----- | 12 | 9 | 3 | ----- |
| 14.00-14.99..... | 92 | 62 | 30 | ----- | 101 | 60 | 41 | ----- |
| 15.00-15.99..... | 388 | 300 | 87 | 1 | 367 | 292 | 74 | 1 |
| 16.00-16.99..... | 61 | 39 | 22 | ----- | 56 | 37 | 19 | ----- |
| 17.00-17.99..... | 4 | 2 | 2 | ----- | 6 | 2 | 4 | ----- |
| 18.00-18.99..... | 40 | 27 | 13 | ----- | 38 | 25 | 13 | ----- |
| 19.00-19.99..... | 3 | 2 | 1 | ----- | 2 | 1 | 1 | ----- |
| 20.00-20.99..... | 128 | 104 | 24 | ----- | 166 | 140 | 25 | 1 |
| 21.00-21.99..... | 1 | 1 | ----- | ----- | 5 | 5 | ----- | ----- |
| 22.00-22.99..... | 2 | 2 | ----- | ----- | 4 | 2 | 2 | ----- |
| 23.00-23.99..... | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 24.00-24.99..... | 7 | 4 | 3 | ----- | 8 | 5 | 3 | ----- |
| 25.00-25.99..... | 583 | 574 | 6 | 3 | 133 | 129 | 4 | ----- |
| 26.00-26.99..... | 1 | ----- | 1 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 27.00-27.99..... | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 | ----- | 1 | ----- |
| 28.00-28.99..... | 10 | 10 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 29.00-29.99..... | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 30.00-30.99..... | 125 | 123 | 2 | ----- | 34 | 31 | 3 | ----- |

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE: INDIVIDUALS ACCEPTED
During the Period July 1, 1938, Through June 30, 1940
AGE AND SEX

| AGE | Number of Individuals of Specified Sex Accepted for Old Age Assistance | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|-------|--------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| | July 1, 1938-June 30, 1939 | | | July 1, 1939-June 30, 1940 | | |
| | All Races | | | All Races | | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Total..... | 8,199 | 3,693 | 4,506 | 7,009 | 3,465 | 3,544 |
| 60 and under 61 years..... | | | | | | |
| 61 and under 62 years..... | | | | | | |
| 62 and under 63 years..... | | | | | | |
| 63 and under 64 years..... | | | | | | |
| 64 and under 65 years..... | | | | | | |
| 65 and under 66 years..... | 386 | 156 | 230 | 475 | 216 | 259 |
| 66 and under 67 years..... | 749 | 342 | 407 | 797 | 372 | 425 |
| 67 and under 68 years..... | 704 | 354 | 350 | 710 | 360 | 350 |
| 68 and under 69 years..... | 650 | 314 | 336 | 638 | 315 | 323 |
| 69 and under 70 years..... | 635 | 324 | 311 | 543 | 305 | 238 |
| 70 and under 71 years..... | 494 | 271 | 223 | 500 | 264 | 236 |
| 71 and under 72 years..... | 493 | 239 | 254 | 403 | 225 | 178 |
| 72 and under 73 years..... | 479 | 221 | 258 | 400 | 214 | 186 |
| 73 and under 74 years..... | 429 | 194 | 235 | 367 | 186 | 181 |
| 74 and under 75 years..... | 393 | 182 | 211 | 314 | 156 | 158 |
| 75 and under 76 years..... | 273 | 134 | 139 | 257 | 130 | 127 |
| 76 and under 77 years..... | 300 | 131 | 169 | 192 | 102 | 90 |
| 77 and under 78 years..... | 320 | 150 | 170 | 202 | 94 | 108 |
| 78 and under 79 years..... | 320 | 126 | 194 | 176 | 75 | 101 |
| 79 and under 80 years..... | 201 | 88 | 113 | 186 | 86 | 100 |
| 80 and under 81 years..... | 179 | 68 | 111 | 162 | 74 | 88 |
| 81 and under 82 years..... | 183 | 80 | 103 | 134 | 58 | 76 |
| 82 and under 83 years..... | 142 | 56 | 86 | 117 | 49 | 68 |
| 83 and under 84 years..... | 140 | 54 | 86 | 85 | 36 | 49 |
| 84 and under 85 years..... | 135 | 39 | 96 | 85 | 34 | 51 |
| 85 and under 86 years..... | 106 | 31 | 75 | 55 | 27 | 28 |
| 86 and under 87 years..... | 95 | 34 | 61 | 53 | 22 | 31 |
| 87 and under 88 years..... | 100 | 34 | 66 | 36 | 20 | 16 |
| 88 and under 89 years..... | 55 | 12 | 43 | 31 | 14 | 17 |
| 89 and under 90 years..... | 53 | 22 | 31 | 16 | 5 | 11 |
| 90 and under 91 years..... | 38 | 9 | 29 | 28 | 13 | 15 |
| 91 and under 92 years..... | 31 | 9 | 22 | 15 | 6 | 9 |
| 92 and under 93 years..... | 12 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| 93 and under 94 years..... | 33 | 2 | 31 | 8 | 1 | 7 |
| 94 and under 95 years..... | 22 | 4 | 18 | 4 | | 4 |
| 95 and under 96 years..... | 14 | 2 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| 96 and under 97 years..... | 9 | 1 | 8 | 1 | | 1 |
| 97 and under 98 years..... | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 1 |
| 98 and under 99 years..... | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | 2 |
| 99 and under 100 years..... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 100 years and over..... | 18 | 5 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 1 |

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE: CASES CLOSED
During the Period July 1, 1938, Through June 30, 1940
REASON FOR CLOSING

| REASON FOR CLOSING | Number of Individuals Closed for Old Age Assistance | |
|--|---|--------------------------------|
| | July 1, 1938- June 30, 1939 | July 1, 1939- June 30, 1940 |
| Total..... | 4,692 | 4,949 |
| Death..... | 3,338 | 4,001 |
| Admitted to public institution..... | 200 | 223 |
| Admitted to voluntary institution..... | 11 | 2 |
| Became self-supporting..... | 177 | 126 |
| Relatives became able to support..... | 413 | 221 |
| Moved out of county..... | 148 | 77 |
| Moved out of State..... | 73 | 83 |
| Transferred to another form of assistance..... | 201 | 62 |
| Grant combined with that of spouse or transferred to another person in household..... | 41 | 44 |
| Other..... | 90 | 110 |

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN: CASES ACCEPTED

During the Period July 1, 1938, Through June 30, 1940

MONTHLY PAYMENT AND NUMBER OF CASES ACCEPTED FOR
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN

| MONTHLY PAYMENT | Number of Cases Accepted for Aid to Dependent Children | | MONTHLY PAYMENT | Number of Cases Accepted for Aid to Dependent Children | |
|-----------------------|---|--------------------------------|---------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| | July 1, 1938- June 30, 1939 | July 1, 1939- June 30, 1940 | | July 1, 1938- June 30, 1939 | July 1, 1939- June 30, 1940 |
| Total----- | 2,524 | 2,738 | | | |
| Less than \$1.00----- | | | \$26.00-26.99----- | 3 | 3 |
| \$1.00-\$1.99----- | | | 27.00-27.99----- | 6 | 5 |
| 2.00- 2.99----- | | | 28.00-28.99----- | 9 | 7 |
| 3.00- 3.99----- | | | 29.00-29.99----- | 1 | |
| 4.00- 4.99----- | 5 | 2 | 30.00-30.99----- | 94 | 162 |
| 5.00- 5.99----- | 146 | 114 | 31.00-31.99----- | | |
| 6.00- 6.99----- | 68 | 55 | 32.00-32.99----- | 6 | 6 |
| 7.00- 7.99----- | 46 | 45 | 33.00-33.99----- | 4 | 2 |
| 8.00- 8.99----- | 155 | 112 | 34.00-34.99----- | | 1 |
| 9.00- 9.99----- | 59 | 31 | 35.00-35.99----- | 37 | 26 |
| 10.00-10.99----- | 475 | 447 | 36.00-36.99----- | 5 | 8 |
| 11.00-11.99----- | 1 | 8 | 37.00-37.99----- | 1 | 1 |
| 12.00-12.99----- | 213 | 257 | 38.00-38.99----- | | |
| 13.00-13.99----- | 15 | 14 | 39.00-39.99----- | 1 | |
| 14.00-14.99----- | 23 | 29 | 40.00-40.99----- | 25 | 46 |
| 15.00-15.99----- | 440 | 473 | 41.00-41.99----- | | |
| 16.00-16.99----- | 48 | 52 | 42.00-42.99----- | 1 | 6 |
| 17.00-17.99----- | 10 | 12 | 43.00-43.99----- | | |
| 18.00-18.99----- | 155 | 244 | 44.00-44.99----- | | |
| 19.00-19.99----- | 2 | 3 | 45.00-45.99----- | 5 | 5 |
| 20.00-20.99----- | 258 | 315 | 46.00-46.99----- | | |
| 21.00-21.99----- | 30 | 18 | 47.00-47.99----- | | |
| 22.00-22.99----- | 14 | 14 | 48.00-48.99----- | 1 | 3 |
| 23.00-23.99----- | 1 | 4 | 49.00-49.99----- | | |
| 24.00-24.99----- | 31 | 26 | 50.00 and over----- | 8 | 17 |
| 25.00-25.99----- | 122 | 165 | | | |

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN: CASES ACCEPTED
During the Period July 1, 1938, Through June 30, 1940
WHEREABOUTS OF CHILD AND WHEREABOUTS OR MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS

| WHEREABOUTS OF CHILD AND WHEREABOUTS OR MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS | Number of Cases Accepted for Aid to Dependent Children | | | |
|--|---|----------|----------------------------|----------|
| | July 1, 1938-June 30, 1939 | | July 1, 1939-June 30, 1940 | |
| | Families | Children | Families | Children |
| Total..... | 2,524 | 6,214 | 2,738 | 6,656 |
| Child living with parents..... | 506 | 1,337 | 548 | 1,435 |
| With both parents..... | 495 | 1,311 | 535 | 1,404 |
| With mother and stepfather..... | 9 | 20 | 9 | 22 |
| With father and stepmother..... | 2 | 6 | 4 | 9 |
| Child living with mother..... | 1,641 | 4,164 | 1,834 | 4,557 |
| Mother unmarried..... | 69 | 102 | 80 | 142 |
| Father dead..... | 1,005 | 2,561 | 1,068 | 2,654 |
| Father deserting..... | 201 | 544 | 185 | 431 |
| Father divorced..... | 36 | 56 | 34 | 72 |
| Father legally separated..... | 5 | 11 | 9 | 24 |
| Father separated without court decree..... | 32 | 72 | 11 | 30 |
| Father in institution..... | 275 | 770 | 439 | 1,189 |
| Father elsewhere..... | 18 | 48 | 8 | 15 |
| Child living with father..... | 39 | 107 | 46 | 112 |
| Mother dead..... | 31 | 93 | 35 | 94 |
| Mother deserting..... | 4 | 6 | 4 | 5 |
| Mother divorced..... | | | 3 | 6 |
| Mother legally separated..... | | | | |
| Mother separated without court decree..... | | | | |
| Mother in institution..... | 4 | 8 | 4 | 7 |
| Mother elsewhere..... | | | | |
| Child living elsewhere..... | 338 | 606 | 310 | 552 |
| With relatives within second degree..... | 220 | 412 | 209 | 379 |
| With more distant relatives..... | 118 | 194 | 101 | 173 |
| With unrelated persons..... | | | | |

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN: CASES ACCEPTED
During the Period July 1, 1938, Through June 30, 1940
REASON FOR DEPENDENCY

| DEPRIVED OF SUPPORT OR CARE BY REASON OF | Number of Cases Accepted for Aid to Dependent Children | | | |
|---|---|----------|----------------------------|----------|
| | July 1, 1938-June 30, 1939 | | July 1, 1939-June 30, 1940 | |
| | Families | Children | Families | Children |
| Total..... | 2,524 | 6,214 | 2,738 | 6,656 |
| Mother..... | 17 | 43 | 12 | 35 |
| Dead..... | 10 | 28 | 9 | 30 |
| Continued absence from home..... | | | 1 | 2 |
| Physically incapacitated..... | 5 | 8 | 2 | 3 |
| Mentally incapacitated..... | 2 | 7 | | |
| Father..... | 2,048 | 5,261 | 2,268 | 5,744 |
| Dead..... | 969 | 2,465 | 1,037 | 2,588 |
| Continued absence from home..... | 512 | 1,253 | 612 | 1,502 |
| Physically incapacitated..... | 521 | 1,419 | 572 | 1,517 |
| Mentally incapacitated..... | 46 | 124 | 47 | 137 |
| Both parents..... | 459 | 910 | 458 | 877 |
| Dead..... | 121 | 224 | 127 | 250 |
| Continued absence from home..... | 38 | 66 | 32 | 45 |
| Physically incapacitated..... | 36 | 76 | 43 | 101 |
| Mentally incapacitated..... | | | 1 | 2 |
| One dead, one absent..... | 115 | 216 | 104 | 168 |
| One dead, one physically incapacitated..... | 73 | 187 | 71 | 155 |
| One dead, one mentally incapacitated..... | 19 | 25 | 12 | 29 |
| One absent, one physically incapacitated..... | 36 | 75 | 48 | 89 |
| One absent, one mentally incapacitated..... | 14 | 26 | 11 | 21 |
| One physically incapacitated, one mentally incapacitated..... | 7 | 15 | 9 | 17 |
| Other..... | | | | |

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN: CASES ACCEPTED
During the Period July 1, 1938, Through June 30, 1940
RELATIONSHIP TO DEPENDENT CHILD OF PERSON TO WHOM
MONTHLY PAYMENT WAS APPROVED

| RELATIONSHIP TO DEPENDENT CHILD OF PERSON TO WHOM PAYMENT WAS APPROVED | Number of Cases Accepted for Aid to Dependent Children | |
|---|---|--------------------------------|
| | July 1, 1938- June 30, 1939 | July 1, 1939- June 30, 1940 |
| Total..... | 2,524 | 2,738 |
| Father..... | 146 | 122 |
| Mother..... | 2,016 | 2,262 |
| Grandfather..... | 47 | 43 |
| Grandmother..... | 121 | 120 |
| Brother..... | 6 | 18 |
| Sister..... | 47 | 42 |
| Adoptive or stepfather..... | 3 | 2 |
| Adoptive or stepmother..... | 11 | 20 |
| Half, adoptive, or stepbrother or brother-in-law..... | 4 | 5 |
| Half, adoptive, or stepsister or sister-in-law..... | 4 | 5 |
| Uncle..... | 25 | 24 |
| Aunt..... | 90 | 69 |
| Other eligible relative..... | 4 | 4 |
| Other..... | | 2 |
| Unknown..... | | |

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN: CASES CLOSED
During the Period July 1, 1938, Through June 30, 1940
REASON FOR CLOSING

| REASON FOR CLOSING | Number of Cases Closed for Aid to Dependent Children | |
|--|---|--------------------------------|
| | July 1, 1938- June 30, 1939 | July 1, 1939- June 30, 1940 |
| Total..... | 1,703 | 1,702 |
| Child reached maximum age..... | 115 | 270 |
| Death of dependent child..... | 9 | 5 |
| Dependent child or children admitted to institution..... | 29 | 23 |
| Transferred to another form of assistance..... | 181 | 56 |
| Relatives became able to support..... | 898 | 851 |
| Moved to another county..... | 59 | 61 |
| Moved to another state..... | 49 | 38 |
| Change of payee..... | 97 | 59 |
| Other..... | 266 | 339 |

DIVISION OF CASE WORK TRAINING AND FAMILY REHABILITATION

ANNA A. CASSATT, *Director*

During the biennium the division has served the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare and the University of North Carolina division of public welfare and social work, in the organizing and planning of the annual public welfare institutes of 1938 and 1939.

The division has had a certain amount of responsibility and leadership in some aspects of staff development, particularly as related to in-service training for the county staffs. Means for carrying forward staff development have included series of one-day institutes, conferences, suggested bibliography for reading and study, the manual on budgeting, supervision of social case work practice in the counties through the work of the field social work representatives, study committees and other devices.

Included also is work with representatives of the Work Projects Administration on problems, policies, procedures and forms involved in referral, especially as they relate to the establishment of need. This division has served in a liaison capacity between the National Youth Administration and the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare. Applications for surplus commodities for school lunch rooms and certain problems relating to these have been in a small measure the responsibility of the division as related to establishing need.

In studying the work of the division, it is estimated that approximately 45 per cent of its time has been devoted to social case work training through activities described above. About 40 per cent has been given to referral and certification responsibilities, in connection with the Work Projects Administration, National Youth Administration, and surplus commodities for school lunch rooms. The remaining time was used on assignments related to these two fields.

PUBLIC WELFARE INSTITUTE—1938

The nineteenth annual Public Welfare Institute included lectures and discussion groups in the forenoon, personal conferences between members of the institute coming from different sections of the state during the afternoon. In the evenings the annual dinner and business meetings of the Association of County Superintendents

of Public Welfare was held, and there was entertainment by the Carolina Playmakers, by state high school orchestras, and mountain music by Mr. I. G. Greer, superintendent of the Thomasville Orphanage, and Mrs. Greer. Thursday evening reports were given of findings of the study groups.

The institute opened with Dr. Roy M. Brown, director, division of public welfare and social work, University of North Carolina, presiding; greetings by Robert B. House, dean of administration, University of North Carolina; address—"The General Outlook in Public Welfare in North Carolina," Mrs. W. T. Bost, commissioner State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, and "New Emphases in Public Social Work," Mr. Kenneth Pray, professor of social planning and administration, Pennsylvania School of Social Work.

Discussion Group Subjects:

Group I—Is there a common agreement as to interpretation of the legal settlement laws and procedures?

Group II—How much responsibility for getting a patient to the clinic or hospital following diagnosis by a physician should the county department of public welfare assume?

Group III—What can the state and county staffs do to secure more adequate medical service? (a) General medical care, including hospitalization; (b) Control and treatment of venereal disease.

Group IV—(a) What are our best methods of dealing with the problem of inadequate staffs? (b) For what staff expansion can we hope to pay?

Group V—(a) Should there be a state appropriation for relief to supplement county funds? Should this be in the form of further categories or a general relief fund?

Group VI—What is the county welfare department's responsibility to a parolee—adult or juvenile?

Group A—Better integration of welfare departments, juvenile courts, institutions and other social agencies in dealing effectively with problems of child placement.

Group B—(a) What is treatment in terms of social case work? (b) At what point does it begin with a family?

Group C—(a) What are the definite responsibilities of the agency toward the client's rights under the law, including appeal and fair hearing? (b) What policy should a special agency follow in expect-

ing relatives to assume financial and other responsibilities for the care of families?

Group D—How can the department of public welfare secure the maximum usefulness of federal agencies as resources?

Group E—What is our definition of a safe and proper home?

Group F—How can a budget be made for a rural family?

Report of the Institute Committee on Social Work, Trends and Practice, Based on Reports by Groups Discussing the Above Questions:

"The committee on social work trends and practice feels that the new plan for a Public Welfare Institute served in an unusual manner to meet the needs of the various groups who have participated. The extent to which individuals are able to carry over into their work the social work philosophy and trends indicated in the general and group discussions will be the true measure of the value of the institute. The committee feels that every person attending the institute has recognized the need for, and the values derived from, group thinking on current problems and the formulation of group policies which each one can take into his county with the feeling that the social workers in 99 other counties are finding these procedures best and are working actively to put them into effect.

"The sustained interest of the groups, the enthusiastic way in which they took hold of the questions and the useful, practical and yet forward-looking reports made by the various groups, all indicate the positive strengths which result both individually and collectively from the opportunity to work together on common problems.

"The committee feels that in some respects the institute might have been of more value to the members of the institute if, for instance, each person had taken full advantage of the opportunities provided for making appointments for individual conferences, a great deal of the time could have been saved and the time of each person more profitably spent. The committee feels that with such a plan for another annual public welfare institute, members will take full advantage of such opportunities.

"While it is the function of the committee to concern itself with the trends and practices brought out in the various group reports, we feel that members of the institute wish to show special recognition of the valuable contributions made by Mrs. W. T. Bost, commissioner of public welfare, Mr. Kenneth L. M. Pray, professor of social planning and administration, the Pennsylvania School of Social Work, and Dr. Isabelle Gordon Carter, assistant professor of social research, the Penn-

sylvania School of Social Work—Mrs. Bost for her forward looking address on ‘The General Outlook in Public Welfare in North Carolina,’ Professor Pray for his comprehensive address on ‘New Emphases in Public Social Work,’ and Dr. Carter for the valuable work in the class groups conducted by her each morning of the institute. We suggest, however, that in planning another such institute that smaller class groups for the general morning sessions would provide better opportunities, both for the speaker and the members of the classes.

“The committee noted certain philosophies that appeared over and over again in the various reports submitted.

“Unanimously there is a plea for coöperation for the sake of the client from all agencies concerned, federal, state, local, both public and private, hospitals, physicians, lawyers, teachers, public health departments, and social workers.

“We see definitely, indication of the fact that the individual is being brought to the fore, even to the point of requesting uniformity in legal settlement laws that ‘assistance and service can be rendered the client.’

“Along this same line, we see in one report the statement that ‘an intelligently prepared agency budget will itemize categories within the general relief fund and *yet* allow flexibility to meet *individual problems.*’

“And again in this same report ‘Family problems are correlated and are of *multiple causation*, a fact which categorical assistance tends to under emphasize.’

“The individual was emphasized in many of the reports but time does not permit further mention of this encouraging philosophy. We would like to quote though that ‘*The rural client is a person.*’

“The case work approach as opposed to law and authority is undoubtedly evident in many of the reports. Law is being recognized as a tool rather than as a limitation. There is, therefore, a growing realization of the need for less emphasis on legal aspects and limitations and a greater emphasis on the needs of clients.

“We find one group going on record as ‘opposing any further legislation for requiring persons to support indigent relations. It believes that the relationship of relatives to each other for their social value, as well as for the fact that they may be sources of financial assistance to the family, should be fostered.’

“There is a growing philosophy apparently toward encouraging initiative of the clients to do everything possible for themselves. Mention was made of encouraging low income groups to carry hospital insurance.

"The use of the volunteer is receiving consideration. The committee feels that this is a matter that should receive careful consideration as harm can result from unwise use of volunteer services. However simple the service, the volunteer should have some intelligent interpretation of case work practices.

"We note an encouraging willingness on the part of social workers to accept limitations and to work through these limitations to wider possibilities and better programs of service.

"The discussions of the institute indicate that present staff limitations have at least one wholesome effect—that of resulting in a more careful understanding of the functions and limitations of the agency and a more careful evaluation of the use of time and the relative value of various services which may be rendered. Also there is a growing trend in the recognition of the skills necessary to function effectively within strengths and limitations.

"The various reports indicated a definite trend toward a closer co-operation and correlation of all social work agencies and programs and a more complete utilization of available resources. Also, there seems to be a definite recognition of the need for agencies to more clearly define their functions and fields of service so that overlapping of services may be avoided. One of the examples given in group discussion was the need and increasing tendency to clarify the functions of the public health and public welfare departments in providing medical care for the needy, it being felt that the public welfare department should limit its function to the determination of economic need.

"There was in the group reports a definite trend emphasizing the individual approach and individual treatment of all problems. There was an obvious trend to abandon completely the old conception of social case work as an investigation of the situation of a client resulting in action in behalf of the client and an acceptance of the modern conception of case work treatment as a way of administering agency services to a client who expresses need for the services, in a way which development of his own strength and independence is fostered.

"The institute discussions emphasized a growing trend in emphasis on community interpretation of the rights and needs of clients and of the programs, functions, and limitations of agencies. The growing interest and understanding of lay citizens in all social work programs was found to present definite challenges to the executives of social agencies to have increasingly well developed programs of interpreta-

tion. The discussions indicate an increasing trend to recognize the practicability of budget planning, not only for meeting the needs of the individual client but as an unquestionable proof of the necessity for more adequate funds.

"Discussions in the various groups seemed to indicate that there is a growing recognition on the part of executives of the need for the organization of themselves and their departments in such a way as to give the best possible service to clients. There was also recognition on the part of the case workers in our public welfare departments that persons assigned to social work jobs must be equipped with professional training, experience, and skill.

"Over and over again the client-worker relationship was stressed. We conclude with a brief statement of the thinking in this respect. The case worker is a participant in a helping process, in which the worker should *know* and *use positively* the function of the agency with both its strengths and limitations; and recognize the client as a person who feels, who seeks and uses help in his own way; thus helping the client to find for himself what he can use within the limits of the 'helper-self' process and the agency function, and to use himself as responsibly as he can."

PUBLIC WELFARE INSTITUTE—1939

Mornings—Course I. *Mental Hygiene*—Dr. Richard F. Richie, Assistant Director Division of Mental Hygiene, Children's Unit, State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

Course II. *Social Case Work*—Miss Florence Day, Associate Professor of Family Case Work, School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University.

Course III. *Supervision*—Miss Catherine Dunn, Training Consultant, Division of Technical Training, Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Board.

Course IV. *Public Welfare and the Community*—Dr. Arthur E. Fink, Head of the Department of Social Work, University of Georgia.

Forums

Groups discussed the following subjects:

- A. Shall the social agencies in North Carolina attempt to have a uniform minimum standard budget for relief families?
- B. Should medical care like schools be free to all? To relief clients only? Is this the responsibility of the county health department

or the county welfare department—or the joint responsibility of both?

- C. How should the case worker use the juvenile court in the treatment of dependent, neglected or delinquent children?
- D. What should be the social agency's policy in regard to non-residence?
- E. What does a social agency want to interpret to its public (Its philosophy? Its procedure and skills? Its problems? What?)
- F. Under what circumstances should a social agency bring pressure on children to support their parents?
- G. Under what circumstances should an applicant owning property be given an OAA grant or relief in any form?
- H. Under what circumstances should an applicant owning property be given an ADC grant or relief in any form?

Afternoons—Tuesday: General Assembly—Dr. Roy M. Brown, presiding.

Discussion of the merit systems now in use in the various states—Dr. James W. Fesler, Associate Professor of Political Science, Division of Public Welfare and Social Work, University of North Carolina.

Wednesday: Recreation.

Scheduled Conferences.

Thursday: General Assembly—Dr. Wiley B. Sanders, presiding.

Report of Forums A, B and C.

Business Meeting—North Carolina Chapter American Association of Social Workers, with Miss Grace Marcus, Assistant Executive Secretary, National Chapter American Association of Social Workers, guest; Miss Anna A. Cassatt, presiding.

Friday: General Assembly—Mr. R. Eugene Brown, presiding.

Report of Forums G and H.

Report of Committee on Social Work Trends and Practice—gleaned from reports presented by the forums—Dr. Katherine Jocher, Chairman.

Evenings—Tuesday: Dinner and business meeting of the Association of County Superintendents of Public Welfare—Mrs. Eloise G. Franks, presiding.

Wednesday: Institute Reception.

Thursday: General Assembly—Mrs. W. T. Bost, presiding.

Presentation of the speaker—Dr. Roy M. Brown.

Address—Miss Grace Marcus.

Summary of Forum Reports by the Committee on Social Work Trends and Practice:

“The present division of the Public Welfare Institute into general sessions, each in charge of an expert in the particular field, supplemented by special discussion forums was initiated in 1938. Since it appeared eminently satisfactory and well adapted to the purposes of the institute, the same general plan was continued in the 1939 institute. Such a set-up provides not only for a detailed discussion and interpretation of philosophies and practice in certain general fields of social work and public welfare, but attempts to help members of the institute work out specific problems and procedures by pooling experiences, through special discussion forums. However, without discussion and participation by all, such a program is valueless, since the recipient gains only in the measure of that which he gives, and only in this way can a high level be reached and maintained.

“Although the forum reports provide the basic data for this report, it was felt by the committee that a few general trends might well preface the more specific trends as evidenced in the forum discussions. These general institute trends appear to be:

- a. To revert to the primary institute method of instruction by authorities in special fields, as was the plan of the institute in the early days, rather than the use of the conference method which was in effect during an intervening period.
- b. To place more emphasis on the counties' conception of their problems and which of these problems they would like to have discussed rather than to prepare and superimpose a more or less general program.
- c. To secure participation by all members of the institute through discussion during instruction periods as well as in the special forums.
- d. To put findings into permanent form for reference and use and to have them made available to all members of the institute.

“The forum reports carried so much excellent material that it was difficult to pick out a few specific trends, particularly since a large part of the discussion by these groups centered around particular problems. It was felt, too, that since the splendid reports of the forums, as appended to this report, will be published in full, a sentence or two

on each report would be adequate. Specific trends as evidenced from forum discussing follow:

- a. There is a trend toward attempting to formulate in terms of items, because of the variations in price levels, a uniform minimum standard budget for the state, since it is good procedure for the state to aid counties in the formulation of an agency budget to be used in determining need and amount of grant.
- b. It is becoming more apparent that the indigent and the marginal groups need more adequate medical attention.
- c. A knowledge of the trends toward subjecting the juvenile court to more careful scrutiny in order to secure better treatment for the youthful offender; toward providing boarding homes instead of institutional commitment; toward prevention instead of cure; and toward closer co-operation of everyone interested in this problem—police, recreation leaders, etc., more than ever before—is basic to a specific application of the case worker's use of the juvenile court in the treatment of dependent, neglected or delinquent children.
- d. The administration of residence laws is conditioned by the financial situation of the community and the community mores, and any change for a more liberal attitude will result only from the education of the community.
- e. The importance of interpretation as a primary function of every social agency is receiving more emphasis, since it is recognized increasingly that the success of the social work program is dependent upon the effectiveness of its interpretation to the community in terms which the general public can understand.
- f. There is a trend toward getting children to support parents voluntarily through good case work rather than through legal measures, which frequently antagonize.
- g. In granting old age assistance (OAA), the consensus of the group seems to be that the ceiling of a property qualification be set on a county or community basis rather than on an individual basis, with a definite policy or statement fixed by the county board of welfare.
- h. There appears to be developing a more liberal attitude toward ownership of property by aid to dependent children (ADC) recipients; toward expansion of the age group of beneficiaries of ADC; toward a keener appreciation of the value of supervision of families receiving ADC through an increased number of case workers.

"A special work of appreciation is extended to those who planned the program, to those who developed it through the conduct of special discussion groups, and to all those who participated in any way and who thus helped to make the Public Welfare Institute of 1939 one of outstanding excellence."

GENERAL PLAN FOR ONE DAY INSTITUTES

1939

*Time*10:00 a.m. *Problems of Supervision*

- 1st Meeting.
 - a. What is supervision?
 - b. Does the superintendent of welfare supervise?
- 2nd Meeting.
 - a. What abilities should a supervisor have?
 - b. Must a good executive be a good supervisor?
- 3rd Meeting.
 - a. The handling of authority in supervision.
 - b. The delegation of responsibility.
- 4th Meeting.
 - a. Growth through supervision.
 - b. Self supervision.
- 5th Meeting.
 - a. What clues indicate a case worker's ability to do a good job, viz., evaluate a case worker's abilities.
 - b. Write a first conference with a new case worker.
- 6th Meeting.
 - a. Discuss indirect supervision.
 - b. The philosophy of supervision. (Give a resume.)

11:00 a.m. *Interviewing*

Assignments may be made as the study progresses.

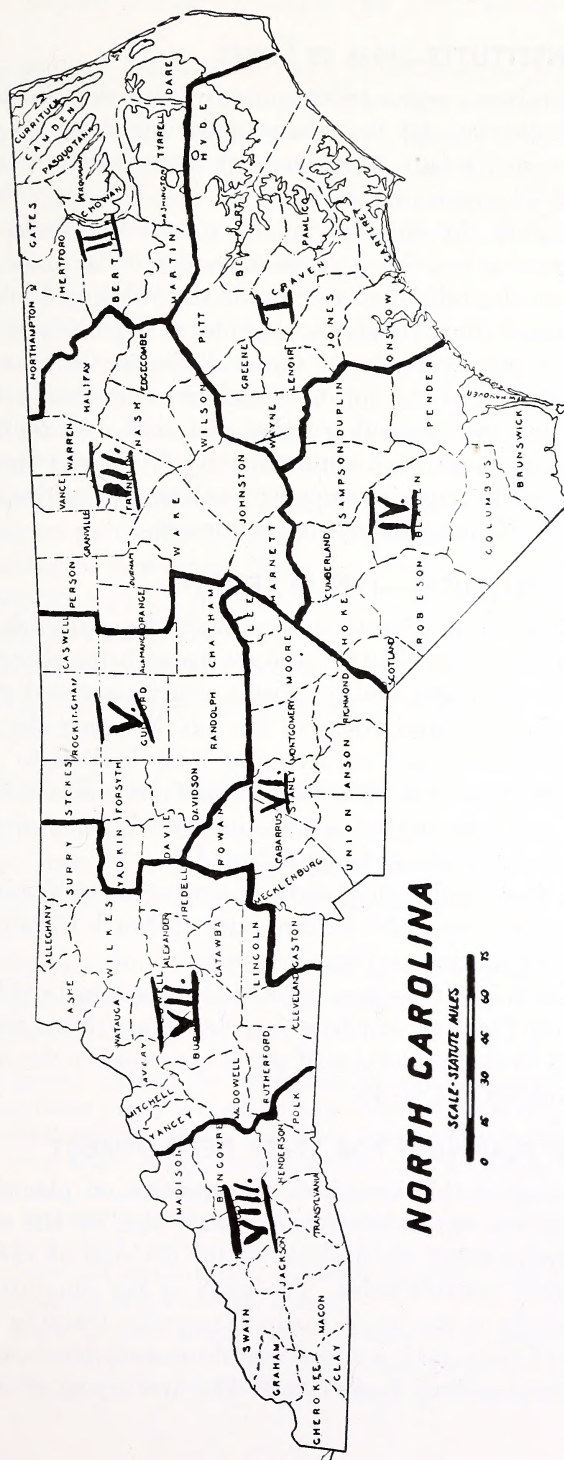
12:00 a.m.-1:00. Lunch hour.

1:00 p.m. *Case Work Process*

- 1st Meeting—The first interview—Example.
- 2nd Meeting—a. Home calls—Example; b. Collaterals—Example.
- 3rd Meeting—Diagnosis and Treatment plan — Example.
- 4th Meeting—Case treatment—Example.
- 5th Meeting—Case study—Example.
- 6th Meeting—Case recording—Example.

3:00-4:00 p.m. *Open Forum for General Questions*—Superintendent of Welfare Presiding.

COUNTIES INCLUDED IN EACH ONE DAY INSTITUTE



- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| I. New Bern | V. Greensboro |
| II. Edenton | VI. Albemarle |
| III. Louisburg | VII. Lenoir |
| IV. Elizabethtown | VIII. Waynesville |

THE ONE DAY INSTITUTES—1938-39 SERIES

During the biennium a series of six one-day institutes was held in each of the eight districts for the county superintendents of public welfare. (See attached map.) Attendance at these institutes totaled 563 and averaged 13 superintendents.

In the open forum the superintendents presided and presented questions which were of greatest interest at the particular time. These questions related to eligibility and referral to the WPA and to NYA, to budgeting, to use of client resources, attitudes of dependency, inadequate facilities for the treatment of venereal disease, to heavy case loads, to interpretation of the job to client and community and to problems concerning professional training and staff development.

During this series there were approximately 96 short papers and discussions presented by superintendents of welfare on various aspects of supervision and 56 on social case work process.

THE ONE DAY INSTITUTES—1939-40 SERIES

While the 1938-39 series of institutes emphasized social work theory and practice, the institutes of 1940 were set up with the objective of studying public welfare laws and the social security act and relating these to the function and limitations of the job. Not only the county superintendents, but the case workers also were invited to attend. During the first two hours the institute studied the social security act, the public assistance laws of North Carolina growing out of the act and the policies and procedures being followed.

The next hour they studied child welfare services as set forth under the social security act, the child welfare laws of North Carolina and policies and procedures in carrying these out.

Two hours of each institute were devoted to the general public welfare laws of North Carolina and how they define and limit the function of the agency to the application of social case work to the job, and a review of pamphlets and books.

COMMITTEE ON PLANNING FOR STAFF DEVELOPMENT

At the beginning of this biennium a committee on planning for staff development was appointed from the state staff by the commissioner, the chairman being the director of the division of case work training and family rehabilitation. The work of the committee centered around a study of the use of various in-service training devices for the purpose of encouraging and forwarding staff development in the state and county welfare departments. The first report of the com-

mittee pointed out that the basic philosophy for staff development is to provide a more adequate public welfare service by the educational development of the workers who are directly responsible to the taxpayers for rendering efficient service, thus helping them to function with the maximum efficiency. The report encouraged leaves of absence for professional training; that the individual should have freedom of choice as to the school of social work he plans to attend; that plans should be worked out in each county so that the work would not be handicapped; and that the committee would make available information concerning schools of social work, such as special courses and scholarships to the state and county staffs.

The committee recommended that the staffs meet in groups having the same type of responsibility for professional study and advancement and that committees be organized as needed for the purpose of working on particular aspects of the job such as budgeting, filing and the making of new forms. The committee emphasized the importance of supervision as the main tool in staff development and pointed out the need for a professional library with at least a part-time librarian, also the value of state and national conferences, training institutes, the annual public welfare institute, and special national conferences in particular fields.

REFERRAL TO THE WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

During the past biennium the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare through the county welfare departments has served as the referral agency to the Work Projects Administration. (See table, page 105.)

On October 30, 1939, the following joint working agreement was signed by the Work Projects Administration and the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

"It is agreed between the Work Projects Administration of North Carolina and the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare that the latter shall be the official referral agency for Work Projects Administration employment. "The State Board of Charities and Public Welfare agrees to take full responsibility for the determination of need of persons for employment by the Work Projects Administration pursuant to the provisions of applicable emergency relief appropriation acts and in accordance with the provisions of the rules and regulations of the Work Projects Administration and within the limitations of the referral agency.

"The Work Projects Administration reserves the right to accept or reject referrals on the basis of the eligibility requirements as set forth in the rules and regulations of the Work Projects Administration.

"This agreement may be amended provided such amendments are accepted by both agencies. The agreement shall be subject to termination by either party."

CERTIFICATION TO NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION

For the past year the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare has been one of the certifying agencies to the National Youth Administration. (See table, page 105.) Prior to that time it served as the referral agency through the Work Projects Administration to the National Youth Administration.

Since the NYA is essentially a form of guidance through work experience each applicant for employment is interviewed in order to determine his interest, abilities, training, work experience, work performance and vocational needs.

Certification—Certification of youths to NYA may be made by state and local public welfare agencies, Work Projects Administration, Farm Security Administration or the National Youth Administration.

The basis for certification is as follows: The youth member of the family whose income is insufficient to provide the basic needs of all members of the family including the youth member, regardless of whether the family is receiving any form of public assistance; or a youth without family connection who is in need is eligible for certification. All youths in families already known to the local welfare departments are eligible for certification. This would include families receiving some form of relief, including surplus commodities. It also includes families investigated and found eligible for relief but not receiving it because of lack of funds. Applications may be accepted of youths whose families have not been subject to an investigation of need, also referrals from public and private agencies. This gives every youth in the community an opportunity to apply for employment on NYA and eliminates the idea that the youth must become a relief client in order to secure training on the National Youth Administration program.*

Department of Public Welfare Guides in Referral to WPA and Certification to NYA

Excerpts from the manual on budgeting used in determining need: "A subsistence budget compatible with decency and health" is a measuring rod for determining need.

(* Early in July 1940 the NYA lowered the age of youths eligible for certification to 17 years for North Carolina. The basis of certification was redefined as follows: The youth shall be eligible for certification if he is in need of employment, work experience and training.)

Budget—A budget of expenses is a financial statement covering the basic needs of the family. A minimum budget includes food, shelter, clothing, fuel, lights, medical care, household needs, limited insurance, education, recreation, reasonable payment on debts, other items.

Planning with the family—A plan has the following characteristics: It has objectives. It is voluntary and wanted by the client and the agency. It lays out a course in terms of things to be done and the approximate time of doing them. It is flexible and carries the expectation of performance according to agreement by both agency and client.

Food—In making plans for the family the case worker should help them discover their own resources and develop them to care for their needs.

Yearly Food Requirements per Person

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Milk | 75 | gals. per person. | |
| | | One cow furnishes between | 375- |
| | | 450 | gals. per year. |
| Fats | 60 | lbs. per person. | |
| | | Butter | 20 lbs. |
| | | Lard | 20 lbs. |
| | | Fat, pork, bacon, oil, etc..... | 20 lbs. |
| Lean Meat, Fish, Poultry.. | 85 | lbs. per person. | |
| | | Pork | 20 lbs. |
| | | Beef, veal, lamb..... | 25 lbs. |
| | | Fish, game | 10 lbs. |
| | | Chicken | 20 lbs. |
| Eggs | 17 | doz. per person. | |
| Flour, Cereals..... | 261 | lbs. per person. | |
| | | Flour | 150 lbs. |
| | | Corn meal | 85 lbs. |
| | | Bread and Cereals..... | 26 lbs. |
| Sugars | 98 | lbs. per person. | |
| | | Sugar | 40 lbs. |
| | | Molasses and Sorghum..... | 5 gals. |
| | | Syrup, Jam and Jelly..... | 3 qts. |
| Dried beans and peas..... | 20 | lbs. per person. | |
| Potatoes | 5 | bus. per person. | |
| Tomatoes and citrus fruits | 125 | lbs. per person. | |
| Leafy green and yellow | | | |
| vegetables | 200 | lbs. per person. | |

Other vegetables and fruits 375 lbs. per person.

Vegetables250 lbs.

Fruits10 lbs.

Dried Fruits.....12-25 lbs.

Canned Meat..... 5 qts. per person.

Canned Vegetables 32 qts. per person.

Canned Fruit..... 24 qts. per person.

Shelter—Shelter is considered the provision of a house for a family whether owned, rented or included in labor or land agreements. In the event that a family owns the dwelling in which it lives, allowance should be made for reasonable payment on mortgages, the payment of taxes and for repair. These payments might well amount to the equivalent of rent. When ownings are free from mortgage the allowance is reduced since the cost of home ownership amounts to less when taxes, repairs and insurance are the only items to be considered.

The cost of rent in urban and rural areas varies considerably. Accurate figures for the entire state are not available.

Housing facilities, the family's own living habits, the community's attitude toward proper housing, all are factors in the rapidity with which the transition can be made from family's present housing conditions to the minimum standard suggested above.

Suggested Room Requirements

| | | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 adult | 2 adults | 2 adults | 2 adults | 2 adults | 2 adults |
| | | 1 child | 2 children | 3 children | 4 children |
| 1 room | 2-3 rooms | 3-4 rooms | 4-6 rooms | 4-6 rooms | 5-6 rooms |
| 2 adults | 2 adults | 2 adults | 2 adults | 2 adults | 2 adults |
| 5 children | 6 children | 7 children | 8 children | 9 children | 10 children |
| 5-6 rooms | 5-7 rooms | 5-7 rooms | 6-7 rooms | 6-7 rooms | 7-8 rooms |

Some Factors to Consider in Clothing Costs

The amount of money needed for clothing is a big item in the family budget.

There are many factors to be considered in planning a clothing budget for a family.

1. The number in the family, and their ages. It takes very little to clothe a baby or small child. The girl or boy of high school or college age usually require more than any other member of the family; the mother next, and then the father.

2. Personal characteristics enter into the cost of clothing. Some people are very hard on clothing, while others can make garments last years.
3. The care of clothing is most important when one has a limited amount to spend. Reinforcing places in garments that receive hardest wear, as elbows to sleeves, seats of pants, backs of shoulders, extends the life of the garment. Mending breaks, snags, or tears at once is also most important.
4. Keeping clothes clean extends their life. Wash garments should be laundered frequently, and not left until so badly soiled that it takes strong soap and vigorous scrubbing to clean. Spots and stains should be removed at once, as many stains will destroy fabrics.
5. Knowing when and how to buy are most important factors to the home-maker. Often there is a saving by buying out of season. Coats, suits, and dresses are usually reduced at the end of seasons. There is no economy in buying a garment though at any time even if it is a bargain unless it is needed.

Fuel—The size and number of stoves and the amount of fuel consumed should be such as to provide adequate heat for cooking and laundering throughout the year and for warmth during cold weather. Some farm families are able to secure sufficient wood from their own farms and therefore do not have to consider this item of the budget.

Lights—The amount of light required is determined by the needs of the family. For example, if several children are of school age and study at night, sufficient lighting should be provided so that there is not undue eyestrain. It is expected that families will be reasonably frugal in the use of electricity or oil. If electricity is available it is desirable that it be used instead of oil. In the event that kerosene lamps are used as a means of lighting homes, it is necessary to add the item of kerosene.

Medical Care—A knowledge of first-aid treatment and the use of simple home remedies approved by a competent physician will lessen the need for trips to the doctor's office and in many instances prevent complications that might develop if a small injury or minor ailment is allowed to go unnoticed.

Household Needs—There are several items included in the attached list that could be made at home, thus reducing the actual cost, also making the house appear more home-like. Stools, benches, cabinets and dressing tables can be made out of boxes and boards and covered with material of some sort with very little expense. Care in the use of household articles will prolong their life.

Linens in constant use will probably not wear longer than a year. However, about one-eighth of the total cost may be sufficient to allow for depreciation and replacements per year.

Insurance—An allowance for insurance should be for protective insurance rather than for savings.

Education—All families need money for advancement. In families having children of school age, money is needed for pencils, tablets, pens and ink. Children deprived of the means of obtaining these small items tend to suffer from the mental anxiety created by the lack of the equipment necessary to get their lessons.

Recreation—Recreation must be recognized as a necessary element for normal life. In rural areas people tend to socialize by going to parties and entertainments at the school, church, or community center. Where there are children in the family, play equipment, such as home games, toys, dolls, balls, is needed for the individual child. Families should be encouraged to make their own toys and games.

Payment on Debts—Allowance should be made for reasonable payments on those debts that have been incurred for the absolute necessities of life; food, medical aid and shelter. Credit is very helpful and needed. Even a small amount each week will show the creditor that some effort toward payment is being made.

CASES REFERRED BY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE AND AC- CEPTED BY THE WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION AND NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION

July 1938 - May 1940

| MONTH | WPA | NYA | MONTH | WPA | NYA |
|----------------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|-----|
| 1940 | | | 1939 | | |
| May..... | 2,552 | 632 | May..... | 1,020 | 265 |
| April..... | 3,310 | 790 | April..... | 906 | 387 |
| March..... | 5,102 | 792 | March..... | 1,303 | 409 |
| February..... | 6,156 | 1,458 | February..... | 1,375 | 593 |
| January..... | 7,066 | 1,279 | January..... | 1,217 | 803 |
| 1939 | | | 1938 | | |
| December..... | 5,538 | ----- | December..... | 2,481 | 529 |
| November..... | 4,148 | ----- | November..... | 6,086 | 947 |
| October..... | 5,106 | ----- | October..... | 6,868 | 744 |
| September..... | 4,932 | ----- | September..... | 5,584 | 506 |
| August..... | 1,600 | ----- | August..... | 5,910 | 727 |
| July..... | 797 | ----- | July..... | 4,925 | 662 |
| June..... | 765 | ----- | | | |

ATTENDANCE—ONE DAY INSTITUTES

1938-1940

| DISTRICTS | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | VII | VIII |
|-----------------|----|----|-----|----|----|-------|-----|------|
| 1939 | | | | | | | | |
| 1st series..... | 11 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 8 | 10 | 11 |
| 2nd series..... | 19 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 9 | 10 | 17 |
| 3rd series..... | 20 | 6 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 5 | 12 | 14 |
| 4th series..... | 25 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 16 | ----- | 14 | 16 |
| 5th series..... | 23 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 13 | ----- | 11 | 14 |
| 6th series..... | 16 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | ----- | 10 | 12 |
| 1940 | | | | | | | | |
| 1st series..... | 27 | 21 | 43 | 20 | 30 | 46 | 36 | 47 |
| 2nd series..... | 33 | 31 | 51 | 17 | 40 | 36 | 39 | 60 |
| 3rd series..... | 28 | 23 | 52 | 25 | 46 | 51 | 21 | 52 |
| 4th series..... | 33 | 25 | 53 | 25 | 46 | 39 | 37 | 45 |

DIVISION OF MENTAL HYGIENE

JAMES WATSON, M.D., *Director*

After 17 years of efficient service as part-time director of this division Dr. H. W. Crane resigned in September 1938 in order to give the whole of his services to the University of North Carolina. At this time the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare decided to put into effect a plan which had received much consideration. This was to secure as the new director a physician eligible to practice medicine in North Carolina and with extensive training in psychiatry including at least three years practice in mental hospitals and two years in community clinics. In addition he would be required to hold a diploma by examination of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology.

In close coöperation with the National Committee for Mental Hygiene the training and experience of various psychiatrists were reviewed and the present director, James Watson, M.D., was appointed January 1, 1940. In the interim Dr. J. W. Nygard, who had been associated with Dr. Crane and had also rendered valuable service to the state in other positions, was acting director. Dr. Nygard took charge of the interstate transfer of patients, made many psychological tests, held advisory consultations, helped the division of institutions and corrections check up on 3,000 county home inmates, visited the state mental hospitals, and gave much psychological service to the state correctional institutions.

In the meantime, through the aid of the federal Children's Bureau, the state board was able to realize another part of its plan and organize a children's unit within the division of mental hygiene. As director of this unit there was appointed June 1, 1939, Dr. R. F. Richie, a physician eligible to practice medicine in North Carolina, with some years experience in general psychiatry and a thorough training in child psychiatry in a Commonwealth Fund fellowship. Miss Mary Scovill, a psychologist holding a graduate degree in clinical psychology and with some years of training and work in institutions for both normal and abnormal children, had been appointed November 1, 1938. In June 1939 she became the psychologist of the children's unit. The following paragraphs from the plan of the child welfare services as approved by the federal authorities indicate the relation of Dr. Richie and Miss Scovill to the division of mental hygiene.

"... The children's unit within the division of mental hygiene was organized early in the fiscal year of 1939-40 and the staff includes a part-time psychiatrist and a full-time psychologist. The psychiatrist serves mental hygiene clinics in two urban areas who reimburse the state board for his services. Approximately one-half of his time is available for child welfare services. His services to mental hygiene clinics has a two-fold purpose; that of offering treatment to children not otherwise having access to a psychiatrist, and that of broadened interpretation that comes through this service. Funds paid in by the two mental hygiene clinics are used in the development of the state-wide mental hygiene program. The psychiatrist is available for consultation to the case consultants in the state office and occasionally to the child welfare services cases on a treatment basis in addition to his consultation services.

"The psychologist gives her full time to child welfare services cases. Upon requests she visits the counties for the purpose of testing children within the case loads of the child welfare workers. She also tests children in case loads of counties given consultation service, requests for which come through the case consultants. . . ."

The work of Dr. Richie and Miss Scovill is reported by them and appears following the report of the director. The duties of the division as a whole are as follows:

- (1) Provide psychiatric examination service in so far as possible to institutions, both public and private, schools, courts, county welfare departments, and agencies.
- (2) Interstate transfer of mental patients.
- (3) Providing a state clearing house regarding mental patients by filing pertinent data concerning such patients.
- (4) Development of research and preventive measures along mental hygiene lines.
- (5) Assemble and interpret statistics on mental health.
- (6) The inspection of state hospitals and state schools for mental defectives, and the inspection and licensing of all private mental hospitals.
- (7) Educational service through talks, pamphlets, institutes, etc.
- (8) Consultant service to all state agencies and institutions.
- (9) Integrate local welfare departments with state hospital service for supplying from local units of public welfare case histories and financial investigations of patients admitted to state hospitals, and supervision of patients during parole and after discharge from state hospitals.
- (10) Foster the development of child guidance clinics and mental hygiene clinics in urban communities and traveling mental hygiene clinics for rural areas.

During the six months he has been in office the activities of the director have been as follows:

Inspection of Institutions

The three state hospitals have been visited at least twice and a complete inspection of each has been made. Extensive reports giving the conditions found in each institution and recommendations for improvements were made to the commissioner of the board of public welfare which sent copies to the respective superintendents of the state hospitals and to the Governor.

Inspection of state hospitals and reports and recommendations are required from the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare by law, but in addition to this legal requirement there have been emphasized the following principles relative to such inspections:

- (1) It is a sound psychiatric principle, nationally advocated, that mental hospitals should be periodically inspected by some responsible body not directly concerned with their management.
- (2) That such inspections tend to make staffs and employees strive for more efficiency.
- (3) Likewise such inspections tend to prevent abuses which experience shows do at times occur.
- (4) Again, it is a nationally advocated psychiatric principle that some such state organization as this division of the State Board of Public Welfare should help interpret to the public the work of the state hospitals and make the public aware of the needs of the institutions. Obviously, the division cannot perform this function unless by frequent visits it keeps itself informed as to the conditions prevailing in the state hospitals.

Believing that the development of a state mental hygiene program concerned with the maintenance of mental health and the adequate care of the mentally disordered can only succeed when the state hospital service is basically sound the following principles have been constantly upheld in all contacts with state hospital superintendents and their staffs:

- (1) The implication involved in the change of name from "asylums" to "hospitals" should be taken seriously and the institutions concerned should devote themselves to the ideal of treating patients for their mental disorders with a view to getting them well.
- (2) To this end superintendents should seek to build up staffs of doctors who have the outlook of modern psychiatry and are interested in the practice of it. Doctors who hold to the old idea that the business of state hospitals consists of labeling patients and keeping them locked up for the rest of their lives have no place on the staff of a modern mental hospital.
- (3) Every state mental hospital should be a center of research. The view of modern psychiatry is that mental diseases in common with other diseases have a cause, a beginning, a course of development and are as

susceptible to prevention and treatment. Psychiatry is a comparatively new specialty and on the above points its fund of information is woefully inadequate. It is to the intensive studies carried on by state hospital staffs that the medical profession must look for increased knowledge in this field.

- (4) All state hospitals should be centers of education. Every staff meeting should be an educational experience. All staff members should be available for addresses to community organizations to acquaint them with the known facts of mental disorder and to solicit their coöperation in obtaining the necessary support to treat and prevent mental breakdowns. Particularly should the staff by addresses and papers at medical meetings keep their fellow physicians acquainted with their problems and informed concerning the advances in their specialty of psychiatry. There should be close coöperation with the medical schools of the state not only in the training of doctors to supply the needed psychiatrists but to give to all medical students a more adequate knowledge of the principles of psychiatry. To this end it has been advocated that all medical students should spend a month of their senior or interne year in one of our mental hospitals.
- (6) Outpatient clinics should be conducted in connection with all state hospitals to give help to their paroled and discharged patients in their efforts to maintain adjustment and to stay out of the hospital. Such clinics could also give psychiatric consultation service to surrounding communities.

Obviously in their present understaffed condition and with inadequate appropriations such a program for our state hospitals is an impossibility. To secure adequate support there must be built up an enlightened public opinion. The only sure way to get adequate and permanent support for our state hospitals and similar institutions is to give the people of the state an understanding of their problems and their needs, and confidence in the work they are doing. There has been close coöperation between the superintendents and staffs of the state hospitals with this division. Most of them heartily endorse the above program.

Four private mental sanatoriums—Appalachian Hall, Broadoaks, Glenwood Park, and Pinebluff have been inspected and recommendations concerning their licenses have been made. These sanatoriums are directed by able doctors; on their staffs they have some of the outstanding physicians of North Carolina; they are regarded highly by their respective communities and the medical profession. It can be said that they are a credit to the state.

Caswell Training School has been visited but there has not been time thoroughly to inspect this school and no complete report on it has been made as yet. The superintendent and his staff have been very coöperative.

Interstate Transfer of Patients has involved much correspondence and a great many problems have arisen which the state hospital superintendents and county superintendents of welfare have coöperated in solving. Pertinent data relative to mental disorder in the state has been filed in the central files of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

Educational Work has consisted of addresses to clubs, lodges, medical organizations, schools, welfare units and 22 hours of lectures in the graduate school of the University. Many news items and articles have been furnished to the newspapers and magazines of the state. The monthly meetings of the Eugenics Board have been regularly attended and interpretations of the place of eugenics in the prevention of mental disorder and mental defect have been made to professional groups.

Consultation Service has been carried on for all state and community organizations so far as time has permitted. Visits have been made to jails in various counties to examine insane people confined in them in order to facilitate their transfer to state hospitals. Arrangements have been made for psychological examinations for schools, county welfare units and orphanages by psychologists in private practice on a fee basis.

MENTAL HYGIENE CLINIC

A community mental hygiene clinic has been organized in Raleigh under the Wake County Council of Social Agencies on a demonstration basis. With the exception of the psychiatrist the expense of this clinic is being carried by several community organizations through the Community Chest. The Family Service Society has been doing most of the social service work. When the initial period is completed it is expected that a psychiatrist's services will be secured by community funds. Psychiatric service from this division will then be offered to other communities on the same basis until mental hygiene services are available in many cities of the state. Two very excellent clinics have existed for some years, a mental hygiene clinic in Charlotte and a child guidance clinic in Winston-Salem, which have an adequate and well-trained personnel. These clinics were initiated by and are entirely controlled and financed by their respective communities. They receive and pay for psychiatric services of the child psychiatrist of the children's unit. These clinics are examples of what the division of mental hygiene will endeavor to initiate and foster in many parts of the state. There has been close coöperation with the children's

unit and the child welfare services unit relative to this type of development.

THE CHILDREN'S UNIT

The services of the child psychiatrist have been given to the Charlotte Mental Hygiene Clinic and the Winston-Salem Child Guidance Clinic for periods of two days each on alternate weeks. As director of these community organizations, the psychiatrist has participated in activities such as the quarterly program of the Charlotte Mental Hygiene Society. In Winston-Salem a discussion group for teachers was organized with the psychiatrist as leader.

Talks have been given to the following organizations: N. C. Orphanage Association, Rotary Club, Junior League, county welfare staff, private social agency board, parent education group, Durham Crime Club, N. C. Mental Hygiene Society, N. C. Neuropsychiatric Association, senior class of nurses, group of elementary school principals, Business Club, Y.M.C.A., state board study group, and a graduate class at the University of North Carolina. The psychiatrist was leader of a section on "Child Placement" at the Public Welfare Institute on October 8, 1939, and is serving as chairman of the committee on mental hygiene of the N. C. Conference for Social Service. He has participated in district public welfare institutes, child welfare institutes and home and family-life education institutes.

The agencies referring children in Winston-Salem included the Forsyth County department of public welfare, city juvenile court, the Associated Charities, Salvation Army, schools and parents. An active bi-weekly consultation service was held for the juvenile court. In Charlotte referrals were more diversified: Mecklenburg County department of public welfare, domestic relations court, Family Welfare Association, Children's Service Bureau, Travelers Aid Society, Crittenton Home, Alexander Home, Thompson Orphanage, physicians (65), departments of public welfare of nearby counties, parents and relatives. Adults are accepted for service in the Charlotte Mental Hygiene Clinic, and frequently make their own application. Even when a child is the individual referred for help, the parent or some other adult may also be treated. This is in accordance with an accepted child guidance concept. One recognizes that the child is in the formative period of personality development; the adult, on the other hand, is able to do more about his own status and that of his offspring. To show the reasons for changes—to get the adult or child to want to change—and to furnish encouragement "to carry on," constitutes the child psychiatrist's objective.

The service of the child psychiatrist for the fiscal year included 422 interviews with children and adults. In addition there have been 331 advisory conferences with agency representatives about their clients. Children have been referred from the following counties participating in the child welfare services plan: Anson, Buncombe, Caswell, Cumberland, Durham, Iredell, Nash, Orange, Pitt, Robeson, Surry, Wake, Warren and Wilson. The problems presented by 149 individuals included truancy from home and school, disobedience, stealing, lying, conflicts between parents and children or parents with each other, failure in school, disruption of classroom, sexual delinquency, and difficulties in child placement. The diagnostic and psycho-therapeutic help given by the psychiatrist has made improvement in status possible in most of these situations. Ten individuals with serious nervous or mental disorders have been aided. Six of these have made adjustment in the community so that institutional placement has not been necessary.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES have consisted of examinations of 431 individuals during the 20 months that the psychologist has been with the division of mental hygiene. This number consisted of 418 cases under 18 years of age and 13 cases 18 years of age and over. Adults were included in the service only when they closely affected the welfare of certain children being planned for under the child welfare program. The ages of the children examined ranged from four months to 18 years.

The Stanford-Binet examination was given to almost every child of two years or older, and special pre-school or infant tests to those under two. School achievement tests and supplementary performance tests, including tests of manual ability, were given to a large percentage of the children examined. The majority of the cases were examined in the counties in which the children resided. Morrison Training School boys were examined at that institution. Psychological service was given to a total of 26 counties. This number included the 18 counties in which the child welfare services program was operating, plus eight counties which were given consultant service by the child welfare case consultants and nine other counties.

Reports of all examinations were written, one copy of each being filed in the office of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, and one copy sent to the county by the case consultant through whom the case was referred. Advisory consultations were held with county superintendents of public welfare, child welfare assistants, case workers, teachers, parents, and with the case consultants who guide the case

work planning for children in the 18 counties in the child welfare services program. An approximate total of 276 conferences were held.

The purposes for which the examinations were requested were varied, among them the following were most frequent:

1. To determine the reason for a child's failure in school and to give advice as to educational and vocational planning for the child.

2. To aid case workers in making more intelligent and effective placement plans for children. Child welfare case workers are constantly confronted by the necessity for placing children either in boarding homes or in homes for adoption. It is essential that they have an understanding of the intellectual development and potentialities of a child for whom placement is being considered in order to provide the best possible adjustment of the child in his new home. Thus such tragedies as might be caused by placing a dull child with a family who expect to give the child a college education or placing a superior child with a family of low cultural status can be avoided.

3. To determine whether or not a child is eligible for Caswell Training School.

4. To aid in the study of children's behavior and personality problems. Truancy from school and home, disobedience, defiance of authority, lying, stealing and irregular sex activities are those commonly listed. Many a child presents behavior problems when he is not able to compete successfully with other children of his age or grade. Frustrated in his attempts to "keep up" he finally gives up trying and fights back by means of one or more of the above mentioned types of unacceptable behavior.

The psychologist has discovered certain children who have been considered complete failures and who have accepted themselves as failures, but who in reality have achieved about as much as could be expected from their intellectual levels. When an interpretation has been made through the case workers to the parents and teachers of such a child's limitations and his exact educational status, and when the child has been made to feel successful, it has been possible to change this attitude from one of indifference to one of enthusiastic interest in getting his work. A child who considers himself of no account in the eyes of others is much more likely to become a delinquent than one who feels that he is accomplishing something worth-while be it ever so small an achievement.

There is also another type of child who is discovered through the psychological examination—i.e., that child of normal intelligence who, because of some unknown reason, has had extreme difficulty in learn-

ing to read, and who, after two or three years of failure is so behind in his reading that he is a misfit in any grade. Occasionally these children are labeled feeble-minded by teachers or "dumb-bells" by their classmates. Even though the school instruction often cannot be adapted to a child's individual needs because of the large number of pupils assigned to each teacher, an interpretation of his true intellectual potentialities and his educational difficulties to the teacher and parents often makes possible a better adjustment for the child through lessening the mental strain to which he has been subjected.

5. A few children were referred because of speech difficulties. While it has not been possible for the psychologist to carry on systematic speech correction in these cases because of the transient nature of her service she has given suggestions for the parents to carry out.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. *More facilities to care for the feeble-minded.*

In the field of mental abnormality this is the outstanding need of the state. The Governor's Commission of 1936 estimated that there are at least 27,734 mentally defective white children in the state. Caswell Training School has an enrollment of 750. This means that approximately *twenty-seven thousand* white mental defectives are scattered throughout the state making trouble for communities and seriously hampering school programs. Many of these with adequate training opportunities suited to their limited ability, might develop into self-supporting citizens and others to partially self-supporting.

The state has no facilities for colored mental defectives. Several hundreds are kept in Goldsboro State Hospital for the Insane where there are no training facilities for them and where they handicap the doctors in their attempt to treat the mentally sick people.

2. *More adequate personnel for the state hospitals.*

In order to function as hospitals for the treatment and cure of mentally sick people it is essential that more doctors, nurses and other employees be secured. Medical staffs should immediately be increased so that each hospital has in addition to the superintendent an assistant superintendent able to function as clinical director, and nine assistant physicians. Nurses and attendants should be increased to at least 200 in each institution. A long-time program should look towards approximating the national standards of one doctor to every 150 patients and one nurse or attendant for every eight. At least one occupational therapist and one psychiatric social worker should be provided for each hospital. It should also be recognized that standard hospital rec-

ords necessary for the understanding and treatment of patients can only be maintained when there is an adequate clerical force.

3. *A psychologist for state-wide service.*

The services of the psychologist of the children's unit are limited to certain counties which receive federal funds. There is much need for a psychologist who can be available for juvenile courts, correctional schools, county boards of public welfare, public schools and other organizations throughout the state which are constantly requesting the mental testing of children and adults who are community problems.

DIVISION OF INSTITUTIONS AND CORRECTIONS

W. C. EZELL, *Director*

The State Board of Charities and Public Welfare is authorized by section 5006 of the North Carolina statutes to, "investigate and supervise through and by its own members or its agents or employees, the whole system of charitable and penal institutions of the state, and to recommend such changes and additional provisions as it may deem needful for their economic and efficient administration." Other duties prescribed in that section include studying the subject of crime and the care and treatment of prisoners. Other sections of the statutes provide that the state board shall have the power to inspect county jails, county homes, and all prisons and prison camps and other institutions of a charitable nature. It is also provided that plans for new county homes and jails shall have the approval of the state board before the beginning of construction.

The responsibility for executing the above duties are among those assigned to this division. The activity of the division includes inspections; investigations of complaints from, or about, state or county charitable and penal institutions; collecting information relative to populations and population movements; and approval of plans for new and renovated buildings in terms defined jointly by the State Board of Health, the state fire marshal, and the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare. Following the investigations of complaints and inspections of institutions, written reports are submitted to the responsible authorities. Whenever the findings warrant it, recommendations are also submitted in writing and usually in oral conferences. The State Board of Charities and Public Welfare has only supervisory authority.

Since the board is not administrative and has no executive or administrative power or responsibility over state or county institutions, it has no way of enforcing its recommendations. Thus the relationship is always kept on a counseling and recommendatory basis.

Supervision is interpreted to include assistance to institutions in planning buildings, programs, and policies. The division acts as a liaison representative between the local community and the institutions, and serves to bring to each some interpretations and plans of the other. Usually those policies of the institutions which concern the local departments of public welfare are formulated by the institution

and this division in collaboration in an attempt to keep a coördination of effort throughout the whole state and among all agencies working on phases of the same problem. Also when state-wide policies are established for the local departments of public welfare, this division either invites institutional people for consultation or represents their point of view from the knowledge obtained by frequent visits and conferences with the institution officials.

Table 1, page 130, gives the population and population movement for the state and county institutions for one month.

The superintendent and location of the state institutions under the supervision of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare are listed below:

| <i>Institution</i> | <i>Superintendent</i> | <i>Location</i> |
|--|--|-----------------|
| Caswell Training School..... | Dr. W. T. Parrott..... | Kinston |
| State Hospital, Goldsboro..... | Dr. F. L. Whelpley..... | Goldsboro |
| State Hospital, Morganton..... | Dr. F. B. Watkins..... | Morganton |
| State Hospital, Raleigh..... | Dr. J. W. Ashby..... | Raleigh |
| Orthopedic Hospital..... | Dr. W. M. Roberts, Chief Surgeon..... | Gastonia |
| N. C. Sanatorium..... | Dr. P. P. McCain..... | Sanatorium |
| Western Sanatorium | Dr. S. M. Bittinger, Asso. Supt..... | Black Mountain |
| Confederate Women's Home..... | Mrs. Ina F. Smith..... | Fayetteville |
| Eastern Carolina Tr. School..... | S. E. Leonard..... | Rocky Mount |
| Stonewall Jackson Manual Training School..... | Chas. E. Boger..... | Concord |
| Morrison Training School..... | L. L. Boyd..... | Hoffman |
| State Home and Industrial School for Girls..... | Miss Grace M. Robson Eagle Springs | |
| Farm Colony for Women..... | Miss Elsa Ernst..... | Kinston |
| State Highway and Public Works Commission, Prison Dept..... | R. Grady Johnson..... | Raleigh |

Plans Approved for New Structures

During the biennium new or renovated county jails have been occupied, or plans for construction have been approved, in the counties of Beaufort, Catawba, Craven, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Madison, and McDowell. City jails have been built or plans approved in Aurora, Fayetteville, Denton and Chapel Hill. In other instances funds have

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been expended for permanent improvements to a less extensive degree. No new county homes have been built.

Complaints and Inspections

The division has been without a field agent during the last half of the biennium. The director has made the necessary trips into the field to investigate all complaints which seemed to warrant an investigation on the grounds. During the biennium forty-one such written complaints have been registered against state or local institutions of a penal or charitable nature. Investigations have been made and written and oral reports and interpretations given to those in responsible authority. Twenty-two of the complaints were against county institutions and nineteen against state institutions.

Routine inspections of county penal and charitable institutions have been practically given up during the last year of the biennium because of lack of legislative appropriation for an inspector. It has been the long-time practice of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare to try to inspect annually every county home, jail, workhouse, and the various units of the state penal, charitable, and correctional institutions. Such a program entails about 325 inspections annually. During the first year of the biennium 249 such inspections were made, but during the last year only 62 were made. Forty-one of the inspections made the last year were of state institutions and almost all of the inspections of county units were made in connection with special purposes—as for approval of new plans or relative to criticisms of the institutions.

Written reports of the findings are filed with the responsible authorities, except in a few instances where detailed oral reports were given in conferences.

State Training Schools for Delinquents

The state training schools for white delinquents have sufficient bed capacity to meet the demands made on them. The population has shown a gradual decline, and there are no pending waiting lists.

On June 30, 1940, Jackson Training School had a population of 437 and a capacity for 500. Eastern Carolina Training School had a population of 119 and a capacity of 150. Samarcand had a population of 167 and a capacity for 200.

The needs for the delinquent Negroes have not been adequately met. A new dormitory was erected at Morrison Training School during 1938, and the intake has increased to the extent that the waiting list and waiting period have been materially reduced. There is as yet no

institution for the delinquent Negro girl. Institutional facilities for Negro girls is one of the needs in the state. Such an institution should be planned to operate as a school, but where much of the educational emphasis should be placed on vocational training.

Another need which is receiving some consideration is to provide more education and vocational training for the younger and more hopeful of those persons sent to the state prison with relatively long terms. Work along this line is a part of the penal program, but what has been done is scarcely enough to insure that they will make successful and well-adjusted citizens when they are free again. A broader and more intensive program of this nature is needed.

SUPERVISION OF DELINQUENT JUVENILES CONDITIONALLY RELEASED

During the past several years much has been said relative to the success and failure of the training schools for juvenile delinquents. Many attempts have been made to measure their success by following up the careers of the boys and girls who have been in the training schools.

It seems probable that the success, or lack of success, of adjustment in life after a period of stay in the training school is no criteria for judgment or adequate measure of the success, or lack of it, of the training school. It seems more probable that there are other factors simultaneously involved which are equally important to the successful adjustment of the child in the home after release from the training school. In the first place, modifications and adjustments need to be made by the members of the family in the home—both as to social adjustments and attitude adjustments. The old home factors did not prevent the child from becoming delinquent before institutional placement, so it seems logical to expect a possible need for their readjustment if the environment is to be helpful when the child returns to it. Another factor concerned is the help the child receives from the family and community when he returns from the institution. The child must experience difficulties and confusion in returning and in feeling that he is being pointed out as one who has been in a training school. He must also feel some sense of confusion with the new liberty outside, as well as some insecurity in that he does not have the institutional supervision and protection.

It is suspected, then, that the type of adjustment the child makes depends on the amount of help he gets from the family and the community after release, as much as on the training program in the institution. The child and the family can be helped to understand

some of the problems which must be met when he returns home. If both the child and the family could understand the difficulties and be prepared for them before the actual problems arose, each would be less shocked by them and better able to meet them. It seems that we can definitely help in the post-institutional adjustment and make it more possible for the child to make a success of life after the return home.

About 1933 the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare undertook to serve as the clearing house and supervising agency for these children. It was believed that helpful supervision and aid could be supplied. The county superintendents of public welfare of the respective counties are by authority of C. S. 5017 the actual supervisors of all such persons.

The training schools dealing individually with the county units were unsuccessful in keeping accurate and current reports on the behavior and adjustment of such individuals. Since a child sent to the training school remains under its supervision until he is twenty-one, or is discharged by the school, it seemed necessary that the training school be currently informed on the matter of behavior. Such information is the basis on which discharges are issued, if the child is discharged before becoming twenty-one years of age. The statutes state that he shall be discharged when he becomes twenty-one regardless of whether he has succeeded in adjusting.

The state board and the superintendents of the training schools agreed that the state office would probably be able to get better results if it would act as a clearing house and supervise the collection of reports for all the training schools.

Keeping current supervision over these minors is made more difficult because they are subject to the control and movement of the parents. The parents frequently move from one county to another, and even out of the state. The supervisors scarcely have the power or the wish to prevent the parents' freedom of movement, nor have they power nor do they wish to prevent the children remaining with the parents. But under any system yet tried by us, many of the children become lost to the supervising agencies. Some of them get lost because of a deliberate effort to avoid supervision, but many through circumstances instead.

When the child welfare services of the U. S. Children's Bureau made funds available for work with children, a social worker was provided for work with the training schools along the lines of helping with intake, with discharge, and with the point of supervision. Later other social workers were made available to three of the training

schools with a hope that better services could be arranged between the communities and the institutions. The period of trial was too short to prove conclusively that successful working plans could be found; however, some ideas were developed and are now being tried.

The plan for supervision now on trial is that the supervising agencies in the counties keep regular contacts with the supervisees by both home and office visits. The home visits are necessary if knowledge of the home conditions is to be had. The home conditions and the family relationships are vital factors involved in whether the child succeeds in making a satisfactory community adjustment. The supervising agency is either the local juvenile court or the county department of public welfare. The local worker who is supervising the case makes written reports to this office each six months on each child under supervision. The state office keeps cards of all active supervisees and a minimum of information on each. Information for the cards is taken from the written reports and the original reports are sent directly to the school which conditionally released the child. In this manner the schools are informed of the progress of their supervisees to the extent the local workers supply the information. Children are issued final discharges from supervision by the respective schools on recommendations of the local workers.

The plan is working, but not perfectly. The quality and quantity of supervision given the boys and girls has vastly improved since the plan was inaugurated. The major improvements, according to the statements of the superintendents of the training schools, is in the quality of the work.

A few local agencies have considered this phase of their work less important than other pressing duties, and have not kept in touch with and reported on the cases under supervision. The quantity of written reports has increased as the plan develops. About 915 such reports were submitted during the first year of the biennium and 1,166 during the second year. If written reports were submitted each six months on all children under supervision there would be from 1,300 to 1,400 reports annually to cover the fluctuating size of the case load.

YOUTHS AND THE COURTS

The number of children confined in the county jails of the state has steadily dropped. The problem of children in jail has received much attention from county and state officials, as well as from the lay public and the press, since October 1933, when the attorney general ruled:

"C. S. 5048 relating to this matter may be interpreted as meaning that children may not be confined in jail, such place being designated in the statute as one where they may come in contact with hardened criminals; and in that view it would not be in compliance with the statute to provide quarters for them in the jail, and undertake thereby to see that they did not come in contact with such criminals."

Considerable publicity was given this ruling, and a new emphasis was placed on detaining juveniles. However, community customs and usage change slowly, and it was some time before the philosophy and practice moved to action in harmony with the new concept.

There is excellent evidence that the practice now is away from using the common jail as the place to detain children. The figures for jail commitments for the past four years clearly demonstrate this. In the calendar year 1936, a total of 1,231 children were confined in county jails of the state. The number was reduced by 15 per cent to 1,070 for 1937. There was a further reduction by 17.5 per cent to 883 for 1938. During 1939, there was a further reduction to 784, or an additional reduction of 12.6 per cent below the preceding year. Thus in 1939, there were confined in jail 447 less children than in 1936, or 36.3 per cent below that year. We may expect to reach a point of diminishing returns at some early date. For the past few years, it seems that more children have been permitted to go to their own homes or homes of others pending disposition of their cases.

Confining children in jail pending a disposition of them has always appeared illogical in light of the fact that 42 per cent of them are released on probation when the case is finally heard. Less than half that number are sent to training schools or prison. Only 11.2 per cent of the 1937 children in jail were reported as sent to training schools or prison. In 1938, in a more careful follow-up, 19.4 per cent of those in jail were found to have been sent to training schools. Correspondence was had between the county and the training school in an additional 7.4 per cent of the total incarcerations, but so far as is known, in the remaining 73.2 per cent of the cases final disposition was made without resort to confinement following the hearing. The average period of jail incarceration is about ten days.

Too often young children who are only dependent or neglected are confined in the jail because no other resource seems available. Of the children held in jail in 1937, 6.1 per cent were ten years of age or under, and in 1938, 4.6 per cent were ten or under. It is the common knowledge of those who visit jails that very small children are occasionally carried along to jail when the mother is incarcerated.

Children are violators against property rights in from 48 to 50 per cent of the instances. They are charged with violations of the liquor laws in from five to six per cent of the instances. Twelve per cent of the children in jails during 1938 were held in jails two or more times during the year.

In order to have the information relative to the quantity of work done by the juvenile courts up to date, the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare is making a state-wide survey of the activities of these courts during the past five years. Such surveys for the period from 1919, when the present juvenile courts were established, through 1934 have been made and the findings published. The present survey covers the number of cases heard by the several courts of the state during the period from July 1, 1934, through June 30, 1939. The breakdown will show the race, age, sex, type of misbehavior, and disposition by court and by year, as have the previous surveys. It is hoped that the survey will add other information as to what the youths of today are doing, and what is being done to them. The findings of the survey will be available for distribution about the first of the year.

All is not dark. There are facts in the figures which indicate that progress is being made. The trend of delinquency appears to be downward, not upward. As noted above, there are fewer children incarcerated in county jails than heretofore. The same is true of the especially provided juvenile detention quarters of a few centers over the state. The number of commitments to these quarters fell from 1,221 in 1937 to 1,168 in 1938 and down to 1,040 in 1939. This represents a reduction of 14.8 per cent. The training schools for delinquents are receiving fewer applications and are experiencing a falling population. The aggregate population of the training schools for delinquents has descended from 1,061 on July 1, 1933, to 894 on July 1, 1940. This represents a 15.7 per cent reduction.

It is not the post-adolescent and young adult who are the chief contributors to the criminal population of the state, regardless of the many statements to the contrary. Those persons 25 years of age and over made up more than three-fifths of the prison admissions in 1938, and more than two-thirds of the county jail admissions during the four months from last November through February.

In 1933 the 7,328 persons under 25 years admitted to the state prison made up 50.1 per cent of the total 14,617 prison admissions. This group under 25 has contributed a progressively smaller percentage each year, and has shown an increase in actual numbers of only 124. The group of prison admissions aged 25 and over has shown a

phenomenal increase by comparison. The actual numbers in the older group increased from 7,289 in 1933 to 11,421 in 1938, an increase of 4,132. Although the older group made up only 49.9 per cent of the total 14,617 admissions in 1933, they made up 60.5 per cent of the total of 18,873 admissions in 1938. See table 2, page 131, for a detailed break-down.

A sampling of the ages of persons incarcerated in county jails was made to determine the age groupings of that series of law violators. See table 3, page 131. The study showed that 33.9 per cent of them were under 25 years of age and two-thirds were 25 or older. The ratio of older persons was higher among the jail admissions than among the prison admissions. The statistics throughout indicate that the increase of crime among the younger people is little or none. The increase in prison admissions during the period from July 1, 1932, through June 30, 1938, was more than 33 times greater among the prisoners 25 years and over than it was among those under 25 years.

It is suggested that the considerable interest shown in, and the expenditures made toward helping the younger part of our population is beginning to demonstrate successful results in the prevention of anti-social behavior. The CCC, NYA, aid to dependent children and child welfare services programs are all directed toward helping some group of the younger part of the population. Within the state, full time departments of public welfare—made up of staffs who have some professional training for their jobs—have been organized in all the counties and have been active in many phases of work which are helpful, directly or indirectly, in reducing crime and delinquency. There are many other agencies and movements which can justly claim an equally important role in producing a more desirable society and the resultant decrease in maladjusted individuals living within it. Large sums of money and much time have been spent in efforts toward social amelioration. It seems that a tangible proof of effective results is to be found in the above figures.

COUNTY JAIL POPULATION

Although sections 5008 and 5013 of the North Carolina code give authority for the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare to require population reports of the county jails, the board has always proceeded on a plan of trying to interpret the reason why such reports are needed and get the reports voluntarily submitted. The results are only slightly more than 80 per cent successful. Even those 80 per cent of the total reports give a good indication of the number, race, sex, and age of the jail commitments.

There is an unexplained inconsistency in the difference between the racial ratios of jail admissions and prison admissions in the state. The white group consistently furnishes about 58 per cent of the jail admissions while the Negro group consistently furnishes about 58 per cent of the prison admissions. The Negro group makes up about the same percentage of the workhouse populations and of those in jails at any stated time. Table 4, page 132, offers some figures for comparison of the racial composition of prison and jail admissions.

Two conclusions may be drawn from the facts presented in the tables. In the first place it appears that the white group is contributing a gradually increasing percentage of the criminals arrested and convicted. In the second place it appears that the Negro, once arrested and placed in jail, remains there longer before coming to trial, and serves a sentence for his offense considerably more frequently than does the white.

The composition of the 1939 jail admissions was broken down to show the percentage of women in the total commitments. The white women made up 7.8 per cent of the total whites, while the Negro women made up 16.2 per cent of the total Negroes. The women of both races constituted 10 per cent of the total incarcerations.

Table 5, page 132, give a summary of the jail population for one month. The figures have been adjusted upward to represent all county jails as reporting.

The Fee System for Jailers

The jailers in 75 counties still depend on fees for their principle income. The fee system allows the jailer a specified amount for each prisoner daily for feeding and guarding. The system presupposes, in effect, that the jailer's income will consist in the difference between what he is allowed for feeding and what it actually costs him to feed the prisoners. Free living quarters are usually granted the jailer's family, and turnkey fees are sometimes allowed to supplement the income.

The system almost puts a premium on a cheap and monotonous diet. The mere continued existence of the system expresses an unconcern of the local bodies which may be expected to express itself in other indications of indifference and callousness. It is not surprising that the U. S. Department of Justice has 70 of the county jails in the state on their unapproved list, and allow the use of an additional 15 for restricted purposes only. Many of our jails are unapproved because of bad administration and supervisory practices, and not because of weak physical plants.

CITY JAILS*

A survey of jail facilities in 113 North Carolina municipalities revealed a variety of practices in the handling of municipal prisoners. Sixty-eight of the 113 cities and towns studied operated their own jails. The remaining 45 municipalities depend upon the county for jail facilities.

The jails in 15 of the 68 cities consist of more than one room. Of the 53 jails having only one room 42 have two or more cells which will accommodate from one to four prisoners.

All but six of the jails have toilet facilities available at all times. Three jails have toilets available on request of prisoner, one permits use of toilet every four hours, and two jails make toilet facilities available three times daily.

A large number of jails surveyed have no bathing facilities. Only nine have baths which are accessible to the prisoners at all times. Twenty-two jails have lavatories in the cells or in the cell blocks where they can be used at any time by the prisoners. Lavatories are available upon request in three jails. Forty-three of the 68 jails studied have no lavatory facilities.

Separate quarters for women are provided in 33 jails. All of these jails have separate toilet facilities for women and all but nine have separate lavatories. Only ten of these jails have separate bathing facilities for both sexes.

Information on jail commitments, length of sentence and the jail population is not available due to the fact that only 17 of the cities and towns surveyed maintain sufficient records on these pertinent questions.

COUNTY HOMES

The programs and problems of the county homes have received a great deal of attention during the period covered by this report. With the advent of the public assistance program these institutions have been materially affected. It has seemed wise and necessary to give enough time and effort to a study of these changes to be able to draw some conclusions as to the probable future developments in this field.

Since the passage of the federal social security act, and directly accountable to the operation of the act in the state, eleven of the counties have closed their county homes. Mitchell County closed in April 1937, but in anticipation of the coming of the old age assistance pro-

* Assistance in the preparation of the material on the city jails was furnished by personnel of WPA, Official Project No. 465-32-3-356.

gram. Two others closed before the beginning of the present biennium: Cherokee and Chowan, each on June 30, 1938. During this biennial period seven others have closed: Greene on September 30, 1938; Yancy, November 30, 1938; Swain, May 30, 1939; Transylvania, July 31, 1939; Cumberland, August 31, 1939; Polk, January 1, 1940; and Madison, February 5, 1940.

There are prospects of others closing some time in the near future. Camden County now has no one in its home, but it has been retained for meeting any needs which might arise. An additional nine homes had a population of less than ten persons on June 30, 1940.

Population Trends

The total population of the county homes has shown a slow but steady decline since the beginning of the period of definitely anticipated public assistance in the state. In December 1936 there were 3,164 persons in the homes, and almost every month has shown a slight reduction. On June 30, 1940, there was a total of 2,650 persons in the 75 homes. Up to June 30, 1939, as many as 293 persons had moved out and received old age assistance alone. If the number moving out to receive blind assistance and aid to dependent children be added, it is seen that the public assistance program has been the major factor in the population reduction. It is interesting to note that of the 293 moving out for old age assistance, sixteen finally gave up the grants and returned to the county homes.

The population turnover in the county homes is quite high. During a twelve-months period studied there were 578 deaths out of a total of 1,797 separations. The deaths make up about one-third of the total separations, and the annual separations are about two-thirds of the average daily population.

A study was made of the amounts granted to the 171 persons leaving the county homes and getting old age assistance grants during the twelve months February 1, 1938, to February 1, 1939. Twenty-one received a total grant of \$30 per month, and a total of 55 received as much or more than the \$16.90 average per capita monthly costs of the county home care for 1939. An additional 55 received monthly grants of \$10 a month or less. The average grant was \$15.32 or \$1.58 less than it cost on an average to keep persons in a county home.

Table 6, page 133, shows a county by county tabulation of average populations and costs of county homes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939.

The practice of allowing the keeper of the county home a monthly fee for his service is still practiced in fourteen counties. The fees

allowed range from \$17.50 to a low of \$5.50 a person monthly. The average of the fees allowed is \$11.02. The salaries paid to county home superintendents vary from \$165.00 a month to a low of \$50.00. The average of the salaries is \$88.58.

Medical and Nursing Care

A physician is available on call to all of the county homes in the state. In a very few the physician visits daily or regularly, regardless of whether called. Medical examinations are made of the patient at the time of admission in forty-eight of the homes.

Nursing care for the numerous ailing patients has never been adequate. Only nine of the county homes have trained nurses on the staff. In twenty other instances practical nurses are on duty. This service needs to be materially improved.

Consolidation of County Homes

From the study of the types of persons in the county homes, it seems that because of mental and physical infirmities which make it necessary that they have the care of a personal attendant, many of them must be institutionalized for the remainder of their lives. We find that 45.5 per cent of the total population are either bedridden or else in need of considerable care from others. Many more of them are of such a mental status as to be unable to assume the responsibility of looking after themselves, even though they are physically able to be up and wait on themselves. Over half of the entire population are classed as feeble-minded or badly deteriorated, though harmless.

The county homes have been from their origin a sort of "catch-all" for the mentally and physically unfit of all ages. With the gradual emergence and development of specialized care for many groups—as the tuberculars, the mental defectives, mentally ill, orthopedic, and the recipients of public assistance, the residual is the more or less chronically ill. Adequate medical and nursing care cannot be economically supplied where there are less than fifty beds for each unit, and it is preferable that the units not be smaller than 100 beds. The average population of the county homes now in operation is thirty-five. Only thirteen have a population of fifty or more, while only five have a population of as many as 100 at present. It is evident that adequate care cannot be economically supplied under the present arrangements. During fiscal 1938 it cost an average of \$213.12 to maintain a person in a county home, while the average state hospital cost was \$191.98 or 11 per cent less.

Many people are going to continue to need institutional care. The care in those institutions, if it is to approach adequacy, must include more medical and nursing care than is now supplied. These more adequate services can best be supplied when the plants are so planned and the units are sufficiently large to warrant the employment of adequate and competent personnel. The consolidation of smaller county units seems the inevitable answer. Chapter 129 of the Public Laws of 1931 gives the necessary legal authority. Circumstances will eventually develop the practice.

Tubercular Care

There are not yet enough beds for the tubercular patients to meet the needs, but encouraging progress has been made during the past several years, and more facilities are soon to be made available. When the report of this activity was compiled two years ago, beds were available for about 1,200 patients. At present there are beds available for about 1,800. In addition Wilson County is building a forty-bed sanatorium, and the state has under way a new sanatorium in the eastern part of the state. When both are completed, there will be beds for well over 2,000 patients.

Interpretation of the Program

Consistent effort has been made to keep information before the public, in the belief that public action and public support will not go far beyond the general understanding of the people at large. This information has been presented through news releases to the press, special articles in *Public Welfare News*, and by talks before various and varied groups.

The director has served on numerous committees of from two to twenty and attended fifty-one committee meetings during the biennium on matters which were pertinent to and related to the job. He has had 1,006 individual conferences with people relative to phases of the job being done. In addition he has made thirty-four public talks before an estimated audience of 2,483 people.

The director attended the annual meetings of the American Prison Association in St. Paul and in New York. He was elected a member of the board of directors of the National Jail Association. He served as a member of the committee on standards and procedures in parole selection and release of the U. S. Attorney General's National Parole Conference, held in Washington, D. C.

STAFF REDUCTIONS

Since the last report a drastic reduction has been made in the personnel of the division staff. At the beginning of the biennium the staff consisted of a director, field agent, four social workers for services to the correctional schools, and five secretary-stenographers, or a total of eleven. The social workers and their secretaries were paid through child welfare service funds, and six of them were discontinued on August 31, 1938. The field agent was released for lack of state appropriation on June 30, 1939. At present the staff consists of a director, secretary, and a social worker at Morrison Training School. The latter is paid jointly by the school and child welfare service funds. The division is trying to execute all the duties it was carrying when the staff was largest.

TABLE 1

| | Ad- mitted | Dis- missed | In Institution on Last Day of June, 1940 | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|--|-------|-------|-------|--------|--|
| | | | White | | Negro | | Total | |
| | | | Men | Women | Men | Women | | |
| STATE INSTITUTIONS: | | | | | | | | |
| Caswell Training School | 0 | 0 | 348 | 387 | | | 735 | |
| State Hospital, Goldsboro..... | 75* | 54* | | | 1,091 | 1,288 | 2,379 | |
| State Hospital, Morganton..... | 85* | 70* | 1,129 | 1,271 | | | 2,400 | |
| State Hospital, Raleigh..... | 134* | 116* | 1,232 | 1,150 | | | 2,382 | |
| Orthopedic Hospital..... | 40 | 37 | 61 | 52 | 31 | 17 | 161 | |
| Sanatorium..... | 85 | 89 | 184 | 157 | 150 | 143 | 634 | |
| Western Sanatorium..... | 25 | 25 | 136 | 166 | | | 302 | |
| Confederate Women's Home..... | 0 | 0 | | 42 | | | 42 | |
| Eastern Carolina Training School..... | 11 | 8 | 122 | | | | 122 | |
| Jackson Training School..... | 17 | 8 | 446 | | | | 446 | |
| Samarcand..... | 12 | 5 | | 174 | | | 174 | |
| Morrison Training School..... | 12 | 36 | | | 152 | | 152 | |
| Farm Colony for Women..... | 5 | 11 | | 49 | | | 49 | |
| State Highway Prison Camps..... | 1,677 | 1,866 | 3,949 | 49 | 5,551 | 135 | 9,684 | |
| Totals..... | 2,178 | 2,325 | 7,607 | 3,497 | 6,975 | 1,583 | 19,662 | |
| COUNTY INSTITUTIONS: | | | | | | | | |
| 100 county jails (approximated)..... | 6,992 | 7,018 | 508 | 73 | 561 | 194 | 1,336 | |
| 75 county homes..... | 126 | 164 | 965 | 866 | 467 | 352 | 2,650 | |
| 29 workhouses and farms..... | 285 | 264 | 162 | 80 | 213 | 162 | 617 | |
| 7 juvenile detention quarters..... | 75 | 70 | 23 | 4 | 38 | 3 | 68 | |
| Totals..... | 7,478 | 7,516 | 1,658 | 1,023 | 1,279 | 711 | 4,671 | |
| GRAND TOTAL..... | 9,656 | 9,841 | 9,265 | 4,520 | 8,254 | 2,294 | 24,333 | |

* Many of these were away on, or returned from, short home visits.

TABLE 2
AGE GROUPINGS OF PRISON ADMISSIONS BY YEARS

| Fiscal Year | Total Prison Admissions | | Under 16 Years | 16 and 17 Years | 18 and 20 Years | 21 and 24 Years | 25 and Over |
|-------------|-------------------------|----------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1933 | 14,617 | Number | 59 | 1,020 | 2,723 | 3,526 | 7,289 |
| | | Per Cent | 0.403 | 6.978 | 18.628 | 24.122 | 49.866 |
| 1934 | 16,861 | Number | 60 | 996 | 2,820 | 3,863 | 9,122 |
| | | Per Cent | 0.355 | 5.907 | 16.724 | 22.910 | 54.101 |
| 1935 | 17,525 | Number | 49 | 959 | 2,762 | 3,973 | 9,782 |
| | | Per Cent | 0.279 | 5.472 | 15.760 | 22.670 | 55.817 |
| 1936 | 17,851 | Number | 79 | 895 | 2,457 | 3,976 | 10,444 |
| | | Per Cent | 0.442 | 5.013 | 13.763 | 22.273 | 58.506 |
| 1937 | 19,014 | Number | 80 | 970 | 2,543 | 3,946 | 11,475 |
| | | Per Cent | 0.420 | 5.101 | 13.374 | 20.753 | 60.350 |
| 1938 | 18,873 | Number | 90 | 1,009 | 2,362 | 3,991 | 11,421 |
| | | Per Cent | 0.476 | 5.346 | 12.515 | 21.146 | 60.515 |

"Unknown age" group included in total admissions, but considered as over 25 years in calculations.

TABLE 3
AGE GROUPINGS OF COUNTY JAIL ADMISSIONS

(15,000 admissions chosen as a sample of some 28,000 total admissions to county jails during November, December 1939, and January and February 1940.)

| AGE GROUPS | Number | Per Cent | AGE GROUPS | Number | Per Cent |
|---------------------|--------|----------|------------------|--------|----------|
| Under 16 years..... | 168 | 1.2 | 35 and 39..... | 1,700 | 11.4 |
| 16 and 17..... | 660 | 4.4 | 40 and 44..... | 1,083 | 7.3 |
| 18 and 20..... | 1,618 | 10.8 | 45 and 49..... | 790 | 5.3 |
| 21 and 24..... | 2,627 | 17.5 | 50 and 59..... | 700 | 4.7 |
| 25 and 29..... | 3,044 | 20.3 | 60 and 69..... | 230 | 1.6 |
| 30 and 34..... | 2,327 | 15.5 | 70 and over..... | 5 | ----- |

TABLE 4

| | Percentages in Prison Admissions | | Percentages in Jail Admissions | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|
| | White | Negro | White | Negro |
| 1932..... | 38.6 | 61.4 | | |
| 1933..... | 38.5 | 61.5 | | |
| 1934..... | 40.7 | 59.3 | | |
| 1935..... | 40.5 | 59.5 | | |
| 1936..... | 42.4 | 57.6 | 57.7 | 42.3 |
| 1937..... | 45.6 | 54.4 | 58.3 | 41.7 |
| 1938..... | 46.0 | 54.0 | 56.8 | 43.2 |
| 1939..... | | | 59.4 | 40.6 |

TABLE 5
COUNTY JAIL POPULATION* JUNE 1940

| ADMISSIONS | State | Federal | Total |
|------------------|-------|---------|-------|
| White men..... | 3,612 | 201 | 3,813 |
| White women..... | 228 | 10 | 238 |
| Negro men..... | 2,395 | 115 | 2,510 |
| Negro women..... | 420 | 11 | 431 |
| Totals..... | 6,655 | 337 | 6,992 |

NUMBER REMAINING IN JAILS ON JUNE 30, 1940

| | Awaiting Disposition | | Serving Sentence | | Total |
|------------------|----------------------|---------|------------------|---------|-------|
| | State | Federal | State | Federal | |
| White men..... | 320 | 88 | 93 | 7 | 508 |
| White women..... | 25 | | 47 | 1 | 73 |
| Negro men..... | 379 | 40 | 124 | 18 | 561 |
| Negro women..... | 46 | 3 | 141 | 4 | 194 |
| Totals..... | 770 | 131 | 405 | 30 | 1,336 |

* Figures in these groups are approximations.

TABLE 6

| COUNTY HOMES FISCAL REPORTS | Net Expendi- ture for Maintenance Year Ending June 30, 1939 | Average Daily Popula- tion | Monthly Per Capita Cost | Value of Farm and Garden Produce | | Value of Property | Permanent Improve- ments |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | Used | Sold | | |
| Alamance..... | \$ 9,324.67 | 34 | \$ 22.85 | \$ 4,000.00 | \$ 0 | \$ 25,000.00 | \$ 500.00 |
| Alexander..... | 3,343.90 | 21 | 13.27 | 250.00 | 0 | 16,189.57 | ----- |
| Anson..... | 2,720.74 | 14 | 16.20 | 1,302.65 | 877.01 | 42,000.00 | ----- |
| Ashe..... | 1,244.31 | 14 | 10.84 | 700.00 | 827.77 | 20,000.00 | 576.56 |
| Beaufort..... | 6,195.38 | 19 | 27.17 | 250.00 | 0 | 11,800.00 | ----- |
| Bertie..... ^b | 3,639.61 ^a | 24 ^c | 7.22 ^c | 2,500.00 | 3,676.59 ^a | 61,141.00 ^b | 808.97 |
| Brunswick..... | 3,136.38 | 22 | 11.88 | 1,000.00 | 254.18 | 17,591.10 | ----- |
| Buncombe..... | 21,000.00 | 95 | 18.42 | 9,081.60 | 220.00 | 90,000.00 | 2,500.00 |
| Burke..... | 6,387.86 | 30 | 17.73 | d | 0 | 35,000.00 | ----- |
| Cabarrus..... | 10,766.28 | 40 | 22.43 | 1,200.00 | 0 | 60,000.00 | ----- |
| Caldwell..... | 4,776.15 | 20 | 19.90 | d | 0 | 15,000.00 | ----- |
| Camden..... | 258.00 | 2 | 10.75 | 60.00 | 0 | 1,500.00 | ----- |
| Carteret..... | 4,658.88 | 12 | 28.19 | 300.00 | 0 | 10,000.00 | 600.00 |
| Caswell..... | 2,317.94 | 12 | 16.10 | 1,000.00 | 468.53 | 30,000.00 | ----- |
| Catawba..... | 4,043.03 | 28 | 11.58 | 6,000.00 | 150.00 | 15,500.00 | ----- |
| Chatham..... | 7,220.67 | 35 | 17.19 | 1,000.00 | 0 | 45,000.00 | ----- |
| Chowan*..... | 272.81 ^e | 8 | 17.05 | 0 | 0 | 7,000.00 | ----- |
| Cleveland..... | 7,549.98 | 44 | 14.30 | 3,500.00 | 256.25 | 40,000.00 | ----- |
| Columbus..... | 6,305.84 | 31 | 16.95 | 1,200.00 | 0 | 50,000.00 | 583.78 |
| Craven..... | 7,312.48 | 19 | 32.06 | 0 | 0 | 35,000.00 | ----- |
| Cumberland..... | 7,591.68 | 49 | 12.91 | Unknown | 0 | 15,000.00 | 668.35 |
| Davidson..... | 5,239.40 | 23 | 18.98 | 1,530.00 | 134.10 | 15,000.00 | ----- |
| Davie..... | 3,157.14 | 16 | 16.45 | 1,200.00 | 317.79 | 13,550.89 | ----- |
| Duplin..... | 2,757.46 | 17 | 13.52 | 400.00 | 0 | 10,000.00 | ----- |
| Durham..... ^f | 40,847.65 | 200 | 17.02 | 24,261.92 | 2,387.43 | 386,982.55 | 3,379.63 |
| Edgecombe..... | 11,203.38 | 40 | 23.34 | 1,000.00 | 0 | 175,000.00 | ----- |
| Forsyth..... ^g | 49,099.24 | 172 | 23.79 | 0 | 4,253.62 | 250,000.00 | 925.50 |
| Franklin..... | 6,512.17 | 34 | 15.96 | 1,200.00 | 0 | 30,000.00 | ----- |
| Gaston..... | 13,571.48 | 62 | 18.24 | 3,500.00 | 317.25 | 45,000.00 | 1,881.39 |
| Gates..... | 480.00 | 5 | 8.00 | d | d | 3,000.00 | ----- |
| Granville..... | 5,135.30 | 42 | 10.19 | 3,000.00 | 149.06 | 30,000.00 | ----- |
| Greene*..... | 477.36 ^h | 4 | 39.78 | 0 | 0 | 5,000.00 | ----- |
| Guilford..... ⁱ | 23,345.11 | 183 | 10.63 | 0 | 0 | 241,957.45 | ----- |
| Halifax..... | 5,752.90 | 34 | 14.10 | Unknown | 1,768.02 | 67,709.22 | ----- |
| Harnett..... | 7,558.15 | 40 | 15.75 | 1,000.00 | 493.78 | 60,000.00 | ----- |
| Haywood..... | 4,062.46 | 45 | 13.08 | 2,857.79 | 242.21 | 45,000.00 | 3,000 |
| Henderson..... | 2,901.21 | 16 | 15.11 | d | 0 | 28,000.00 | ----- |
| Hertford..... | 1,533.17 | 12 | 10.65 | 50.00 | 0 | 6,000.00 | ----- |
| Iredell..... | 11,525.80 | 50 | 19.21 | 600.00 | 450.63 | 101,902.45 | ----- |
| Jackson..... | 2,890.18 | 20 | 12.04 | 500.00 | 0 | 30,000.00 | ----- |
| Johnston..... | 12,106.31 | 54 | 18.58 | 1,000.00 | 0 | 48,000.00 | ----- |
| Lee..... | 4,414.20 | 19 | 19.36 | 900.00 | 0 | 26,506.00 | ----- |

^a This represents the net expenditure of tax money. The amount of money received from sale of farm produce has been deducted. The amount of produce raised on the farm and received from the Surplus Commodity Corporation, WPA sewing rooms, etc., and used in the home has not been included.

^b The Bertie figures represent the combined expenditures of the county jail, county home, and county farm, which is worked by county prisoners. All are located on adjacent property.

^c Average: County home inmates 24; prisoners 18; total 42; in calculating per capita cost.

^d In many instances the county home farm is given rent free to the superintendent as part of his remuneration and no reports are made to the county auditor as to amount of produce raised.

TABLE 6—Continued

| COUNTY HOMES FISCAL REPORTS | Net Expendi- ture for Maintenance Year Ending June 30, 1939 | Average Daily Popula- tion | Monthly Per Capita Cost | Value of Farm and Garden Produce | | Value of Property | Permanent Improve- ments |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | Used | Sold | | |
| Lenoir..... | \$ 4,013.04 | 17 | \$ 19.67 | \$ 550.00 | \$ 0 | \$ 10,000.00 | \$----- |
| Lincoln..... | 3,580.18 | 20 | 14.92 | d | 0 | 25,000.00 | ----- |
| Macon..... | 528.00 | 8 | 5.50 | d | 0 | 5,000.00 | ----- |
| Madison..... | 4,300.00 | 20 | 17.92 | 0 | 0 | 5,000.00 | ----- |
| Martin..... | 4,583.21 | 21 | 18.18 | 502.00 | 0 | 25,000.00 | ----- |
| Mecklenburg..... | 43,914.75 | 133 | 27.52 | 5,896.03 | 14,706.88 | 168,045.35 | ----- |
| Montgomery..... | 2,750.61 | 16 | 14.33 | Unknown | 138.18 | 11,464.96 | ----- |
| Moore..... | 5,883.66 | 25 | 19.61 | 500.00 | 0 | 10,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Nash..... | 16,250.56 | 57 | 23.76 | 3,200.00 | 530.76 | 50,000.00 | ----- |
| New Hanover.....j | 19,696.19 | 58 | 11.97 | 7,191.11 | 67.90 | 87,155.51 | ----- |
| Northampton..... | 5,181.19 | 30 | 13.42 | 1,000.00 | 350.00 | 50,000.00 | ----- |
| Onslow..... | 3,281.25 | 11 | 24.86 | 0 | 0 | 20,000.00 | 434.07 |
| Orange..... | 3,818.67 | 14 | 22.73 | Unknown | 0 | 5,000.00 | ----- |
| Pasquotank..... | 3,264.81 | 16 | 17.00 | Unknown | 0 | 15,000.00 | ----- |
| Perquimans..... | 1,348.10 | 7 | 16.04 | 0 | 0 | 10,000.00 | 93.06 |
| Person..... | 3,779.33 | 24 | 13.12 | 2,250.00 | 0 | 40,000.00 | ----- |
| Pitt..... | 5,288.49 | 23 | 19.16 | 2,475.00 | 1,835.74 | 45,000.00 | ----- |
| Polk..... | 2,654.87 | 13 | 17.02 | Unknown | 0 | 7,500.00 | ----- |
| Randolph..... | 5,421.48 | 30 | 15.05 | 125.00 | 0 | 53,057.00 | ----- |
| Richmond..... | 5,428.46 | 34 | 13.31 | 1,000.00 | 0 | 30,000.00 | ----- |
| Robeson..... | 25,479.69 | 99 | 21.45 | 10,100.00 | 249.49 | 204,881.58 | ----- |
| Rockingham..... | 8,636.00 | 60 | 12.00 | 5,200.00 | 0 | 77,000.00 | ----- |
| Rowan..... | 17,329.59 | 69 | 20.93 | 6,970.00 | 1,151.83 | 150,000.00 | 1,000.00 |
| Rutherford..... | 9,841.50 | 42 | 19.53 | 2,500.00 | 108.72 | 25,000.00 | ----- |
| Sampson..... | 8,501.71 | 50 | 14.17 | 2,545.00 | 275.00 | 25,000.00 | 1,022.05 |
| Stanly..... | 6,737.64 | 33 | 17.01 | Unknown | 479.07 | 100,000.00 | ----- |
| Stokes..... | 5,831.26 | 34 | 14.29 | d | 0 | 23,931.00 | 600.00 |
| Surry.....k | 1,367.66 | 35 | 3.26k | 1,650.00 | 1,639.86 | 30,000.00 | 7,430.93 |
| Swain*..... | 2,288.27m | 12 | 17.33 | d | 0 | 10,000.00 | ----- |

e Operated only two months of the period.

f Annual operating expense and population for the Durham county home include the infirmary, work-house and county farm.

g Forsyth operates a hospital as part of the county home and all are operated on an undifferentiated budget. The revenue is from the laundry operated by the prisoners there.

h Operated only three months of the period.

i Population and expense include women prisoners who are kept and worked at county home.

j County farm and prison are operated in connection with county home. The per capita cost is calculated on a basis of including the prisoners also.

k Surry county spent \$7,430.93 for "permanent improvements" some of which might be charged to "general maintenance." Also prison labor was used to raise the \$3,289.86 produce used and sold. County auditor reports the monthly per capita cost of maintenance as \$15.00.

m Swain County was closed after eleven months' operation.

TABLE 6—Continued

| COUNTY HOMES FISCAL REPORTS | Net Expendi- ture for Maintenance Year Ending June 30, 1939 | Average Daily Popula- tion | Monthly Per Capita Cost | Value of Farm and Garden Produce | | Value of Property | Permanent Improve- ments |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | Used | Sold | | |
| Transylvania..... | \$ 900.97 | 7 | \$ 10.73 | \$ 420.00 | \$ 407.93 | \$ 12,000.00 | \$..... |
| Union..... | 6,762.92 | 45 | 12.52 | 4,385.25 | 313.45 | 100,000.00 | ..... |
| Vance..... | 5,689.14 | 16 | 29.63 | 0 | 0 | 40,000.00 | ..... |
| Wake..... | 29,647.03 | 147 | 16.81 | 1,500.00 | 0 | 100,000.00 | 2,759.35 |
| Warren..... | 7,501.19 | 27 | 17.60 | 500.00 | 0 | 15,000.00 | 1,133.35 |
| Washington..... | 5,137.82 | 20 | 21.41 | 1,725.00 | 578.83 | 12,000.00 | ..... |
| Watauga..... | 1,275.40 | 11 | 9.66 | 0 | 0 | 24,000.00 | ..... |
| Wayne..... | 8,421.18 | 45 | 15.59 | 0 | 0 | 25,000.00 | ..... |
| Wilkes..... | 3,796.74 | 25 | 12.65 | Unknown | 911.03 | Unknown | ..... |
| Wilson..... | 10,912.28 | 46 | 19.77 | 1,215.00 | 0 | 40,000.00 | ..... |
| Yadkin..... | 1,782.24 | 12 | 12.38 | d | 0 | 7,300.00 | ..... |
| Yancey*..... | 500.00n | 5 | 20.00 | 100.00 | 0 | 1,000.00 | ..... |
| Totals..... | \$647,943.74 | 3,078† | Av. \$16.90 | \$139,843.35 | \$ 40,988.92 | \$955,665.63 | ..... |

n Operated only five months of the period.

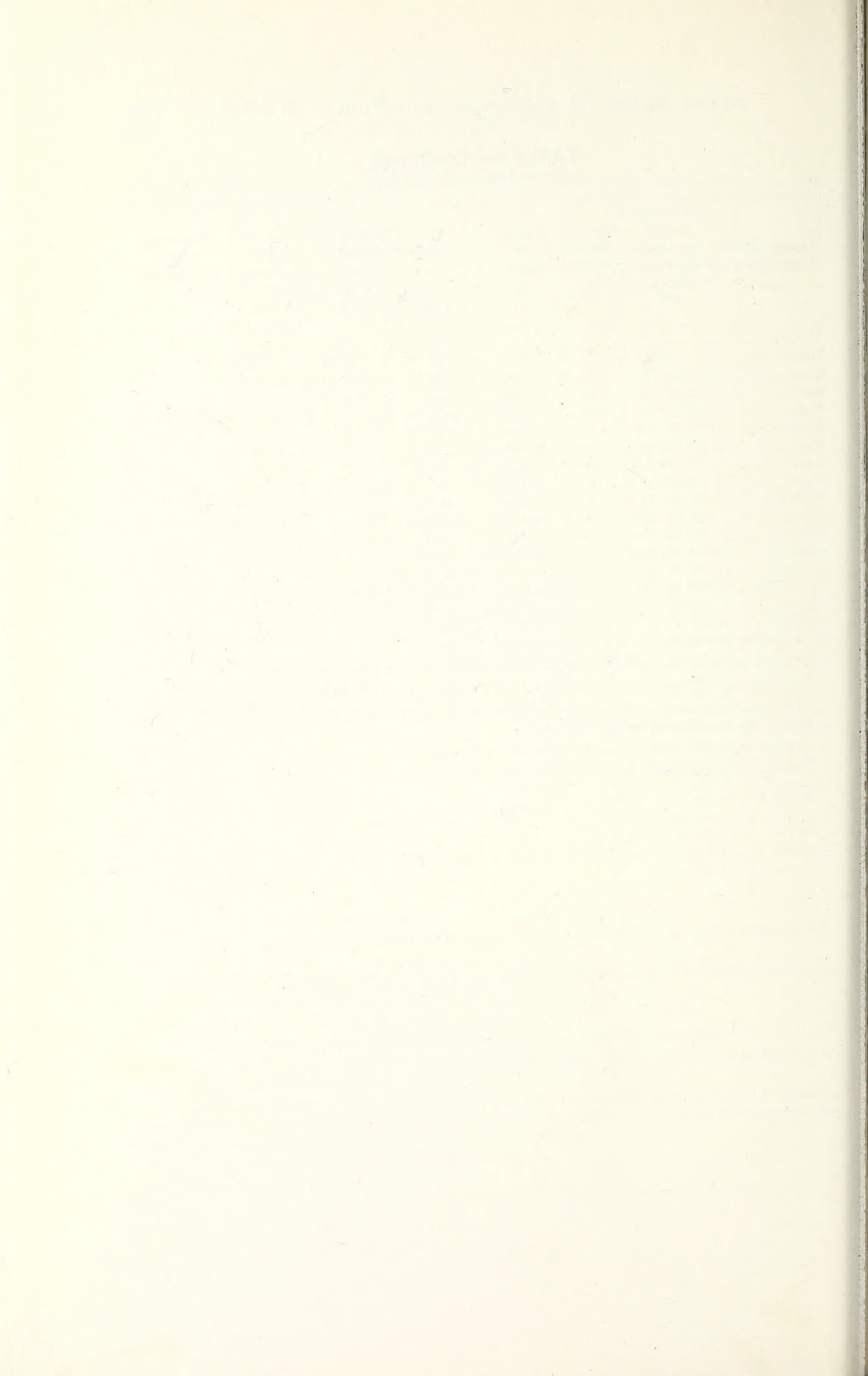
* Closed during the fiscal year The operating costs cover the varying period of operation.

† The average daily population here furnished is high since prisoners used for janitorial service are included.

This tabulation is based on reports submitted to the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare by the county auditors. Some interpolations have been necessary.

Average annual per capita cost for fiscal year ending June 30, 1939.....\$202.80

Average monthly per capita cost for fiscal year ending June 30, 1939..... 16.90



SERVICE UNITS

County Organization

Surplus Commodity Distribution

Work Among Negroes

Selection and Certification of Applicants for
Civilian Conservation Corps

33400 35432

County Commission
Special Committee on
Highway Safety
and the Department of
Public Safety

COUNTY ORGANIZATION

MRS. W. B. AYCOCK, *Director*

Since the completion of the organization of the one hundred county welfare departments in July 1937 the emphasis in the work of county organization has been placed on securing adequate qualified personnel on county welfare staffs, promoting understanding of state and county board relationships, securing the active interest and participation of county boards in interpreting and promoting the public welfare program in the counties, and in enlisting the coöperation and support of county officials, social and civic groups through county councils of social agencies and the six district welfare conferences.

In evaluating the steady progress which has been made during the past two years three factors must be considered: (1) the faithful services and skilled guidance of the field social work representatives, who have carried on the work under the functional supervision of the director; (2) the excellent coöperation at all times of county superintendents of public welfare; (3) the continued interest, understanding and support of county boards.

PROGRAM OF WORK

The responsibilities of county organization are as follows:

1. To direct the central personnel application service.
2. To direct the procedures prescribed by law for the organization of county welfare boards and to formulate policies and procedures for the state board's appointee on the county welfare boards.
3. To promote an understanding of state and county board relationships.
4. To plan and organize district welfare conferences in coöperation with district conference officers.
5. To assist in the stimulation and organization of county councils of social agencies.

In the interest of the work the field representatives have visited the county welfare departments each month and have been available for meetings with the county boards of public welfare, county commissioners and county councils of social agencies. When requested the director and field representatives have appeared on the programs of county councils of social agencies.

The director has attended the annual meetings of the North Carolina Conference for Social Service in 1939 and 1940, the annual meetings of the North Carolina Council of Youth Serving Agencies, the southern regional conference on guidance and personnel held in Raleigh in January 1940, and the fourth round table conference of the American Public Welfare Association, Washington, D. C., December 1939.

The director has served on the following departmental committees: office management, filing, staff development and classification.

Personnel

The volume of work in personnel has almost doubled during the past two years. In addition to directing and maintaining the central application personnel service the responsibilities have been increased by the following developments: the biennial election of county superintendents of public welfare was held in June 1939, with sixteen new appointments and eighty-four reappointments; in August 1938 ninety-two qualified workers were located and placed on county staffs for a temporary period of work, and were paid through special WPA intake funds; job descriptions for all state and county welfare workers were drafted and compiled in the fall of 1939; while the last two months of the biennial period have been devoted to participation in the classification plan in connection with the merit system.

The importance of employing adequate qualified personnel on county staffs has been stressed at all times. While the personal selection of county staffs is the responsibility of the county superintendents of public welfare in consultation with the field representatives, applications have been classified by the director in the state office according to the state personnel standards and the references checked. All placements have been reported to the director by the field staff and cleared. Around eight hundred applications have been received and classified and the references checked on all social work applications before the records have been referred to the county departments for consideration in filling vacancies. Over 325 of the applicants have been interviewed by the director and referred to the county departments, or to the North Carolina Employment Service for work. Two hundred and fifty-eight placements have been cleared and reported. A complete and accurate county personnel file has been kept in the director's office and a directory of county case work staffs has been made available to the members of the state department and field staff.

While the state board found it necessary to extend the time limit from 1941 to 1943 for securing the required social work training, a

larger number of workers each year have taken additional training. This is shown by the number of junior case workers who have qualified for case workers. In June 1939, there were 144 junior case workers, fifty-eight case workers, nine case work supervisors, seventeen child welfare assistants, eighty-two case aides, and in June 1940 there were 121 junior case workers, ninety-one case workers, seven case work supervisors, fifteen child welfare assistants, seventy-nine case aides. The local boards have been responsible for determining the time and length for educational leaves in order that the work of the department would not be curtailed or handicapped.

County Board of Public Welfare

The county welfare board in each of the hundred counties is composed of three interested socially-minded citizens. One member is appointed by the state board, one member by the county commissioners and a third member selected by these two previously appointed members. The term of office for one member expires each year and after the first appointments, all members are appointed for a term of three years. These boards are required by law to meet at least once a month. The county superintendent is the executive officer of the board and serves as secretary. As soon as the boards are organized they meet and elect a chairman who serves until his term of office on the board expires. The members serve without compensation.

The county boards of public welfare in joint session with the boards of county commissioners select the county superintendents of public welfare in every county with the exception of Wake and Wilkes. In Wake and Wilkes counties the welfare board selects the superintendent of public welfare. The county welfare board acts in a joint advisory capacity to the county and municipal authorities in developing policies and plans in dealing with problems of dependency and delinquency, distribution of the poor funds, and social conditions generally including coöperation with other agencies in placing indigent persons in gainful enterprises. They have such other powers and duties as are prescribed by law, and particularly those set out in the laws pertaining to social security, old age assistance, and aid to dependent children.

The director has kept a current directory of the county board members and chairmen and it has been encouraging to note the few resignations and changes which have occurred since the organization of the boards in 1937. In May 1938 the state board appointed a member on the one hundred county boards for a term of three years; the same month of 1939 the commissioners appointed a member for a similar

term, while in May 1940 the two previously appointed members selected the third member for a three-year term.

The director is responsible for submitting recommendations to the state board for consideration in naming its appointees to the county boards and for seeing that the procedures prescribed by law for the appointment of the other two members of each county board are carried out. Board members are furnished copies of pertinent laws and letters outlining their duties and responsibilities and their relationship with other boards in the county. Through the field staff and through participation in the forums for board members at district welfare conferences, a better understanding of state and county board relationships has been attained. The boards have made a valuable contribution to the public welfare program in the state in the formulation of local policies, interpreting the welfare program to the community, and in interpreting the community to the local welfare department.

DISTRICT WELFARE CONFERENCES

Under the direction of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare the six annual district welfare conferences held throughout the state in the fall have become an effective means of stimulating interest in the public welfare program and of interpreting its service and needs to the public. The state is divided into six districts, with a president and a secretary elected by the conference from the county superintendents of public welfare in the district.

In planning the programs of the six conferences the director is assisted by the district conference officers, and open forums and discussions are developed around the individual needs and problems of each district. The contributions and participation of county officials, members of the legislature, welfare board members, and civic leaders in the community have made the forums an important feature of the programs. Through the field social work representative the director has assisted in planning and coördinating the local arrangements. In the fall of 1938 "Public Welfare—a Democratic Process," was the theme of the six conferences, and open forums on state and county relationships in the public welfare program, the working relationship between county officials and the county welfare department, and public assistance, were held during the morning sessions, with an address by the commissioner of public welfare, and a message from the president of the state association of county superintendents of public welfare. The luncheon sessions were devoted to the theme, with the following speakers: Governor Clyde R. Hoey, Attorney General Harry Mc-

Mullan, Fourth District Congressman Harold D. Cooley and Commissioner of Paroles Edwin Gill.

In the fall of 1939 "Public Welfare—A Public Service," was the theme for the conferences, with open forums on service through the boards, service to youth, public welfare—a sound investment, and the job itself, were held during the morning sessions, with an address by the commissioner of public welfare, and a message from the president of the state association of county superintendents of public welfare. The luncheon sessions were devoted to the theme, with the following speakers: Governor Clyde R. Hoey, Honorable D. Hiden Ramsey, general manager of the *Citizen-Times*, Asheville, and Commissioner of Paroles Edwin Gill.

Through coöperation of the state association of county superintendents of public welfare, these one-day conferences, have brought together each fall between twelve hundred and fifteen hundred interested citizens. It has been encouraging to note that the registration each year showed a substantial increase in the number of county officials, members of the legislature, and welfare board members, who attended and participated in the discussions of the conferences. The attendance for the past two years has been the largest ever recorded.

COUNTY COUNCILS OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

The twenty-six county councils of social agencies throughout the state have made definite progress during the past biennium, in encouraging and securing lay participation. In most instances local citizens form the backbone of the councils, and their active interest in community social planning and their support of adequate welfare services has been of potential significance for future progress.

The state board, through the local welfare boards, sponsors the organization of local councils. The director, through the field staff, assists in the organization machinery and in the planning of local programs and meetings. New councils have been organized in Burke, Forsyth, Macon, Martin, Person and Robeson counties. The director and field representatives have attended and participated in local council meetings when requested. A directory of the councils and officers has been maintained by the director.

The state committee on councils of social agencies appointed in 1936 has been one of the chief factors in stimulating interest in councils. The members of the committee furnished the material for a handbook on councils which was compiled by the director and made available to the one hundred county welfare departments, private agencies and

interested citizens throughout the state. The committee, of which the director is chairman, had been responsible for planning the program of two breakfast meetings during the annual meetings of the North Carolina Conference for Social Service. At these meetings the representatives from the local councils reported on the activities and projects in their respective councils. The splendid attendance and enthusiasm of these reports has demonstrated the value of the councils as a channel for coördinating and interpreting the welfare services in the various counties.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC WELFARE

| <i>County</i> | <i>Superintendent</i> | <i>Address</i> |
|-----------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| Alamance..... | Mr. Gerard J. Anderson..... | Graham |
| Alexander..... | Mr. Luther Dyson..... | Taylorsville |
| Alleghany..... | Miss Lillie Ervin..... | Sparta |
| Anson..... | Miss Mary Robinson..... | Wadesboro |
| Ashe..... | Miss Ruth Tugman..... | Jefferson |
| Avery..... | Mr. W. W. Braswell..... | Newland |
| Beaufort..... | Mrs. Justus Randolph..... | Washington |
| Bertie..... | Miss Mary Bond Griffin..... | Windsor |
| Bladen..... | Miss Isabella Cox..... | Elizabethtown |
| Brunswick..... | Mr. C. C. Russ..... | Southport |
| Buncombe..... | Mr. E. E. Connor..... | Asheville |
| Burke..... | Miss Elizabeth Sneed..... | Morganton |
| Cabarrus..... | Mr. E. F. White..... | Concord |
| Caldwell..... | Mrs. Inah K. Squires..... | Lenoir |
| Camden..... | Mr. Roy B. Godfrey..... | Camden |
| Carteret..... | Mrs. George Henderson..... | Beaufort |
| Caswell..... | Miss Robena McLean..... | Yanceyville |
| Catawba..... | Miss Frances Lentz..... | Newton |
| Chatham..... | Mrs. C. K. Strowd..... | Pittsboro |
| Cherokee..... | Mrs. Linnetta Dean..... | Murphy |
| Chowan..... | Mr. William Perkins..... | Edenton |
| Clay..... | Miss Bettie Cabe..... | Hayesville |
| Cleveland..... | Miss Mary Moffitt Burns..... | Shelby |
| Columbus..... | Mrs. Johnsie R. Nunn..... | Whiteville |
| Craven..... | Mrs. John D. Whitford..... | New Bern |
| Cumberland..... | Mr. E. L. Hauser..... | Fayetteville |
| Currituck..... | Mr. Norman Hughes..... | Currituck |
| Dare..... | Mr. I. P. Davis..... | Manteo |
| Davidson..... | Mr. E. Clyde Hunt..... | Lexington |
| Davie..... | Miss Lucille Martin..... | Mocksville |
| Duplin..... | Mrs. Harvey Boney..... | Kenansville |
| Durham..... | Mr. W. E. Stanley..... | Durham |
| Edgecombe..... | Mrs. Mary E. Forbes..... | Tarboro |

| | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Forsyth..... | Mr. A. W. Cline..... | Winston-Salem |
| Franklin..... | Mrs. J. F. Mitchiner..... | Louisburg |
| Gaston..... | Miss Agnes Thomas..... | Gastonia |
| Gates..... | Miss Clarine Gatling..... | Gatesville |
| Graham..... | Mr. M. J. Lynam..... | Robbinsville |
| Granville..... | Mrs. Lee Taylor..... | Oxford |
| Greene..... | Miss Rachel Payne Sugg..... | Snow Hill |
| Guilford..... | Mrs. Blanche Carr Sterne..... | Greensboro |
| Halifax..... | Mr. J. B. Hall..... | Halifax |
| Harnett..... | Miss Lillie Davis..... | Lillington |
| Haywood..... | Mrs. Sam Queen..... | Waynesville |
| Henderson..... | Mr. A. G. Randolph..... | Hendersonville |
| Hertford..... | Mrs. I. F. Snipes..... | Winton |
| Hoke..... | Mrs. C. H. Giles..... | Raeford |
| Hyde..... | Mrs. Elizabeth G. Lawrence..... | Swanquarter |
| Iredell..... | Mrs. R. M. Rickert..... | Statesville |
| Jackson..... | Mr. G. C. Henson..... | Sylva |
| Johnston..... | Mrs. D. J. Thurston..... | Smithfield |
| Jones..... | Mr. F. J. Koonce..... | Trenton |
| Lee..... | Mr. J. D. Pegram..... | Sanford |
| Lenoir..... | Mr. G. B. Haurahan..... | Kinston |
| Lincoln..... | Mrs. Rose W. Grigg..... | Lincolnton |
| Macon..... | Mrs. Eloise G. Franks..... | Franklin |
| Madison..... | Mr. Calvin R. Edney..... | Marshall |
| Martin..... | Miss Mary W. Taylor..... | Williamston |
| McDowell..... | Mrs. G. W. Kirkpatrick..... | Marion |
| Mecklenburg..... | Mrs. Louise O. Neikirk..... | Charlotte |
| Mitchell..... | Miss Mildred Greene..... | Bakersville |
| Montgomery..... | Mr. Charles J. McLeod..... | Troy |
| Moore..... | Mrs. Lessie G. Brown..... | Carthage |
| Nash..... | Mr. James A. Glover..... | Nashville |
| New Hanover..... | Mr. J. R. Hollis..... | Wilmington |
| Northampton..... | Miss Iris Flythe..... | Jackson |
| Onslow..... | Miss Laura Matthews..... | Jacksonville |
| Orange..... | Mr. W. T. Mattox..... | Hillsboro |
| Pamlico..... | Mr. John G. Howell..... | Bayboro |
| Pasquotank..... | Mr. A. H. Outlaw..... | Elizabeth City |
| Pender..... | Miss Viola Scott..... | Burgaw |
| Perquimans..... | Miss Ruth Davenport..... | Hertford |
| Person..... | Mrs. T. C. Wagstaff..... | Roxboro |
| Pitt..... | Mr. K. T. Futrell..... | Greenville |
| Polk..... | Miss Ina Tyler..... | Columbus |
| Randolph..... | Mr. William Henderson..... | Asheboro |
| Richmond..... | Mr. O. G. Reynolds..... | Rockingham |
| Robeson..... | Mrs. Kate S. McLeod..... | Lumberton |
| Rockingham..... | Mrs. John Lee Wilson..... | Reidsville |
| Rowan..... | Mrs. Mary O. Linton..... | Salisbury |
| Rutherford..... | Mrs. O. C. Turner..... | Rutherfordton |

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Sampson..... | Mrs. Katherine Wilson..... | Clinton |
| Scotland..... | Mr. E. F. Murray..... | Laurinburg |
| Stanly..... | Mr. Otto B. Mabry..... | Albemarle |
| Stokes..... | Miss Ella Downing..... | Danbury |
| Surry..... | Mr. Bausie Marion..... | Dobson |
| Swain..... | Mr. Raymond C. Willis..... | Bryson City |
| Transylvania..... | Mrs. Dora Patton..... | Brevard |
| Tyrrell..... | Mr. J. W. Hamilton..... | Columbia |
| Union..... | Mrs. George S. Lee..... | Monroe |
| Vance..... | Miss Clara Mae Ellis..... | Henderson |
| Wake..... | Mrs. T. W. Bickett..... | Raleigh |
| Warren..... | Mrs. Lora P. Wilkie..... | Warrenton |
| Washington..... | Miss Ursula Bateman..... | Plymouth |
| Watauga..... | Miss Marguerite Miller..... | Boone |
| Wayne..... | Mr. J. A. Best..... | Goldsboro |
| Wilkes..... | Mr. Charles C. McNeill..... | Wilkesboro |
| Wilson..... | Mr. M. G. Fulghum..... | Wilson |
| Yadkin..... | Miss Joseline Harding..... | Yadkinville |
| Yancey..... | Mr. L. G. Deyton..... | Burnsville |

SURPLUS COMMODITY DISTRIBUTION

A. E. LANGSTON, *Director*

During the past two years the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, recently renamed the Surplus Marketing Administration, and hereinafter referred to as the SMA, has continued the practice of purchasing surplus farm products, or products processed therefrom, when such surpluses, by reason of their existence, have depressed prices below normal or fair levels.

The SMA has not gone into or taken part in any market until prices have declined below normal and then has gone in only when requested so to do.

Seldom have they found it necessary to purchase more than five per cent of any crop in order to exercise the desired stabilizing influence, and in a great many instances the purchase of one per cent or even less has attained the desired ends.

By following these practices they have, to a great extent, stabilized markets for farm products, given both the growers of and commercial dealers in farm products a much desired feeling of assurance and have helped to keep a great number of farmers and produce dealers off relief.

The practice of purchasing only top grades of farm produce, and these under rigid inspection, has resulted in a large number of growers learning how properly to grade and pack their products and should in the future reflect itself in benefits to both the growers and the commercial handlers of these products.

ALLOCATIONS AND GRANTS

While a number of means of disposing of the surpluses so purchased have been used, the bulk has been allocated or granted to the states for distribution to relief families, school lunch rooms, institutions, and organizations.

Allocations or grants to the State of North Carolina have been made to the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

Each grant or allocation has been made with the proviso that the commodities could only be distributed to certain groups of recipients and to them only on additional or supplementary basis.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

In order to assure that surpluses so allocated were in no instance used in such a manner as to conflict with similar products moving in commercial channels, the SMA has required that the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare enter into a written contract providing that commodities allocated to the state may not be sold but shall be distributed only as a supplement to other forms of relief.

As a further precautionary measure, the SMA has retained supervision over distribution in the state and has prescribed the maximum quantities of the various commodities which could be distributed to families of the various sizes and to other recipients.

These maximums have been held to levels that would assure that commodities were not taking the place of other purchases or constituting total subsistence.

EDUCATIONAL FEATURES

In addition to being instrumental in teaching growers how better to grade, pack, and prepare their produce for market, as hereinbefore mentioned, the SMA, by distributing wholesome but little known foods such as whole wheat cereal, graham flour, and dry milk, has been instrumental in teaching relief recipients better food habits.

By distributing recipes and working in close conjunction with demonstrational agencies considerable progress has been made in teaching these people new and better ways in which to prepare the various foods.

It is hoped and expected that all of this will reflect itself in improved marketing conditions, better health conditions, and in an increased market for the surplus foods produced in the country.

WELFARE DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS

The various county welfare departments have continued to be the only agencies authorized to certify recipients for the receipt of surplus commodities, and have found commodities to be of very material assistance as the county funds available for all sorts and kinds of relief have continued to be inadequate. The state makes no appropriation for direct relief.

While the SMA has defined the various types and classes of recipients that might receive commodities, the selection and designation of the individuals has been left entirely up to the welfare department.

COMMODITY DISTRIBUTION DIVISION

The commodity distribution division of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare has continued to be the agency charged with re-

ceiving, warehousing, repackaging, distributing, and accounting for all commodities allocated to the state.

During the past year the commodity division has entered into written operating agreements with the Work Projects Administration and with the various counties which have gone a long way toward eliminating misunderstandings and promoting more harmonious and efficient operation.

The commodity division has served the one hundred counties of the state from six districts and ten warehouses.

Practically all accounting has been done on a district basis, and the state office of the commodity division has served only in a supervisory, control and auditing capacity.

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION PARTICIPATION

The Work Projects Administration, through a properly approved project, has furnished the commodity division with a certain amount of district supervision, together with all of the unskilled, intermediate, skilled, and professional and technical labor necessary for the operations carried on. The balance of the supervisory and administrative labor, together with the required materials, supplies, equipment and housing facilities, have been furnished by the state with assistance from the counties and cities.

In addition to the above, the Work Projects Administration has on its projects manufactured large numbers of garments of clothing and household articles which have been turned over to the commodity division for distribution to the relief clients of the state.

STAMP PLAN

For some time there have been requests that surplus commodities be distributed through commercial channels, and just about a year ago the so-called "stamp plan" of accomplishing these ends was devised and put into operation on an experimental basis. While the stamp plan of operation has been quite successful, it has been subjected to the criticism that it is to a certain extent a duplicate of the distribution system maintained by commercial operatives.

During the past year five areas in North Carolina were designated as experimental stamp plan areas; these being Mecklenburg, Wake, Guilford, New Hanover, and Gaston counties. The first three of these got into actual operation before the end of the fiscal year and the other two shortly thereafter.

Under this plan two kinds of stamps are used: namely, orange and blue. Participants in the plan are designated by the county welfare

department which also indicates the type and extent of their participation. Orange stamps are sold to the certified participants on the basis of the size of their family and their ability to purchase, while blue stamps are given free to the participants on the basis of the amount of their purchases of orange stamps and the number in their family. Orange stamps may be used to purchase almost any item of food, while the blue stamps may be used to purchase only those items designated as surplus by the secretary of agriculture.

Stamps are purchased from stamp depots maintained at convenient points in the designated areas. Purchase may be made with the stamps from any merchant in the area who has been approved to handle the stamps. Merchants obtain their supplies through channels normally used by them. Merchants turn stamps into money by depositing them with the bank for collection or by turning them in at the local audit office of the SMA when they are sent to the U. S. treasury, which issues check to cover.

All stamps are in denominations of twenty-five cents and are bound in books that are numbered and on which the name of the rightful owner appears. Every possible precaution is being used to see that there is little or no misuse or mishandling of these stamps. Flagrant violators are being prosecuted. While in most places this plan is proving to be quite popular, it is rather expensive, both to the federal government and the local communities, and must for some time be considered as being in the experimental stages.

LUNCH ROOMS

During the past year the free lunch program in the schools of the state was considerably augmented, 2,030 school lunch rooms serving free lunches to 143,153 undernourished and needy children certified for the receipt of surplus commodities as compared with 843 lunch rooms serving free lunches to 48,890 children the preceding year.

During the past year the school lunch rooms were furnished with 4,856,388 pounds of food worth \$306,850.36, as compared with 1,429,709 pounds worth \$107,754.73 for the preceding year.

It is hoped that during the coming year at least 3,000 school lunch rooms can be certified to serve free lunches to 200,000 or more undernourished and needy children. There is perhaps no better way to use surplus foods than to feed them to needy and undernourished children, thus helping to produce a more healthy and better-developed future generation.

BENEFITS DERIVED BY NORTH CAROLINA AND ITS CITIZENS BY REASON OF THE OPERATION OF THE COMMODITY DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM

A. E. LANGSTON, Director

| | Benefits Derived 1938-1939 | Benefits Derived 1939-1940 | Total Benefits Two Years |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Money spent in State for purchase of commodities..... | \$ 182,059.00 | \$2,348,000.00 | \$2,530,059.00 |
| Value of food distributed in the State..... | 1,658,116.83 | 1,453,056.81 | 3,111,173.64 |
| Value of clothing distributed in the State..... | 1,261,722.77 | 667,269.10 | 1,928,991.87 |
| Value of household articles distributed in the State..... | 36,563.65 | 52,147.80 | 88,711.45 |
| Salaries and wages received by citizens of the State..... | 216,284.49 | 279,562.37 | 495,846.86 |
| Rent paid to State landlords | 11,264.26 | 15,074.64 | 26,338.90 |
| Materials, supplies and services purchased in State..... | 19,412.07 | 34,144.06 | 53,556.13 |
| Value commodities distributed through stamp plan..... | | 68,792.00 | 68,792.00 |
| Total benefits..... | \$3,385,423.07 | \$4,918,046.78 | \$8,303,469.85 |
| State cost for operating program..... | \$ 43,766.91 | \$ 50,934.61 | \$ 94,701.52 |
| Counties cost for operating program..... | 14,469.16 | 20,413.42 | 34,882.58 |
| Total State and county costs..... | \$ 58,236.07 | \$ 71,348.03 | \$ 129,584.10 |
| Per cent total cost to benefits derived..... | 1.72 | 1.45 | 1.56 |
| WPA payrolls and travel costs..... | \$ 194,276.89 | \$ 265,146.88 | \$ 459,423.77 |
| Total costs including WPA payrolls, etc..... | \$ 252,512.96 | \$ 336,494.91 | \$ 589,007.87 |
| Per cent to benefits derived..... | 7.46 | 6.84 | 7.09 |

SURPLUS COMMODITIES PURCHASED IN NORTH CAROLINA BY FEDERAL SURPLUS COMMODITIES CORPORATION

| COMMODITY | Unit | 1938-1939 | | 1939-1940 | |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|
| | | Quantity Purchased | Amount Paid | Quantity Purchased | Amount Paid |
| Beans, fresh string..... | Lb..... | 283,770 | \$ 4,221.00 | 86,640 | \$ 1,200.00 |
| Blankets, cotton..... | Each..... | | | 495,000 | 450,500.00 |
| Cabbage, fresh..... | Lb..... | 1,427,924 | 5,712.00 | 6,930,095 | 52,500.00 |
| Cotton, baled..... | Lb..... | 525,000 | 33,715.00 | 3,446,000 | 343,600.00 |
| Flour, graham..... | Lb..... | 2,469,600 | 52,800.00 | | |
| Flour, white..... | Lb..... | 1,764,000 | 40,350.00 | 4,440,000 | 102,400.00 |
| Grits, corn..... | Lb..... | | | 160,000 | 2,900.00 |
| Meal, corn..... | Lb..... | 2,760,000 | 45,261.00 | 19,360,000 | 353,200.00 |
| Potatoes, sweet..... | Lb..... | | | 5,515,000 | 55,200.00 |
| Sheeting, cotton..... | Yd..... | | | 12,838,233 | 986,500.00 |
| Total purchases..... | | 9,230,294 | \$ 182,059.00 | 53,270,968 | \$2,348,000.00 |

SURPLUS COMMODITIES DISTRIBUTED THROUGH STAMP PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION FISCAL YEAR 1939-1940

| | Orange Stamps Sold | Blue Stamps | | | Grand Total All Stamps |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| | | Given with Orange | Given in Addition | Total | |
| Mecklenburg County, 3½ months.. | \$ 56,348.00 | \$ 30,539.00 | \$ 19,077.00 | \$ 49,616.00 | \$ 105,964.00 |
| Wake County, 2 months..... | 18,151.00 | 9,075.50 | 8,277.00 | 17,352.50 | 35,503.50 |
| Guilford County, ½ month..... | 2,985.00 | 1,492.50 | 331.00 | 1,823.50 | 4,808.50 |
| Totals..... | \$ 77,484.00 | \$ 41,107.00 | \$ 27,685.00 | \$ 68,792.00 | \$ 146,276.00 |
| Total surplus commodities distributed through stamp plan..... | | | | | \$ 68,792.00 |

NOTE: In addition to the above three counties, New Hanover and Gaston counties were designated as Stamp Plan areas during the year; however the sale of stamps in these two counties did not start until after the end of the fiscal year.

DETAIL OF OPERATING EXPENSES FISCAL YEAR 1938-1939

| | Average Number of Persons Employed | | WPA Actual Costs | State | | Countries | | Total Costs |
|--|--|----|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | | Actual Costs | Fair Value | Actual Costs | Fair Value | |
| STATE OFFICE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS: | | | | | | | | |
| Administrative salaries..... | | 9 | | \$ 14,460.00 | | | | \$ 14,460.00 |
| Rent and utilities..... | | | | | | | | |
| Telephone and telegraph..... | | | | 634.31 | | | | 634.31 |
| Postage..... | | | | 400.00 | | | | 400.00 |
| Travel and subsistence..... | | | | 3,152.14 | | | | 3,152.14 |
| Office supplies and equipment..... | | | | 465.25 | \$ 250.00 | | | 715.25 |
| Total State Office Administrative Costs..... | | 9 | | \$ 19,111.70 | \$ 250.00 | | | \$ 19,361.70 |
| DISTRIBUTION COSTS: | | | | | | | | |
| WPA labor..... | 396 | 4 | \$ 194,276.89 | | | | | \$ 194,276.89 |
| State supervision..... | | | | \$ 6,100.00 | | | | 6,100.00 |
| County labor..... | 11 | | | | | \$ 1,447.60 | | 1,447.60 |
| Freight and express..... | | | | 180.80 | | 42.30 | | 223.10 |
| Truck maintenance and operation..... | | | | 11,406.90 | | | | 11,406.90 |
| Packing supplies..... | | | | 2,555.79 | | 307.37 | | 2,863.16 |
| Packing equipment..... | | | | | | | | |
| Warehouse rental..... | | | | 27.37 | | 11,236.89 | \$ 6,744.25 | 18,008.51 |
| Telephone and telegraph..... | | | | 945.20 | | 413.69 | | 413.69 |
| Postage..... | | | | | | 568.77 | 150.00 | 1,663.97 |
| Office supplies and equipment..... | | | | 1,034.48 | \$ 580.00 | 203.06 | | 1,817.54 |
| Truck rental..... | | | | | 3,000.00 | 249.48 | | 3,249.48 |
| Equipment purchases..... | | | | | | | | |
| Travel and subsistence..... | | | | 2,400.00 | | | | 2,400.00 |
| Miscellaneous..... | | | | 4.67 | | | | 4.67 |
| Total Distribution Costs..... | 407 | 4 | \$ 194,276.89 | \$ 24,655.21 | \$ 3,580.00 | \$ 14,469.16 | \$ 6,894.25 | \$ 243,875.51 |
| GRAND TOTAL COSTS..... | 407 | 13 | \$ 194,276.89 | \$ 43,766.91 | \$ 3,830.00 | \$ 14,469.16 | \$ 6,894.25 | \$ 263,257.21 |

DETAILS OF OPERATING EXPENSES FISCAL YEAR 1939-1940

| | Average Number of Persons Employed | | WPA Actual Costs | State | | Counties | | Total Costs |
|--|--|------------|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | | | Actual Costs | Fair Value | Actual Costs | Fair Value | |
| | Relief | Non-Relief | | | | | | |
| STATE OFFICE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS: | | | | | | | | |
| Administrative salaries..... | | 9 | | \$ 14,405.00 | | | | \$ 14,405.00 |
| Rent and utilities..... | | | | | \$ 650.00 | | | 650.00 |
| Telephone and telegraph..... | | | | 638.16 | | | | 638.16 |
| Postage..... | | | | 477.00 | | | | 477.00 |
| Travel and subsistence..... | | | | 3,086.82 | | | | 3,086.82 |
| Office supplies and equipment..... | | | | 581.31 | 540.00 | | | 1,121.31 |
| Total State Office Administrative Costs..... | | 9 | | \$ 19,188.29 | \$ 1,190.00 | | | \$ 20,378.29 |
| DISTRIBUTION COSTS: | | | | | | | | |
| WPA labor and supervision..... | 441 | 11 | \$ 261,437.36 | | | | | \$ 261,437.36 |
| State supervision..... | | 1 | | \$ 1,366.68 | | | | 1,366.68 |
| County labor..... | 16 | 1 | | | | \$ 2,353.33 | | 2,353.33 |
| Freight and express..... | | | | 1,231.04 | | 54.00 | | 1,285.04 |
| Truck maintenance and operation..... | | | | 11,819.31 | | 1,195.63 | | 13,014.94 |
| Packing supplies..... | | | | 5,285.50 | | 341.73 | | 5,627.23 |
| Packing equipment..... | | | | 302.00 | | 154.01 | | 456.01 |
| Warehouse rental..... | | | | 78.37 | | 14,996.27 | \$ 4,369.10 | 19,443.74 |
| Telephone and telegraph..... | | | | 108.22 | | 416.07 | | 524.29 |
| Postage..... | | | | 989.50 | | 554.30 | | 1,543.80 |
| Office supplies and equipment..... | | | | 1,272.54 | \$ 1,050.00 | 230.58 | | 2,553.12 |
| Truck rental..... | | | | | \$ 12,630.00 | | | 12,630.00 |

REPORT OF COMMODITY MOVEMENTS FISCAL YEAR 1938-1939

| Commodity | Unit | On Hand July 1, 1938 | Received July 1, 1938 to June 30, 1939 | Total Available | Distributed July 1, 1938 to June 30, 1939 | Over and Short | Balance on Hand June 30, 1939 | Per Cent Over or Short |
|-------------------------------|------|-------------------------|--|--------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Apples, fresh..... | Lbs. | | 1,466,254 | 1,466,254 | 1,468,808 | 2,554 | | 0.17 |
| Beans, lima..... | Lbs. | 368,545 | | 368,545 | 367,050 | -1,495 | | 0.4 |
| Beans, pea..... | Lbs. | 162,968 | 1,099,650 | 1,262,618 | 1,084,595 | -295 | 177,728 | 0.02 |
| Beans, string..... | Lbs. | | 64,812 | 64,812 | 62,440 | -2,372 | | 3.66 |
| Beets, fresh..... | Lbs. | | 203,515 | 203,515 | 203,614 | 99 | | 0.05 |
| Butter, tub..... | Lbs. | | 1,678,296 | 1,678,296 | 1,636,159 | -257 | 41,880 | 0.02 |
| Cabbage, fresh..... | Lbs. | | 1,528,444 | 1,528,444 | 1,486,322 | -38,414 | 3,708 | 2.51 |
| Cereal, whole wheat..... | Lbs. | | 855,349 | 855,349 | 715,602 | -2,487 | 142,234 | 0.29 |
| Cheese, American..... | Lbs. | | 86,947 | 86,947 | 87,400 | 453 | | 0.52 |
| Flour, graham..... | Lbs. | | 1,730,680 | 1,730,680 | 1,597,763 | -2,009 | 134,926 | 0.12 |
| Flour, white..... | Lbs. | 58,800 | 10,760,400 | 10,819,200 | 10,780,353 | -7,661 | 31,186 | 0.07 |
| Grapefruit, fresh..... | Lbs. | | 3,471,112 | 3,471,112 | 3,249,298 | -89,158 | 135,656 | 2.48 |
| Grapefruit juice..... | Lbs. | | 341,340 | 341,340 | 341,350 | 10 | | 0.003 |
| Milk, corn..... | Lbs. | | 1,558,500 | 1,558,500 | 1,257,349 | -1,151 | 300,000 | 0.07 |
| Milk, dry skim..... | Lbs. | 169,774 | 720,127 | 889,901 | 685,661 | 829 | 205,069 | 0.09 |
| Milk, evaporated..... | Lbs. | | 609,000 | 609,000 | 609,742 | 742 | | 0.12 |
| Oranges, fresh..... | Lbs. | | 1,106,095 | 1,106,095 | 981,439 | -56,893 | 67,763 | 5.14 |
| Peaches, dried..... | Lbs. | | 180,000 | 180,000 | 180,154 | 154 | | 0.08 |
| Peas, canned..... | Lbs. | 386,760 | | 386,760 | 387,104 | 344 | | 0.09 |
| Potatoes, Irish..... | Lbs. | | 2,185,971 | 2,185,971 | 2,178,430 | -2,441 | 5,100 | 0.11 |
| Prunes, dried..... | Lbs. | 332,564 | 539,750 | 872,314 | 871,827 | -487 | | 0.05 |
| Raisins, dried..... | Lbs. | | 540,000 | 540,000 | 540,058 | 58 | | 0.01 |
| Rice, milled..... | Lbs. | 293,729 | 40,000 | 333,729 | 334,029 | 300 | | 0.09 |
| Shortening, C. S. oil..... | Lbs. | 659 | | 659 | 659 | | | 0. |
| Total food..... | Lbs. | 1,773,799 | 30,766,242 | 32,540,041 | 31,107,206 | -187,585 | 1,245,250 | 0.576 |
| Total clothing..... | Gar. | 159,462 | 1,508,869 | 1,668,331 | 1,435,812 | -6,897 | 175,622 | 0.41 |
| Total household articles..... | Art. | 10,074 | 38,393 | 48,467 | 40,023 | 5 | 8,444 | 0.01 |
| Total textiles..... | Yds. | 1,173,970 | 1,333,758 | 2,507,728 | 2,458,238 | -709 | 48,781 | 0.03 |
| Total cotton..... | Lbs. | | 205,677 | 205,677 | 47,856 | | 157,821 | |
| GRAND TOTAL UNITS..... | | 3,117,305 | 33,852,939 | 36,970,244 | 35,139,140 | -195,186 | 1,635,918 | 0.528 |

REPORT OF COMMODITY MOVEMENTS FISCAL YEAR 1939-1940

| Commodity | Unit | On Hand July 1, 1939 | Received July 1, 1939 to June 30, 1940 | Total Available | Distributed July 1, 1939 to June 30, 1940 | Over and Short | Balance on Hand June 30, 1940 | Per Cent Over or Short |
|---------------------|------|-------------------------|--|--------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Apples, canned | Lbs. | | 87,097 | 87,097 | 87,097 | | | |
| Apples, dried | Lbs. | | 107,853 | 107,853 | 108,426 | 934 | 361 | 0.85 |
| Apples, fresh | Lbs. | | 10,941,276 | 10,941,276 | 10,782,044 | -159,232 | | 1.48 |
| Beans, pea | Lbs. | 177,728 | 299,800 | 477,528 | 477,394 | -134 | | 0.03 |
| Beaus, string | Lbs. | | 7,581 | 7,581 | 5,827 | -1,754 | | 23.14 |
| Butter, tub | Lbs. | 41,880 | 273,969 | 315,849 | 323,128 | 7,308 | 29 | 2.31 |
| Cabbage, fresh | Lbs. | 3,708 | 755,416 | 759,124 | 729,024 | -8,150 | 21,950 | 1.07 |
| Cereal, whole wheat | Lbs. | 142,234 | 577,495 | 719,729 | 649,380 | 1,490 | 71,839 | 0.21 |
| Flour, graham | Lbs. | 134,926 | 1,811,040 | 1,945,966 | 1,837,364 | 31,608 | 140,210 | 1.62 |
| Flour, white | Lbs. | 31,186 | 6,487,012 | 6,518,198 | 5,041,290 | 41,563 | 1,518,471 | 0.64 |
| Grapefruit, fresh | Lbs. | 135,656 | 53,332 | 188,988 | 174,007 | -14,981 | | 7.93 |
| Grapefruit juice | Lbs. | | 480,072 | 480,072 | 539,770 | 59,698 | | 12.43 |
| Grits, corn | Lbs. | | 1,280,000 | 1,280,000 | 1,067,550 | 5,995 | 218,445 | 0.47 |
| Lard | Lbs. | | 675,202 | 675,202 | 480,866 | -51,079 | 143,257 | 7.58 |
| Meal, corn | Lbs. | 300,000 | 2,760,000 | 3,060,000 | 2,527,899 | 10,870 | 542,971 | 0.35 |
| Milk, dry skim | Lbs. | 205,069 | | 205,069 | 205,828 | 771 | 12 | 0.37 |
| Oats, rolled | Lbs. | 67,763 | 600,300 | 600,300 | 603,033 | 3,607 | 874 | 0.60 |
| Oranges, fresh | Lbs. | | 2,535,157 | 2,602,920 | 2,591,291 | -11,629 | | 0.45 |
| Peaches, canned | Lbs. | | 101,760 | 101,760 | 101,721 | 385 | 424 | 0.38 |
| Pecans, shelled | Lbs. | | 39,960 | 39,960 | 39,960 | | | |
| Potatoes, Irish | Lbs. | 5,100 | 1,320 | 6,420 | 6,420 | | | |
| Potatoes, sweet | Lbs. | | 1,289,627 | 1,289,627 | 1,288,351 | -1,276 | | 0.10 |
| Prunes, dried | Lbs. | | 720,000 | 720,000 | 326,843 | 729 | 393,886 | 0.10 |
| Raisins, seedless | Lbs. | | 1,259,150 | 1,259,150 | 943,815 | 1,792 | 317,127 | 0.14 |
| Rice, milled | Lbs. | | 279,540 | 279,540 | 278,739 | -801 | | 0.29 |
| Total food | Lbs. | 1,245,250 | 33,423,959 | 34,669,209 | 31,217,067 | -82,286 | 3,369,856 | 0.24 |
| Bags, glassine | Each | 167,356 | | 167,356 | 158,182 | -3 | 9,171 | 0.00 |
| Cotton, raw | Lbs. | 157,821 | 107,357 | 265,178 | 265,283 | 105 | | 0.04 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------|
| Ticking, mattress..... | Yds..... | 48,781 | 100,218 | 148,999 | 114,089 | 34,910 | 0.44 |
| Comforts and quilts..... | Each..... | 118 | 2,588 | 2,706 | 1,914 | 780 | 0.57 |
| Mattresses..... | Each..... | 111 | 4,464 | 4,575 | 2,954 | 1,595 | --- |
| Blankets, baby..... | Each..... | --- | 576 | 576 | --- | 576 | --- |
| Sheeting, 45-inch..... | Yds..... | --- | 14,000 | 14,000 | --- | 14,000 | --- |
| Sheeting, 81-inch..... | Yds..... | --- | 50,000 | 50,000 | --- | 50,000 | --- |
| Sheeting, 90-inch..... | Yds..... | --- | 32,000 | 32,000 | --- | 32,000 | --- |
| Total F. S. C. items..... | --- | 374,187 | 311,203 | 685,390 | 542,422 | 143,032 | 0.01 |
| Clothing..... | Gar..... | 175,622 | 1,096,571 | 1,272,193 | 950,067 | 317,031 | 0.40 |
| Household articles..... | Each..... | 8,215 | 22,412 | 30,627 | 28,528 | 1,846 | 0.82 |
| Total WPA clothes and household articles..... | --- | 183,837 | 1,118,983 | 1,302,820 | 978,595 | 318,877 | 0.41 |
| GRAND TOTAL..... | --- | 1,803,274 | 34,854,145 | 36,657,419 | 32,737,440 | 3,831,765 | 0.24 |

SUMMARY OF CERTIFICATION, SERVICE AND DISTRIBUTION FISCAL YEARS 1938-1939 and 1939-1940

Relief Families and Persons

| | Fiscal Year 1938-1939 | | Fiscal Year 1939-1940 | |
|---|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|
| | Families | Persons | Families | Persons |
| Average number relief cases certified..... | 42,011 | 193,428 | 46,408 | 212,526 |
| Average number relief cases serviced..... | 39,058 | 180,470 | 39,485 | 183,742 |
| Per cent certified cases actually serviced..... | 92.97 | 93.25 | 85.08 | 86.46 |

Distributed to Above Cases

| | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Estimated value food distributed..... | \$1,531,629.06 | \$1,127,283.04 |
| Estimated value clothing distributed..... | 1,245,998.67 | 662,464.76 |
| Estimated value household articles distributed..... | 30,891.49 | 43,640.95 |
| Total estimated value..... | \$2,808,519.22 | \$1,833,388.75 |

School Lunch Rooms

| | Schools | Students | Schools | Students |
|--|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| Average number certified per month..... | 431 | 25,633 | 783 | 59,372 |
| Average number serviced per month..... | 414 | 23,408 | 587 | 45,344 |
| Per cent of certified actually serviced..... | 96.6 | 91.32 | 74.97 | 75.87 |
| Total food distributed..... | Lbs..... | 1,429,709 | Lbs..... | 4,856,388 |
| Estimated value food distributed..... | | \$107,754.73 | | \$306,850.36 |

Institutions, Organizations, Etc.

| | Cases | Persons | Cases | Persons |
|---|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| Average number certified per month..... | No Record | No Record | 62 | 5,613 |
| Average number serviced per month..... | 9 | 3,810 | 47 | 4,246 |
| Per cent certified actually serviced..... | | | 75.8 | 75.6 |
| Total food..... | Lbs..... | 388,998 | Lbs..... | 357,304 |
| Total clothing..... | Gar..... | 16,146 | Gar..... | 6,870 |
| Total household articles..... | Art..... | 5,616 | Art..... | 4,767 |
| Total units distributed..... | Units..... | 410,750 | Units..... | 368,941 |
| Estimated value food distributed..... | | \$18,732.94 | | \$18,913.41 |
| Estimated value clothing distributed..... | | 15,724.10 | | 4,804.34 |
| Estimated value household articles distributed..... | | 5,672.16 | | 8,507.85 |
| Total estimated value..... | | \$40,129.20 | | \$32,225.60 |

DETAIL OF DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTIES FISCAL YEARS 1938-1939 and 1939-1940

| COUNTIES | Food | | Clothing | | Household Articles | | Total Estimated Value 1938-1939 |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| | Pounds Distributed | Estimated Value | Garments Distributed | Estimated Value | Articles Distributed | Estimated Value | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Alamance..... | 69, 159 | \$ 3, 248.17 | 6, 126 | \$ 4, 211.00 | 66 | \$ 32.00 | \$ 12, 717.24 |
| Alexander..... | 229, 115 | 9, 715.34 | 2, 185 | 1, 533.30 | 19 | 205.00 | 25, 851.71 |
| Allegany..... | 85, 543 | 3, 569.10 | 5, 861 | 3, 748.45 | 77 | 112.00 | 12, 018.50 |
| Anson..... | 269, 021 | 13, 062.33 | 7, 468 | 5, 155.00 | 79 | 779.00 | 23, 642.07 |
| Ashe..... | 157, 496 | 8, 009.68 | 1, 835 | 1, 151.70 | 163 | 82.80 | 16, 691.04 |
| Avery..... | 273, 433 | 13, 629.62 | 2, 042 | 1, 223.30 | 59 | 339.00 | 26, 074.32 |
| Beaufort..... | 333, 507 | 15, 164.85 | 3, 577 | 2, 810.75 | 49 | 12.25 | 23, 299.92 |
| Bertie..... | 381, 270 | 17, 681.11 | 2, 937 | 2, 155.10 | 36 | 294.00 | 22, 026.35 |
| Bladen..... | 134, 077 | 6, 578.57 | 4, 058 | 2, 855.85 | 65 | 114.25 | 15, 325.19 |
| Brunswick..... | 112, 389 | 5, 628.13 | 4, 101 | 3, 121.75 | 112 | 112.00 | 8, 861.88 |
| Buncombe..... | 1, 456, 920 | 72, 320.85 | 95, 445 | 66, 827.70 | 730 | 2, 251.50 | 141, 400.05 |
| Burke..... | 253, 162 | 11, 164.30 | 6, 351 | 5, 062.70 | 345 | 194.10 | 16, 421.10 |
| Cabarrus..... | 561, 641 | 26, 031.73 | 6, 216 | 4, 406.30 | 98 | 409.50 | 30, 847.53 |
| Caldwell..... | 289, 365 | 13, 221.96 | 5, 042 | 3, 833.35 | ----- | ----- | 22, 048.95 |
| Camden..... | 61, 727 | 2, 961.86 | 5, 248 | 3, 549.50 | 27 | 13.50 | 7, 948.96 |
| Carteret..... | 262, 438 | 10, 551.65 | 11, 534 | 8, 462.65 | 24 | 12.00 | 35, 195.91 |
| Caswell..... | 151, 780 | 7, 933.39 | 2, 821 | 2, 003.35 | 36 | 8.40 | 7, 765.94 |
| Catawba..... | 290, 528 | 14, 115.55 | 14, 619 | 10, 504.75 | 251 | 878.50 | 24, 635.33 |
| Chatham..... | 148, 786 | 7, 172.04 | 3, 951 | 2, 908.35 | 137 | 41.00 | 10, 444.98 |
| Cherokee..... | 260, 399 | 11, 561.89 | 11, 854 | 7, 540.40 | 247 | 131.00 | 28, 254.88 |
| Chowan..... | 57, 028 | 3, 085.31 | 684 | 349.15 | 253 | 61.00 | 5, 295.73 |
| Clay..... | 181, 579 | 8, 123.71 | 8, 241 | 5, 752.05 | 19 | 9.50 | 22, 118.87 |
| Cleveland..... | 289, 707 | 13, 448.54 | 4, 184 | 3, 367.25 | 5 | 60.00 | 11, 409.81 |
| Columbus..... | 307, 133 | 12, 760.44 | 4, 371 | 3, 186.25 | 13 | 6.50 | 15, 090.97 |
| Craven..... | 489, 049 | 21, 724.40 | 7, 583 | 5, 082.40 | 77 | 19.75 | 30, 181.12 |
| Cumberland..... | 480, 992 | 22, 050.29 | 8, 599 | 6, 121.55 | 59 | 708.00 | 41, 353.82 |
| Currituck..... | 333, 145 | 14, 460.47 | 6, 800 | 4, 960.25 | 10 | 5.50 | 25, 290.15 |
| Dare..... | 380, 223 | 15, 936.26 | 1, 478 | 956.10 | 62 | 36.50 | 27, 075.47 |
| Davidson..... | 667, 429 | 28, 614.51 | 12, 146 | 9, 215.05 | 301 | 1, 795.00 | 65, 259.62 |
| | | | | | | | 39, 624.56 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------|-------|----------|-----------|------------|
| Davie..... | 172,896 | 7,752.46 | 3,540 | 2,450.55 | 25 | 194.50 | 10,397.51 | 12,850.40 |
| Duplin..... | 188,826 | 8,640.71 | 10,143 | 7,439.60 | 181 | 285.95 | 16,386.26 | 23,553.06 |
| Durham..... | 1,307,791 | 60,071.34 | 30,950 | 21,814.35 | 1,326 | 1,190.50 | 83,076.19 | 76,075.01 |
| Edgecombe..... | 482,967 | 26,057.47 | 5,950 | 3,616.55 | | | 29,674.02 | 24,807.55 |
| Forsyth..... | 310,245 | 14,183.89 | 64,734 | 41,215.20 | 3,210 | 3,972.25 | 59,371.34 | 104,236.33 |
| Franklin..... | 425,882 | 19,335.06 | 8,851 | 5,936.30 | 425 | 402.50 | 25,673.86 | 27,320.95 |
| Gaston..... | 288,121 | 12,448.47 | 26,013 | 18,873.10 | 1,839 | 608.50 | 31,930.07 | 45,982.13 |
| Gates..... | 57,889 | 2,095.29 | 4,422 | 2,747.60 | 207 | 131.80 | 5,574.69 | 8,949.85 |
| Graham..... | 275,823 | 12,640.01 | 7,899 | 5,374.25 | 61 | 432.90 | 18,447.16 | 17,765.48 |
| Granville..... | 228,411 | 11,609.33 | 4,426 | 2,559.45 | 157 | 41.25 | 14,210.03 | 13,425.00 |
| Greene..... | 84,698 | 3,551.94 | 3,210 | 2,233.40 | 279 | 123.00 | 5,908.34 | 9,659.85 |
| Guilford..... | 790,587 | 39,521.02 | 65,960 | 46,827.55 | 1,858 | 7,143.50 | 93,492.07 | 100,544.87 |
| Halifax..... | 161,130 | 7,943.80 | 2,310 | 1,836.25 | 2 | 24.00 | 9,804.05 | 21,777.53 |
| Harnett..... | 123,358 | 6,079.16 | 1,729 | 1,199.00 | 19 | 228.00 | 7,506.16 | 13,437.05 |
| Haywood..... | 411,254 | 20,398.40 | 17,711 | 12,166.50 | 1,585 | 1,569.65 | 34,134.55 | 37,353.55 |
| Henderson..... | 321,180 | 14,931.95 | 9,595 | 6,740.40 | 4 | 2.00 | 21,674.35 | 34,109.84 |
| Hertford..... | 86,130 | 4,004.91 | 2,530 | 1,838.10 | 176 | 117.50 | 5,980.51 | 6,185.51 |
| Hoke..... | 309,919 | 18,243.59 | 3,560 | 2,647.05 | 377 | 90.80 | 20,981.44 | 17,658.04 |
| Hyde..... | 95,582 | 4,634.10 | 3,393 | 2,730.75 | 15 | 9.00 | 7,373.85 | 9,041.42 |
| Iredell..... | 364,924 | 17,016.20 | 15,459 | 10,206.60 | 300 | 676.75 | 27,899.55 | 38,397.92 |
| Jackson..... | 295,564 | 12,981.21 | 15,582 | 10,055.95 | 52 | 59.50 | 23,096.66 | 29,024.81 |
| Johnston..... | 158,425 | 7,049.77 | 7,570 | 5,568.75 | 150 | 37.50 | 12,656.02 | 18,895.02 |
| Jones..... | 262,859 | 11,387.25 | 3,985 | 2,864.50 | 333 | 96.00 | 14,347.75 | 22,221.15 |
| Lee..... | 194,807 | 8,899.13 | 5,103 | 3,603.05 | 36 | 282.50 | 12,784.68 | 21,072.10 |
| Lenoir..... | 444,592 | 19,437.52 | 2,660 | 2,023.10 | 302 | 75.50 | 21,536.12 | 27,314.01 |
| Lincoln..... | 165,281 | 7,187.71 | 3,872 | 3,012.95 | 24 | 46.50 | 10,247.16 | 12,053.07 |
| Macon..... | 340,828 | 16,198.01 | 4,618 | 3,413.00 | 95 | 47.50 | 19,658.51 | 29,079.13 |
| Madison..... | 241,472 | 10,734.06 | 11,791 | 8,172.25 | 190 | 286.50 | 19,192.81 | 28,285.10 |
| Martin..... | 130,971 | 6,685.44 | 1,528 | 1,082.95 | | | 7,768.39 | 2,438.84 |
| McDowell..... | 539,670 | 24,195.67 | 12,158 | 7,892.50 | 110 | 23.80 | 32,111.97 | 44,547.26 |
| Mecklenburg..... | 800,143 | 36,737.17 | 48,043 | 36,957.50 | 1,535 | 9,976.55 | 83,671.22 | 126,654.22 |
| Mitchell..... | 417,863 | 20,245.04 | 9,726 | 5,686.55 | 30 | 24.00 | 25,935.59 | 38,294.98 |
| Montgomery..... | 183,486 | 9,857.65 | 7,056 | 5,152.75 | 203 | 354.50 | 15,346.90 | 24,278.13 |
| Moore..... | 138,423 | 7,200.38 | 7,196 | 5,463.60 | 24 | 74.50 | 12,738.48 | 13,033.93 |
| Nash..... | 353,857 | 16,406.12 | 7,160 | 4,823.55 | 12 | 5.55 | 21,235.22 | 23,626.88 |
| New Hanover..... | 370,336 | 15,369.57 | 12,973 | 10,012.10 | 5,400 | 3,547.05 | 28,928.72 | 62,824.98 |
| Northampton..... | 200,631 | 8,692.37 | 9,062 | 6,274.90 | 102 | 378.75 | 15,346.02 | 14,702.21 |

DETAIL OF DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTIES FISCAL YEARS 1938-1939 and 1939-1940—Continued

| COUNTIES | Food | | Clothing | | Household Articles | | Total Estimated Value 1939-1940 | Total Estimated Value 1938-1939 |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Pounds Distributed | Estimated Value | Garments Distributed | Estimated Value | Articles Distributed | Estimated Value | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Orange..... | 227,924 | 10,424.65 | 6,443 | 4,239.45 | 124 | 32.00 | 14,696.10 | 20,229.32 |
| Onslow..... | 71,157 | 2,823.93 | 6,107 | 4,441.00 | 224 | 126.00 | 7,390.93 | 11,655.71 |
| Pamlico..... | 309,481 | 13,017.21 | 725 | 501.45 | | | 13,518.66 | 18,455.52 |
| Pasquotank..... | 250,147 | 11,204.91 | 4,981 | 3,491.10 | 97 | 33.00 | 14,729.01 | 28,658.88 |
| Pender..... | 158,993 | 6,840.54 | 1,842 | 1,419.35 | 3 | .30 | 8,260.19 | 13,650.73 |
| Perquimans..... | 93,257 | 4,027.37 | 929 | 768.50 | | | 4,795.87 | 8,429.52 |
| Person..... | 117,389 | 5,166.67 | 6,035 | 4,348.70 | 285 | 81.50 | 9,596.87 | 11,637.46 |
| Pitt..... | 209,838 | 11,223.99 | 6,820 | 4,933.15 | 26 | 168.25 | 16,325.39 | 15,290.41 |
| Polk..... | 111,238 | 5,418.79 | 2,727 | 1,663.65 | 37 | 216.95 | 7,299.39 | 11,098.94 |
| Randolph..... | 87,012 | 3,853.40 | 5,083 | 3,723.70 | 194 | 240.50 | 7,817.60 | 17,358.19 |
| Richmond..... | 156,290 | 8,391.83 | 8,525 | 6,376.90 | 105 | 455.00 | 15,223.73 | 24,083.68 |
| Robeson..... | 581,423 | 27,245.00 | 8,917 | 7,258.65 | 1,320 | 401.65 | 34,905.30 | 41,614.75 |
| Rockingham..... | 424,538 | 19,046.05 | 6,213 | 4,196.10 | 158 | 143.50 | 23,385.65 | 61,284.28 |
| Rowan..... | 516,041 | 23,039.97 | 22,375 | 17,776.70 | 324 | 3,418.30 | 44,234.97 | 59,993.42 |
| Rutherford..... | 471,978 | 21,775.66 | 10,574 | 8,315.60 | 63 | 32.50 | 30,123.76 | 41,855.33 |
| Sampson..... | 191,700 | 8,886.07 | 4,901 | 3,489.10 | 232 | 106.25 | 12,481.42 | 21,600.41 |
| Scotland..... | 243,737 | 10,931.45 | 4,100 | 3,074.80 | 94 | 327.00 | 14,333.25 | 22,644.21 |
| Stanly..... | 130,723 | 6,481.58 | 8,417 | 6,198.10 | 40 | 480.00 | 13,159.68 | 22,041.15 |
| Stokes..... | 150,131 | 7,000.35 | 1,651 | 985.30 | 30 | 70.60 | 8,056.25 | 15,252.98 |
| Surry..... | 422,331 | 20,068.01 | 13,606 | 9,049.45 | | | 29,117.46 | 38,647.16 |
| Swain..... | 787,470 | 35,868.95 | 11,835 | 7,116.90 | 95 | 139.50 | 43,125.35 | 41,079.60 |
| Transylvania..... | 337,287 | 15,440.39 | 4,837 | 3,041.55 | 43 | 458.50 | 18,940.44 | 28,519.71 |
| Tyrrell..... | 208,030 | 9,449.32 | 3,107 | 2,222.05 | 1 | .50 | 11,671.87 | 18,214.78 |
| Union..... | 143,497 | 7,256.57 | 3,669 | 2,752.70 | 75 | 841.50 | 10,850.77 | 14,031.13 |
| Vance..... | 289,639 | 14,709.25 | 5,035 | 3,217.00 | 225 | 72.50 | 17,998.75 | 28,605.19 |
| Wake..... | 1,079,144 | 51,211.22 | 24,527 | 16,453.15 | 317 | 2,446.00 | 70,110.37 | 115,547.70 |
| Warren..... | 223,721 | 11,593.06 | 6,166 | 4,571.20 | | | 16,164.26 | 17,198.92 |
| Washington..... | 182,227 | 7,912.50 | 692 | 541.75 | | | 8,454.25 | 9,193.04 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|--------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| Watauga..... | 178,417 | 8,738.40 | 2,734 | 1,854.55 | 125 | 175.50 | 10,708.45 | 17,449.20 |
| Wayne..... | 610,730 | 28,170.63 | 9,272 | 6,062.05 | 30 | 360.00 | 34,592.68 | 41,157.81 |
| Wilkes..... | 482,625 | 23,018.59 | 12,203 | 7,377.65 | 66 | 25.40 | 30,421.64 | 39,854.83 |
| Wilson..... | 577,643 | 26,530.88 | 7,926 | 5,725.45 | ----- | ----- | 32,256.33 | 41,056.74 |
| Yadkin..... | 206,544 | 8,785.83 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 8,785.83 | 11,054.28 |
| Yancey..... | 288,185 | 12,354.57 | 8,139 | 5,514.55 | 22 | 11.00 | 17,880.12 | 23,400.85 |
| Total..... | 31,217,067 | \$1,453,056.81 | 950,067 | \$ 667,269.10 | 28,528 | \$ 52,147.80 | \$2,172,473.71 | \$2,956,403.25 |
| Total 1938-1939..... | 31,107,206 | \$1,658,116.83 | 1,485,812 | \$1,261,722.77 | 40,028 | \$ 36,563.65 | \$2,956,403.25 | ----- |

NOTE: That while the estimated value of the food distributed in 1939-1940 decreased \$205,060.02, as compared with 1938-1939, there was an actual increase of 109,861 in the total pounds of food distributed during the same periods.

SELECTION AND CERTIFICATION OF APPLICANTS FOR CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

T. L. GRIER, *State Supervisor*

During the biennium 1938-40 there have been many changes in emphases for the purpose of the advancement of the service of CCC selection. A complete summary of recollections about the birth of CCC selection in April 1933 and the many changes which have occurred would require too much space for inclusion in a biennial report but the growth of the selection procedure especially during this biennium has been so rapid and interesting that it is deemed entirely proper to include in this report a brief summary of the most important changes and developments which have occurred.

CHANGES IN EMPHASES

When responsible officials of an agency change their attitude toward its work from a short term to a long term viewpoint there are many advantages; there is more readiness to undertake improvement in methods and there is greater conviction that a careful job is worthwhile.

The Civilian Conservative Corps, created to meet an emergency situation is still in existence. Whereas CCC selection was primarily regarded as temporary and a "step-child" of the relief and welfare organizations it has now taken its place as one of the most important programs of every state welfare organization.

The Act of Congress, June 30, 1937, emphasized conservation and set up a three-fold program—"to provide employment, to provide vocational training, and to perform 'useful public work in connection with the conservation and development of natural resources of the United States, its territories and insular possessions'."

This law established the basic principles under which the CCC operates. Only July 1, 1939, the CCC became a unit of the Federal Security Agency. Later that same year Congress reaffirmed the Act of June 30, 1937, and said, "The provisions of this act shall continue until July 1, 1943."

Since July 1, 1937, and increasingly in recent enrollment periods, young men have been selected principally because of their ability to contribute to and profit by work of the Corps. Destitution is not the badge of eligibility for enrollment. Despite the fact that the local

departments of public welfare in North Carolina have to think much of the time in terms of the relief load, they welcome the change in the CCC law which has removed the relief restrictions.

On July 17, 1940, an extension of the CCC eligibility standards was issued to all state selecting agencies. The modified regulations were transmitted with Official Letter Number 25 from the division of selection in the office of the director again emphasizing the consistent development of the Corps as a program of work experience and training for the widest possible group of unemployed young men of character, energy, and ambition.

No longer must a selecting agent automatically exclude from consideration ambitious young men whose families are not dependent upon them. The fact of a youth's own personal unemployment and his need for work experience, for job training and development will permit acceptance of his application. The priorities of need still remain, however, assuming always, of course, good personal qualifications.

It is interesting to note that, since the Corps is no longer operating for the exclusive benefit of those who are on relief or eligible for relief, 67 per cent of all selections made, from July 1937 through January 1940, have represented families either receiving relief or eligible to receive relief. The Corps continues to serve its purpose in the alleviation of economic distress but it has become much more than an emergency program whose primary purpose is to provide financial assistance. It has been transformed into a work training agency and the efforts of selecting agencies are devoted to affording the privilege of enrollment to dependable, mature, and alert young men who have an honest desire to obtain a job training opportunity.

PUBLICITY

It is generally assumed that everybody in North Carolina and, for that matter, in the whole country, knows about the CCC and it is true that most people know that the CCC program is principally for young unmarried men, that the youths live in barrack camps, and work out-of-doors on conservation projects. Few people, however, have little knowledge about the purposes and nature of the Corps; many have wrong impressions about the camp programs. Selecting agents generally have realized this lack of information about the Corps, not only on the part of the people but particularly among families who have sons eligible for enrollment, and for the past biennium great stress has been laid on the matter of properly informing the people and families who have sons eligible for selection of the chief purposes of

the Corps, its objectives and aspirations, and of the routine and details of camp life.

The Civilian Conservation Corps celebrated its seventh anniversary the first week in April 1940, and this occasion provided the CCC with an opportunity for a public inspection of CCC camps throughout the United States. Thousands of persons visited the camps and newspapers ran special articles; radio programs were broadcast and splendid results were achieved as a result of coöperative effort between selecting agents and camp officials.

It is the responsibility of selecting agents to keep the public and prospective applicants and their families properly informed of the opportunities and requirements of the Corps. Recently selecting agents acting in coöperation with all other coöperating agencies have helped splendidly in the endeavor to inform the public accurately of the nature of the Civilian Conservation Corps. The "open-house" activities in connection with the seventh anniversary celebration and the April 1940 enrollment which occurred during the same month furnished a wonderful opportunity for selecting agents to contribute to the good results achieved by the "open-house" program.

THE PRESENT DAY SELECTING AGENT

State and local selecting agencies by direct administrative assignment and responsibility represent the office of the director in the field and maintain necessary CCC records on behalf of the director.

Each CCC selecting agent acting under the direction of the state commissioner of public welfare is an official representative of the Civilian Conservation Corps. He is a member of the permanent personnel which is concerned with the large working force employed in the camps, he and his staff in every county in North Carolina select annually a total of approximately 7,000 young men for service in the Corps.

THE SELECTION PROCESS

In order to accomplish his work successfully each selecting agent must follow a well-recognized procedure. The first step in the selection process is to obtain a thorough understanding of the purposes of the organization, the requirements of the job and the opportunities for training, employment and advancement.

The second step in the procedure is to seek to discover what characteristics of applicants seem to result in their success on the job. In the Civilian Conservation Corps it is not necessary for selecting agents to analyze and discover the success factors for particular jobs in particu-

lar camps since the success factors which are common to all CCC camps are the ones with which they will be primarily concerned.

The third step to be taken in the selection procedure is for the selecting agent to make extensive investigation of the family, community relationship of applicants, and reason for applying.

After applicants have been evaluated and rated in terms of their own charactersitics and eligibility requirements the next step is definite selection—this is not a routine process. It is a critical decision before employment. The selecting agent must sum up and review all the information which has been accumulated and express careful and impartial judgment. Certain rules of priority must be applied and these rules must be fitted into his method of making careful selection. The CCC selecting agent must follow the rule that, “among applicants who fully meet the legal and administrative requirements for enrollment, and who are equally qualified as to fitness, character, need for employment and adaptability to the Corps, preference shall be given in order of financial need.”

NUMBER OF MEN ENROLLED

During the fiscal years 1938-1939, a total of 12,648 young men have been enrolled in North Carolina, the regular quarterly enrollments occurring in July, October, January, and April of each fiscal year to fill vacancies caused by discharges to accept employments and for other reasons. The enrollment by quarters for the biennium follows:

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| 1938—July | 1,575 | 1939—July | 1,133 |
| October | 1,494 | October | 2,371 |
| January | 1,077 | January | 1,380 |
| April | 2,455 | April | 1,163 |

During the seven-year period, April 1933 to April 1940, there have been selected and enrolled in North Carolina 57,706 junior enrollees (between the ages of 17 and 24). The total number of men being furnished employment as of January 1, 1940, was 7,625. The total number of men enrolled from North Carolina serving in CCC as of June 30, 1940, was 6,420. During the current enrollment period July 1-31, 1940, the Civilian Conservation Corps is offering 2,805 North Carolina men an opportunity to enroll in CCC camps as replacements for men who have left to accept employment or who have completed their terms of enrollment.

NUMBER OF CAMPS OPERATING IN NORTH CAROLINA

During this biennium an average of forty-four camps have been in operation in North Carolina. For the seven-year period an average of forty-seven camps have operated in this state. At the present there are forty-one camps in operation. The program calls for the employment of 7,000 North Carolina young men and 660 war veterans. Of the 7,000 young men of North Carolina serving in CCC approximately 1,400 of this number are serving in camps in the Ninth Corps Area—eight states west of the Rocky Mountains. In addition to the North Carolina men serving in this state an additional 540 men from the states are working in camps to carry on the CCC conservation program in North Carolina.

Of the 8,200 men employed in North Carolina, 3,000 will work on erosion control projects on agricultural lands; 2,600 on forest improvement development and protection; 1,400 in national parks; 600 in state parks; 400 on wild life projects and 200 in the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The national CCC program is continuing on the basis of 1,500 camps operating in the continental United States with a maximum enrollment of 300,000 young men and war veterans exclusive of 11,000 Indian and territorial enrollees. A list of North Carolina CCC camps is given on page 171.

ALLOTMENTS

Each CCC enrollee who has dependents of blood or obligation is required by law to make an allotment in the amount of \$22.00. If he has no dependents he is required to make a deposit with the finance division, CCC, in a like amount.

As previously stated 67 per cent of selectees represent families receiving or eligible to receive relief; the remainder of selectees have come from families below a normal living standard, to whom minimum \$22.00 allotment is also made, or who are single, unattached applicants without dependents.

During the biennium North Carolina enrollees have willingly returned to their families, in the form of allotments, the sum of \$3,437,-856. During the past seven years more than \$13,000,000 has been returned to North Carolina in the form of allotments from CCC enrollees.

SOCIAL VALUES

The state and local selecting agencies not only fully recognize the influence of the Corps on the group of enrollees from marginal family income levels as helpful to avoid future economic and social distress, but they are fully aware of the substantial contribution the Corps makes toward the preparation and training of young men for vocational life and useful citizenship. Selecting agencies are interested in the very definite personal gains which have been made by enrollees who return from the camps to take up careers among their former neighbors. These personal gains although sometimes intangible may be grouped as follows:

| | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| Health | Personal appearance |
| Work habits | Tolerance |
| Skills | Family support |
| Discipline | Self-reliance |

These are direct personal benefits to the young man and they are reflected in the home community especially in the changed attitude of their families and in the economic and social life of the community as a whole.

The goal of every youth who enters the CCC is a job. The program of selection coördinated with the camp program is centered around the idea of making each youth capable of getting employment; it should teach these youths a sense of responsibility for doing good work; above all, it should teach them to do an honest day's work.

IMPORTANCE OF WORK DONE

In connection with the work program carried on by the CCC in North Carolina the most important results have been obtained in the fields of reforestation, forest improvement, forest protection, soil erosion prevention, wild life restoration and out-door recreation.

Reforestation

Tree planting is popular, it is badly needed and it is a permanent investment for the future. The CCC has made a good beginning by planting millions of trees but an enormous tree planting program remains to be done.

Forest Improvement

Much timber stand or forest improvement has been done but there are thousands of acres of federal and state land untouched. The re-

moval of crooked, diseased, or worthless trees from the existing forest stand is worthwhile and permanent improvement of the forest.

Forest Protection

Forests must be protected from fire, insects and diseases. Probably the biggest single contribution the CCC has made to conservation has been done in the nature of forest protection. The CCC contribution to forest protection has covered a wide field in such work as building lookout towers and cabins, telephone lines and truck trails, fire hazard reduction, fire breaks and in fighting forest fires. In addition millions of acres of forests have been protected against many different kinds of diseases and insects.

Soil Erosion

Saving from total loss of our best farm soils has been aided greatly by the Corps largely by sample work on farms and demonstrations by the CCC. Not only has the Corps helped in this soil-saving program, but the enrollees themselves have learned what conservation of the soil means.

Wild Life Restoration

The most outstanding examples of protection and restoration of wild life have been accomplished by the two biological survey camps, Pea Island Migratory Waterfowl Refuge camp at Manteo and the Lake Mattamuskeet Refuge in Hyde County. Many acres heretofore uninhabitable by wild life have been developed into suitable habitats, resting and breeding places for birds and migratory water fowls. Much has been accomplished in the national and state park and forest areas in providing sanctuaries for game animals.

Outdoor Recreation

Extensive recreational facilities have been provided in the national and state parks and forests of this state. In the park and recreational field CCC has made its greatest contribution toward conservation of natural and human resources. The Hanging Rock, Mount Morrow, Mount Mitchell and Cape Hatteras State Parks are outstanding examples. The increase of 100 per cent in state park acreage since 1933 has resulted almost entirely from the encouragement to expansion taken by the state from the availability of CCC man-power and funds for development.

A NEW OBJECTIVE

As the state and local selecting agencies look forward to sending new men into the Corps during the next biennium the CCC has a new objective—NATIONAL DEFENSE.

For the present the Corps will contribute largely through the training of young men in maintenance and operation of automotive and mechanized equipment, in auto mechanics at central repair shops, in radio communication and in other civilian activities useful in national defense. Through this program, largely in intensification of the CCC training activities which have been under way for several years, the Corps can provide thousands of men each year to aid industry and the nation in the advancement of the national defense program.

As soon as the needs of the national defense departments are made known the Corps will, no doubt, modify its present program to comply with new requirements. It will continue to stress conservation of human and natural resources but it will also increasingly emphasize its efforts in mechanical training; maintenance and repair of mechanized and automotive equipment, the building of bridges and dams and many other types of work done by the engineer corps in times of war.

CCC CAMPS OPERATING IN NORTH CAROLINA AS OF JULY 1—SEPTEMBER 30, 1940

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT "A," FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA

| <i>Company and Camp No.</i> | <i>Work Area</i> | <i>County</i> | <i>Postoffice</i> |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 403 NC | F-5 WJ Pisgah NF | Caldwell | Mortimer |
| 401 NC | F-27 WJ Pisgah NF | McDowell | Marion |
| 4482 NC | S-68 WJ State | Bladen | Elizabethtown |
| 5424 NC | P-73 CJ Private | Brunswick | Bolton |
| 5420 NC | P-74 CJ Private | Pender | Maple Hill |
| 433 NC | P-75 WJ Private | Caldwell | Buffalo Cove |
| * NC | S-76 WJ State | Richmond | Hoffman |
| 429 NC | SCS-5 CJ Private | Caswell | Yanceyville |
| 5423 NC | SCS-24 CJ Private | Rutherford | Forest City |
| 2431 NC | SCS-25 WV Private | Halifax | Littleton |
| 5425 NC | SCS-26 CJ Private | Montgomery | Mt. Gilead |
| 3405 NC | SCS-27 WJ Private | Surry | Elkin |
| 2430 NC | SCS-28 CV Private | Cabarrus | Concord |
| 3404 NC | SCS-29 CJ Private | Wake | Raleigh |
| 3418 NC | SCS-30 WJ Private | Nash | Nashville |
| 3409 NC | SCS-31 WJ Private | Anson | Peachland |
| *3408 NC | SCS-32 WJ Private | Davie | Mocksville |
| *1497 NC | SCS-33 CJ Private | Guilford | Gibsonville |
| * 410 NC | SCS-34 CJ Private | Orange | Chapel Hill |
| *3415 NC | SCS-35 WJ Private | Catawba | Hickory |

| | | | | | |
|--------|----|--------|---|-----------|----------------|
| *3411 | NC | SCS-36 | WJ Private | Gaston | Cherryville |
| *3417 | NC | SCS-37 | WJ Private | Lee | Sanford |
| 436 | NC | BS-2 | WJ Pea Island Waterfowl Refuge | Dare | Manteo |
| 424 | NC | BS-3 | WJ Lake Mattamuskeet Wildlife Refuge | Hyde | New Holland |
| 3423 | NC | NP-1 | WJ Cape Hatteras National Seashore Project | Dare | Buxton |
| 3420 | NC | NP-21 | WJ Blue Ridge Parkway | Alleghany | Laurel Springs |
| * | NC | NP-24 | WJ Crabtree Creek Area | Wake | Raleigh |
| **5489 | NC | SP-2 | WJ Mt. Mitchell SP | Yancey | Black Mountain |
| 1499 | NC | SP-3 | WJ Morrow Mountain SP | Stanly | Albemarle |
| 3422 | NC | SP-5 | WJ Hanging Rock SP | Stokes | Danbury |

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT "B," CCC, FORT McPHERSON, GEORGIA

| | | | | | |
|------|----|-------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 408 | NC | F-10 | WJ Nantahala NF | Macon | Aquone |
| 3446 | NC | F-23 | WJ Nantahala NF | Macon | Otto |
| 3447 | NC | F-24 | WJ Nantahala NF | Graham | Robbinsville |
| 428 | NC | F-28 | WJ Pisgah NF | Transylvania | Pisgah Forest |
| 2450 | NC | F-29 | WV Nantahala NF | Cherokee | Murphy |
| 411 | NC | NP-5 | WJ Great Smoky Mt. NP | Swain | Smokemont |
| 426 | NC | NP-19 | WJ Great Smoky Mt. NP | Swain | Ravensford |
| 3453 | NC | NP-23 | WJ Great Smoky Mt. NP | Swain | Proctor |
| 3448 | NC | P-66 | WJ Pisgah NF | Transylvania | Brevard |

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT "C," CCC, FORT OGLETHORPE, GEORGIA

| | | | | | |
|------|----|-------|-----------------------|---------|-------------|
| 407 | NC | NF-7 | WJ Pisgah NF | Madison | Hot Springs |
| 2432 | NC | TVA-2 | WV Tennessee VA | Madison | Mars Hill |
| 415 | NC | NP-22 | WJ Great Smoky Mt. NP | Haywood | Cove Creek |

KEY

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| F, National Forest, 8 camps | WJ, White Juniors |
| S, State Forest 2 camps | CJ, Colored Juniors |
| P, Private Forest 3 camps | WV, White Veterans |
| TVA, Tennessee Valley Authority, 1 camp | CV, Colored Veterans |
| SCS, Soil Conservation Service, 15 camps | |
| BS, Biological Survey, 2 camps | *New camp |
| NP, National Park, 7 camps | **Re-established camp |
| SP, State Park, 3 camps | |

WORK AMONG NEGROES

WILLIAM R. JOHNSON, *Consultant and Field Agent*

For nearly sixteen years the unit of work among Negroes has functioned as a part of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare. During this period national attention has been attracted to the growth and expansion of what was at its beginning a new experience, unparalleled anywhere in the nation. During that period inquiries have come from all over the southland and a number of border and northern states relative to problems arising from such a set-up, especially with regard to its effectiveness in integrating the Negro social worker into the state's program.

It has become an accepted fact, not only in North Carolina, but in many other states, that it has proved its worth in a complex South and helps very definitely in the pointing to the American better way of life. There is much yet to be done, however, in the further development of such a program.

FUNCTIONS

The unit of work among Negroes serves the several divisions listed under the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare wherever the welfare of the Negro is concerned. Consultations are held with other state departments whenever problems arise affecting the life of the Negro citizenry. The specific duties of this unit are:

1. Consultation on matters pertaining to welfare work among Negroes.
2. Consultation in the placement of Negro social workers.
3. Planning and conducting annual welfare institute for Negro social workers.

OBJECTIVES

The major objectives of this unit change little from year to year, for in a program of long-time planning it is difficult to set a time limit upon the accomplishment of any single objective. Chief among the objectives are:

1. Encouraging the employment of Negroes in other agencies of the state that directly concern Negroes.

2. Creating among the Negro group a more receptive and tolerant attitude toward parolees.
 - (a) Assisting parolees in finding steady employment.
3. Promoting the placement of trained Negro social workers on county welfare staffs, particularly in those counties where Negroes form twenty-five per cent and more of the total population.
4. Creating a lasting program of goodwill between the races.

PLACEMENT AND IN-SERVICE TRAINING

During the past sixteen years, progress has been made in the placement of Negro social workers with private and public agencies. Approximately thirty workers in fifteen or more counties are employed at present. A continued vigilance is exercised in working toward placing Negro workers in those counties with a large Negro population.

The training of the Negro workers in North Carolina compares favorably with that of other groups. At present there are available a number of well trained workers, due to the fact that there are far more trained workers than available jobs. During the school year 1938-39 and 1939-40, there were fourteen North Carolina Negro students matriculating at the Atlanta University School of Social Work. Out of a graduating class of twenty-nine, at that institution in June 1940, nine were from North Carolina. Other graduates represented every section of the nation. On the staffs of the county welfare departments, where Negro workers are employed, other institutions represented are the New York School of Social Work, Pittsburgh University School of Social Work and the School of Social Work at Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

In the state's program of graduate work for Negroes at the North Carolina College for Negroes, a plan is underway for the establishment of a school of social work. To this end the University of North Carolina is advising and coöperating to an extent that is typical of the inter-racial good-will which has been developing over a period of more than thirty years.

PUBLIC WELFARE INSTITUTES

Two annual public welfare institutes for Negro social workers have been conducted during the past biennium at St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C. The conference theme for the 1939 meeting was "Negro Youth and Juvenile Delinquency"; and for 1940, "Community Responsibility in Individual Readjustment."

These conferences take on an inter-racial aspect. Members of the various departments of the state and the federal governments come and

give of their time willingly in the carrying out of the programs. In addition to these institutes, the Negro workers attend the various district meetings planned and conducted by the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, and some of them always attend the state institute conducted each year at Chapel Hill. The purpose of the institutes is to supplement the training of the Negro social worker. Workers from other state and federal agencies frequently avail themselves of the conference at St. Augustine's College.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

The unit of work among Negroes has coöperated with other state and federal agencies in helping to carry out those programs which definitely affect Negroes. The Work Projects Administration, National Youth Administration, Unemployment Compensation Commission, Employment Service, Parole Commission, State Board of Health, Department of Public Instruction, State Commission for the Blind, and the prison division are the agencies with which there has been a close relationship.

PAROLE WORK

This unit continues to coöperate with the Parole Commission in helping in the adjustment of the Negro parolee. One of the major objectives is to help the parolee find a job and at the same time help the community adjust to him as well as help adjust himself to a community from which he has been separated often over a period of years. A very large percentage of them are making good and do not re-enter prison.

NEED FOR INCREASED INSTITUTIONAL FACILITIES

Negro Girls

There is no institution for young female offenders. For a number of years the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs operated a small inadequate institution, known as Efland Home for Negro girls. Toward this effort the state gave a small grant. Other revenue came from private gifts, which during the past few years of the depression were meagre. Through an agreement between the state board and the board of Efland Home, the school was closed about two years ago. It was a fire hazard and inadequately staffed. It is hoped that the General Assembly of 1941 will establish such an institution which has been so long neglected by the state, thus making the four-point program for youthful offenders complete. This step together with that of providing

adequate facilities for Negro feeble-minded children, should take precedence over institutional life for Negroes during the General Assembly of 1941.

Negro Boys

Morrison Training School meets a very definite need in the life of the male youthful offender among Negroes. It should be enlarged in order that each county might have more commitments. The complaints from juvenile judges and welfare workers with regard to its inadequacy to care for their clients are legion. If this institution were sufficiently enlarged, many youths between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five could be accepted and given adequate vocational training, which would contribute greatly to their rehabilitation. In addition, they would not have to be associated with more experienced and hardened criminals.

Feeble-minded Negro Children

In North Carolina there are a large number of Negro children who need institutional care due to extremely low mentality. There is space at Goldsboro, but no personnel and equipment for the care and training of these unfortunates. Such an institution should be set up apart from the institution for the insane. A trained personnel should be attached thereto and this would go a long way in solving many of our social problems in communities both from the standpoint of relief and supervision. Many of these children are mentally deficient but not beyond the point to be taught to follow some trade upon their return to the community.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

The summer schools of the state as well as one of the large summer schools outside the state, where large numbers of North Carolina teachers and Jeanes teachers study each summer have been visited during the past biennium. Parent-teacher groups, the North Carolina Negro Teachers Association, civic groups, farm and home agents meetings, church groups, Sunday school conventions, state and district interracial meetings have been addressed.

RACE RELATIONS

The consultant and field agent serves on the executive committee of the State Interracial Commission, and during the past year was conference secretary for the eastern meeting at Kinston and the western meeting at Gastonia. He also attended the Southern Conference for

Human Welfare at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and served on its rules committee. The consultant and field agent also serves on the special advisory committee to the chairman of the State Interracial Commission.

COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES

The consultant was named by Governor Hoey as a member of the State Committee on Organization and Planning, Southern Governors' Conference Campaign "For Balanced Prosperity in the South, 1940-50"; advisory committee, Adult Education program. He is a member of the advisory committee to the National Youth Administration and the Raleigh Housing Authority, and recording secretary of the Committee for the Development of Psychopathic Hospitals and Other Mental Hygiene Resources for Negroes.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Negro advisory committee to the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare consists of the following members: President F. L. Atkins, Winston-Salem; Dr. F. W. Avant, Wilmington; Dr. J. A. Cotton, Henderson; Rev. R. I. Johnson, New Bern; Mrs. H. L. McCrorey, Charlotte; Mrs. W. G. Pearson, Durham; Miss Adela F. Ruffin, Asheville; President J. W. Seabrook, Fayetteville; and Dr. P. M. Smith, Hickory.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That encouragement be given to the employment of Negro social workers by counties having twenty-five per cent or more of the total population composed of Negroes.
2. That the state assume full responsibility for the care of delinquent Negro girls.
3. That an institution be established for feeble-minded Negro children.
4. That Morrison Training School be expanded to meet the needs of a larger number of youthful male offenders, including a large number of those above sixteen years of age.

RECAPITULATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATION AND APPROPRIATIONS

1. That the sum of \$15,000 be appropriated for the state boarding home fund for each year of the biennium.
2. That provision be made in the annual state board budget to absorb at least ten per cent of the cost of the state child welfare services staff now financed as a demonstration unit by the federal government.
3. That funds be provided to allow for state-wide psychological service.
4. That more adequate personnel be provided in each of the state hospitals for the insane to allow patients the advantages of an occupational therapist, a psychiatric social worker, more physicians and more attendants.
5. That appropriations be made with the object of bettering the public assistance program by:
 - a. Providing funds for a state program of general relief;
 - b. Establishing a larger equalizing fund to assist the poorer counties in paying their part of public assistance grants;
 - c. Providing funds for an increase in grants for aid to dependent children and for an increase in the number of families so aided and now eligible.
6. That state institutional facilities be expanded to provide:
 - a. For more nearly adequate care of feeble-minded white and Negro children;
 - b. For the care of delinquent Negro girls;
 - c. For increased capacity at Morrison Training School to meet the needs of a larger number of youthful Negro male offenders.
7. That the annual appropriation of the state board be increased to provide re-establishment of regular inspection service for county homes, county and city jails, and state institutions.
8. That the annual appropriation of the state board be increased to provide the additional staff expansion necessary to effect an efficient administration of the public welfare program in the light of increasing demands for services by the people of the state.

**STAFF OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF
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AYDLETT, A. LAURANCE, Information Service.
- BAGGETT, MARY, Division of Public Assistance.
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BROWN, R. EUGENE, Assistant to the Commissioner and Director of Field Social Work Service.
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- CASHION, WADE N., Field Social Work Service.
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- DANIEL, CROMWELL, Division of Public Assistance.
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GRIER, T. L., Supervisor CCC Selection and Certification.

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HAUSER, JESSIE, Supervisor of Child Welfare Services, Division of Child Welfare.

HAWKINS, S. J., Field Social Work Service.

HAY, GILBERT, JR., Statistical Service.

HERBERT, MRS. KATHERINE, Division of Mental Hygiene.

HEYWARD, MRS. N. J., CCC Selection and Certification.

HIGHSMITH, DORA, Surplus Commodity Distribution.

HILL, THELMA, Division of Public Assistance.

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JOHNSON, WILLIAM R., Consultant on Negro Welfare.

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RUNNION, MARGARET, State Board of Eugenics.

SCOVILL, MARY, Psychologist, Division of Mental Hygiene.

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TOLER, LESSIE, Social Work Consultant, Division of Public Assistance.

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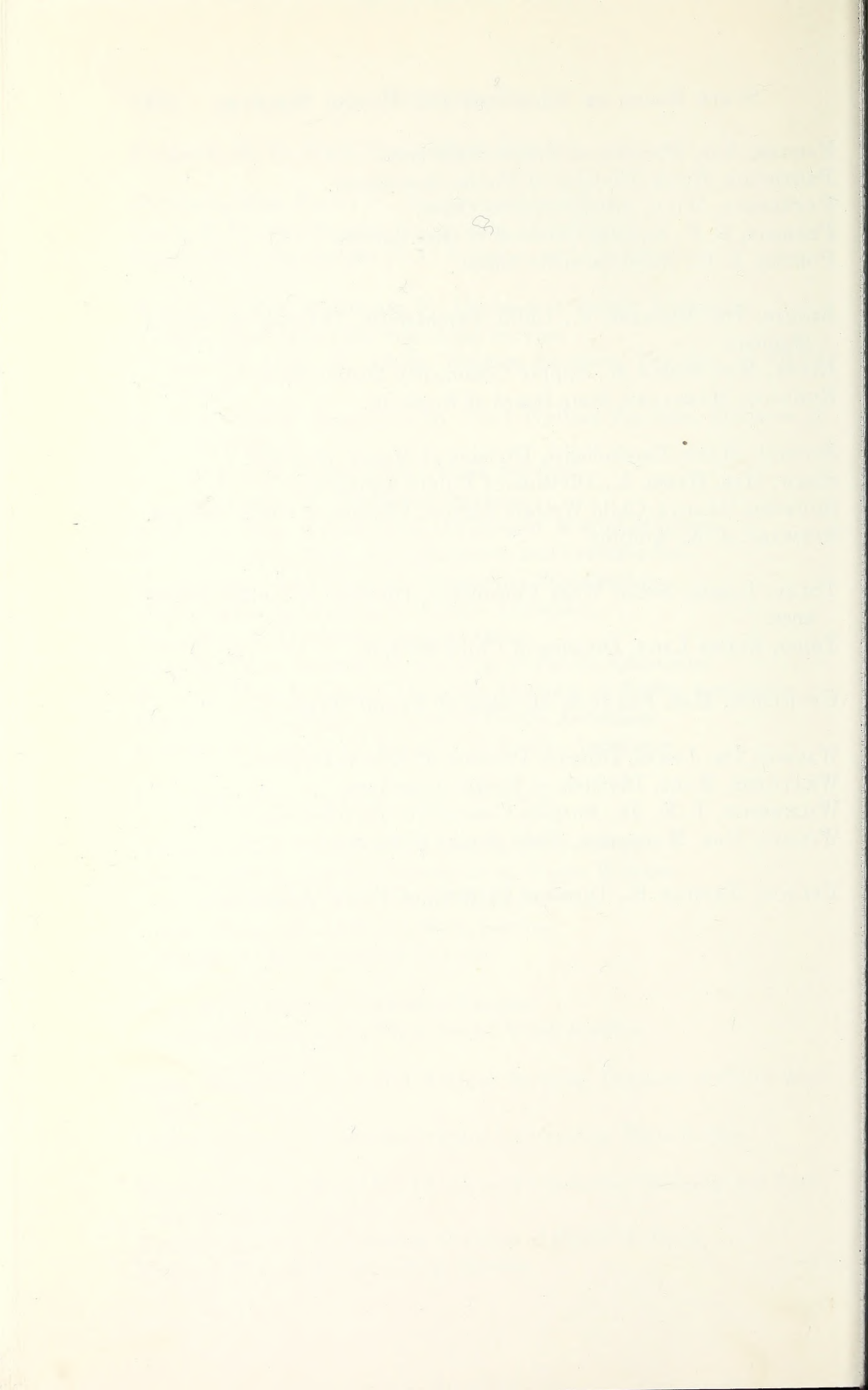
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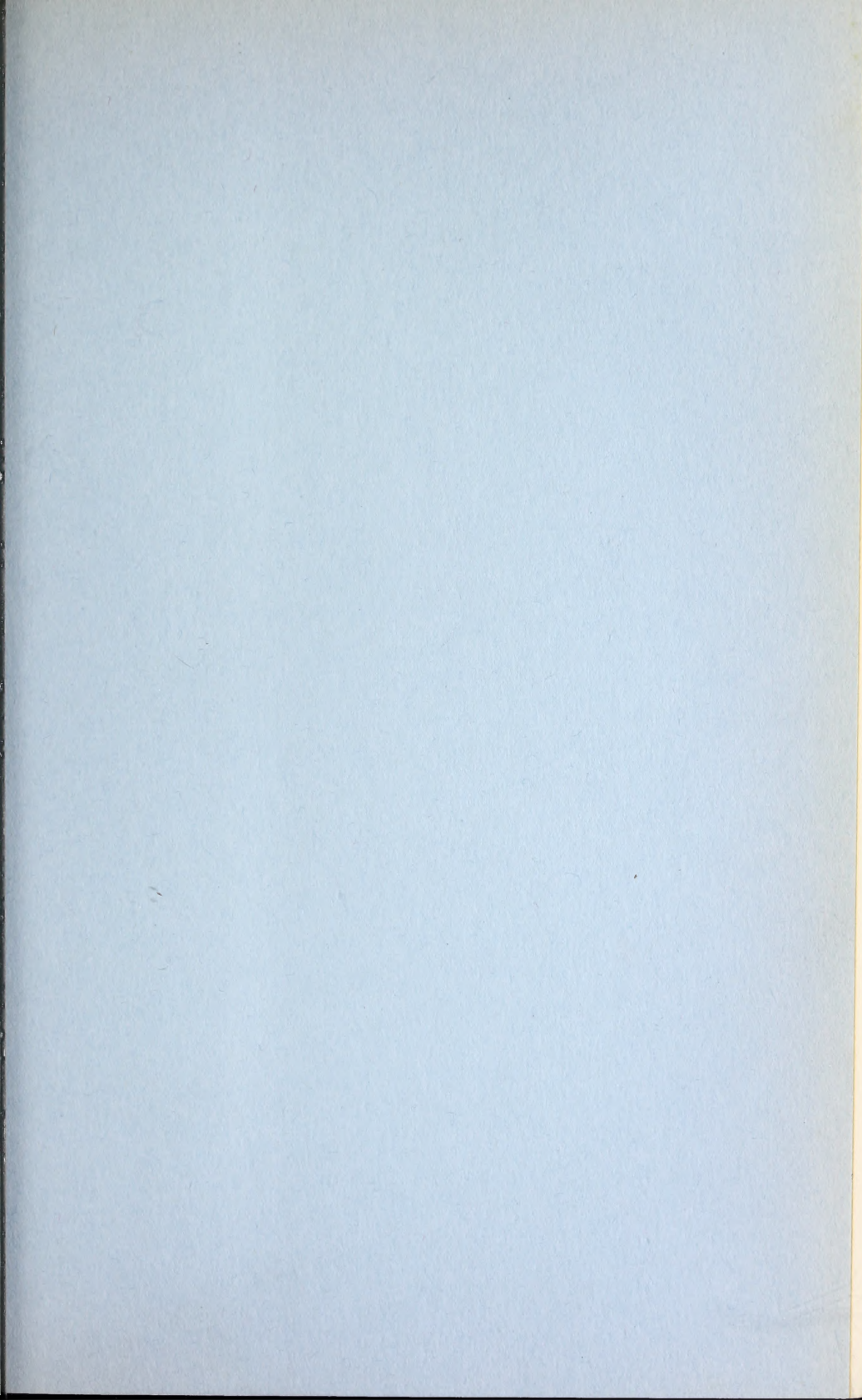
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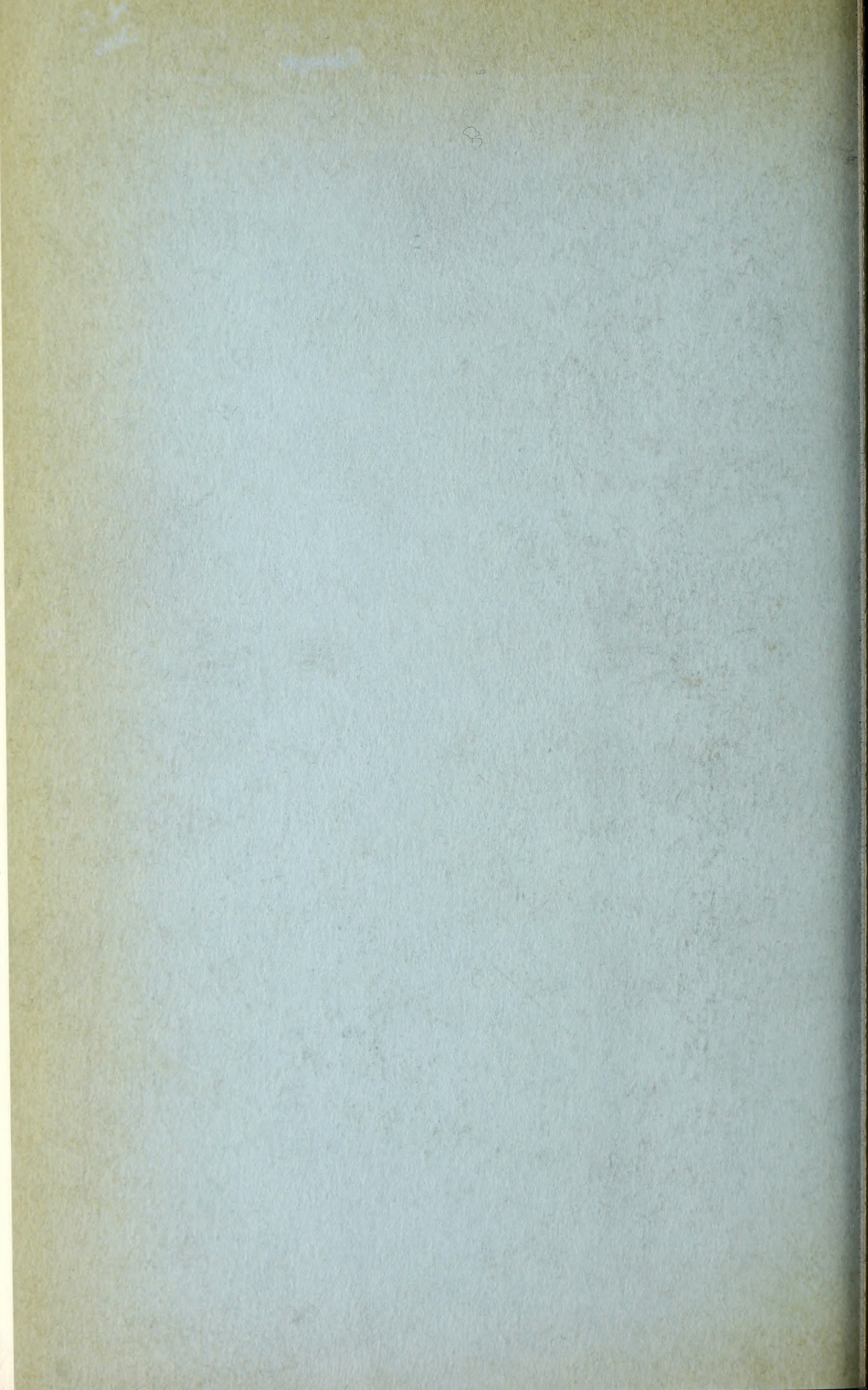
WILKERSON, T. F., Jr., Surplus Commodity Distribution.

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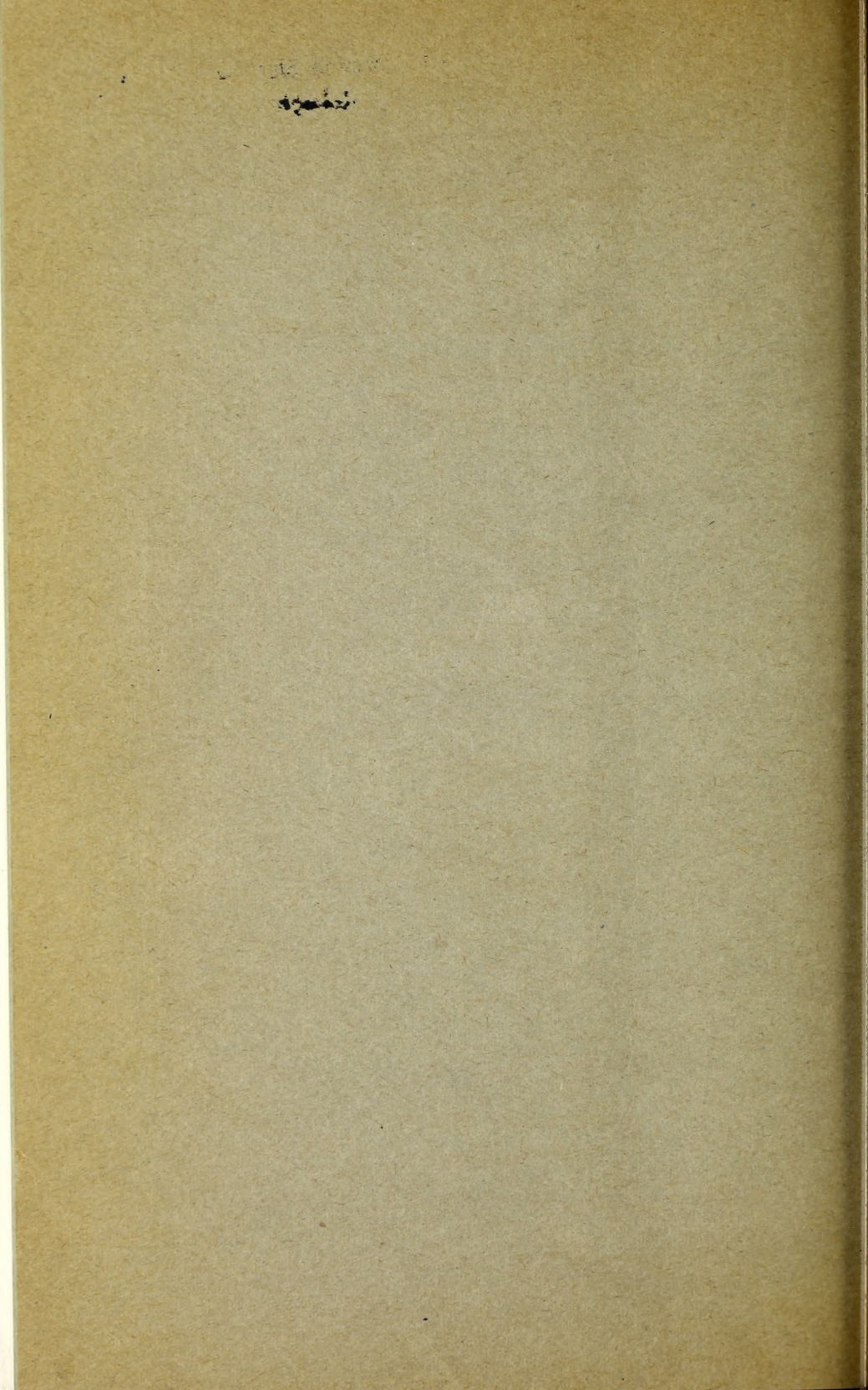


BIENNIAL REPORT
of
The North Carolina State Board
of Charities and Public
Welfare

July 1, 1940
To
June 30, 1942



MRS. W. T. BOST
Commissioner



BIENNIAL REPORT

of

**The North Carolina State Board
of Charities and Public
Welfare**

July 1, 1940

To

June 30, 1942



MRS. W. T. BOST
Commissioner

North Carolina State Board
of Health

MENTAL REPORT
The North Carolina State Board
of Health and Public
Welfare

THE
STATE
OF NORTH CAROLINA



EDWARDS & BROUGHTON COMPANY
RALEIGH, N. C.

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NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND PUBLIC WELFARE

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

*To His Excellency, J. MELVILLE BROUGHTON,
Governor of North Carolina.*

Sir: I have the honor of handing you herewith the report of The North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare for the biennial period dating from July 1, 1940, through June 30, 1942.

Very truly yours,

WM. A. BLAIR,
Chairman.

CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE

“Beneficent provision for the poor, the unfortunate, and orphan, being one of the first duties of a civilized and Christian State, the General Assembly shall, at its first session, appoint and define the duties of a Board of Public Charities, to whom shall be entrusted the supervision of all charitable and penal state institutions, and who shall annually report to the Governor upon their condition with suggestions for their improvement.”

INTRODUCTION

The last seven months of the biennial period have brought the state and nation once more into armed conflict and placed upon many of its communities far heavier problems than they would normally have faced in peace during several bienniums. These months, however, have welded the people of the nation together, aflame with patriotism and fired with a desire to make a contribution as agencies or as individual citizens. Increased problems have arisen in the field of public welfare, as in the areas of public health and public education, and in the more or less even-tempered economic and social life of all communities.

While certain counties may have been designated as defense areas, either military centers or defense industries areas, every section of the state is feeling the impact of the war in one way or another—in selective service, organization for civilian defense, salvage for victory, rising living costs, use of volunteers, increased taxes, and in many other fields.

War requires of public welfare departments an extension of their normal function of looking after people in trouble. It means an intensification of social services; doing the present job better than ever before. While the past year has seen a reduction in Work Projects Administration workers from 30,286 to 12,807; about 9,000 fewer families receiving surplus commodities; 500 less people on general relief, there has been a marked increase in the number of services cases only, that is, those families served by the welfare departments but receiving no financial assistance.

The agencies operating in the first line of defense are those that serve the needs of people at the "home front" and we know that in maintaining that "home front" in the war effort, it involves both an effort to maintain among all our people a decent standard of living and to meet new problems of community service that are developing in the emergency. Defense activities, we know only too well, create new problems of economic needs which require additional welfare services to families. One notes rising living costs but very little increase in grants to our clients; the migration of families and individuals in search of work, finally settling in communities perhaps in which they have no real legal settlement or in which there is no adequate public or private relief; wives with their children following their husbands around from camp to camp which in most cases results

in sub-standard living conditions, inadequate school or recreational facilities. One notes also hundreds of young girls and women heading toward military camps, some of them in search of legitimate employment, some of them adventurers in romance, while others are just plain camp followers, even to 12- or 13-year-old girls who are numbered among our cases; unmarried mothers attempting perhaps to place their babies while fathers have moved on to a foreign port in the armed service; the increasing need to provide day care for children whose mothers work in defense industries.

With the enlistment of men with dependents one recognizes the fact that in many cases the allotments and allowances to those families of men inducted into military service will not be sufficient and that some form of supplementation will probably be necessary. One recognizes, too, that in the evacuation of families from danger zones to designated reception areas there will be considerable responsibility placed upon the welfare departments in helping to work out an orderly plan to protect the evacuees. One sees any number of families thrown into a panic of uncertainty as to future income by the threatened closing of plants producing goods that are now considered non-essential.

Although this report is expected to cover the work of the welfare department in North Carolina from July 1, 1940, through June 30, 1942, there is a tendency, need and obligation in view of the present world outlook, to think in terms of post-war planning and of rebuilding for democracy, rather than to dwell upon deeds already accomplished. Even as the welfare agency throughout the country has been geared to the war effort wherever possible, so will the agency make its contribution to whatever program the new world democracy may determine. For the present a summary of what has been accomplished over the past two years may point the way to welfare participation in that new world democracy.

One distinctive service of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare and of the one hundred county welfare units of long standing was terminated June 30, 1942, when the federal government ordered liquidation of the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps. For six years the welfare departments had acted as selecting agents to choose applicants for the CCC program in quarterly enrollments. If this federal agency is ever revived after the war and in another period of financial stress and need, the experience gained by the state and county welfare departments in the last six years, to say nothing of the remarkable benefits to the youth of North Carolina, will have been eminently worth while.

The child welfare program developed over the years is prepared to render a service of much value in the near future in planning, together with the Children's Bureau and the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, day care for children whose mothers are called into war and industrial work. The drain upon the nation's and state's manpower for armed service is already becoming apparent on the streets and in the businesses of every community as more and more women are entering defense industries or some form of economic employment, thus releasing soldiers for active combat duty. Some North Carolina communities are already feeling the need for immediate operation of the nursery program and will feel it more acutely before the beginning of the calendar year. Evacuation of families from coastal counties in the event of air raids and the preparation of reception areas for the evacuees is being given consideration by a number of communities, and a plan is being worked out by the State Office of Civilian Defense under the final direction of military authorities, that will be available shortly. Welfare departments are prepared to share in the local planning, whether it be in the plans to evacuate or to receive families and children from the east coast.

Recent concentration upon the state's mental hygiene program by various universities and public and private agencies may be the means of developing even further this service as a valuable aid in the stress of daily life in war time, and to established mental hygiene clinics and other facilities probably will have to be added others to meet the demands for guidance by bewildered personalities. How great a strain the war and its uncertainties will put upon even the normal minds of well-ordered people no one at this point can foresee. It is a source of gratification that through the mental hygiene division psychiatric services are being made available one day a month at Fort Bragg.

The need for additional facilities to provide for the state's feeble-minded cannot be too strongly stressed. With only custodial care for the Negro feeble-minded and fairly crowded conditions at Caswell Training School there is sufficient evidence that the state is failing in its obligation to this underprivileged group. It was pointed out in the report of the Governor's commission appointed to study the care of insane and mental defectives in 1937, that there were over 27,000 white feeble-minded in the state of whom, according to experts in the field of mental deficiency, at least 10 per cent of the total number, or 2,700, are in need of institutional care. This would mean that facilities should be made available for over 2,000 such cases. At present there are facilities for only 800. An earnest appeal should be made

to the General Assembly to meet the needs of this group more adequately.

A definite need of the state in its care of dependent children is better coördination of the training school programs with that of the educational system, in order that delinquent youths while under institutional care may have an opportunity for continued educational development comparable with that available to other boys and girls under the state public school system. They should be given a chance to acquire vocational skills along more lines to meet not only their own need to become functioning citizens but to be able to meet the demand for skilled labor to man the various key industries in the country today.

To friends of the establishment of a training school for delinquent Negro girls, it may be said that the outlook is more promising than ever.

Another youth problem has already been forced upon the attention of the welfare units in the influx of young girls and women into military and construction areas, and this will, without doubt, be a continuing problem in varying degrees until the closing of the camps after the war. To meet partially the problem, the state is endeavoring to obtain facilities from the federal government to provide a reception center where social guidance and a safe return to their own communities can be given these girls. To date, however, there has been little encouragement from federal officials that such a project can be approved, yet the need is being more keenly felt as the weeks of war activity bring more and more men in uniform to North Carolina. It is a national problem with which state and local communities, with their present inadequate facilities, are utterly unable to cope.

A service required of the state board by law—the inspection of jails, county homes and certain other charitable and penal institutions—is not being adequately met due to the lack of sufficient funds to employ regular field agents and inspectors in the division of institutions and corrections. For the last several legislatures the state board has stressed the urgent need for strengthening this service which is one of the statutory responsibilities of the board.

The public assistance program with its aid to the needy aged and to dependent children must go on as a safeguard to the home front from want in time of rising living costs. While it is true that unemployment has sharply decreased all over the nation, these needy old people will, in most of the cases, continue in their inability to work because of their advanced years, poor physical condition, and general dependency. However, it cannot be stressed too much that responsible

relatives who are now employed and able to help are expected by the government to assist in the care of these needy old people. Similarly, aid to dependent children families will continue to need help from public assistance in order to help these families meet essential needs and keep them fairly intact. The federal government has recognized the value of the public assistance program by continuing its operation, and there is a possibility that it may be extended to include general relief, so sorely needed by many of the poorer states, to be directed by the Social Security Board on the same basis as other forms of categorical assistance. It is well to bear in mind in this connection and at this time "that the same country that asks sacrifice of its citizens guarantees to them a minimum of economic security below which no individual will be permitted to fall."

The distribution of surplus food supplies to aid in meeting nutrition needs in marginal families has been affected by both our own war effort and the lend-lease program for the United Nations. Where huge farm surpluses once were available in many perishable and staple crops, American farmers now are being asked to raise even more in an attempt to help feed the allied nations. North Carolina is one of the twelve remaining states that make no state appropriation for general relief, the counties bearing the entire costs. Without surplus commodities to supplement the meager relief grants there would undoubtedly be a great deal of suffering among the low-income families of the state. Furthermore, in the low-income groups, perhaps one-third to one-fourth of the nation's 39,000,000 families, careful planning and wise marketing are necessary if economical food allowances are to supply the needs of proper nutrition.

Thoughtful consideration has to be given to proper budgeting of the family's income so the best possible diet can be arranged. We still remember some of the impressive facts about food revealed in the National Nutrition Conference held in Washington a little over a year ago: only one American in four gets the kind and quality of food he needs; more than three in ten go hungry; and so when one of the speakers at a recent consumer education meeting said in effect: "The problem is that there is too much money for the amount of goods which can be purchased" it could not have applied to those marginal families with incomes of less than \$780 a year at the time the consumer purchases study was made a few years ago. This group has never in all its life had too much money for anything! It has always been rationed, not by governmental action, but as the result of very low income which has conditioned its purchasing power. Now facing possible inflation and steadily rising prices, it is more than ever

necessary that these people, through consumer education, be given aid so that they may use their limited funds to the best advantage. With proper guidance they can become intelligent consumers and through their purchasing power a distinct asset—not a liability.

Although curtailment of federal programs has lessened the work of county departments in the referral of clients to WPA, NYA, and CCC after investigation had shown their need, another demand has arisen to call for even more time spent in investigations. Persons seeking deferment from service under the Selective Service Act on the basis of having dependents have been the responsibility of the local departments in that all possible coöperation has been given county draft boards. Welfare units have not made recommendations relating to deferments, but have made as thorough searchings into claims of dependency as possible and reported their findings to the selective service boards for action. While public welfare workers have not been given priority in the matter of tires and have felt the gasoline rationing along with others, they are utilizing every means to make the requested investigations and to continue services to their clients on as adequate a basis as possible.

Merit Examinations

On January 1, 1940, all states participating in the several categories of public assistance came under the merit system in accordance with congressional requirements. The first examinations given were for the clerical workers on state and county staffs in October, 1941, followed by examinations for the professional group also on state and county staffs in December. Another examination for clerical workers was held in May, 1942, and one for the accounting and statistical group also in May. In some respects the two and a half-year period has been a difficult and trying one, taxing the spirit and fortitude of the workers to a considerable degree.

The relationship of the agencies coming under the merit system—State Board of Health, Unemployment Compensation Commission, State Commission for the Blind, and the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare—with the Merit System Council and the supervisor has been an excellent one, and this has been a contributing factor in the development of a system designed to select better qualified personnel to do the work of the government and to promote improved personnel practices and more uniform rules and regulations. It was a difficult task for the new state agency, the North Carolina Merit System Council, established by the 1941 General Assembly, and a task that, on the whole, has been well done. It is safe to say that

North Carolina's experience has been no more "painful" than that of the other forty-seven states. It is believed that after the merit system has passed through the "birth throes" it will be accepted as just another progressive step governmental agencies have taken in recent years. This institution of a system of merit ratings and examinations for all workers in the state and county departments thus standardizes qualifications and jobs and thereby makes certain that all new employees measure up to certain minimum specifications in training and experience.

With improved personnel practices and more scientific methods of staff development for both state and local workers, more confidence is inspired in the efficiency of governmental agencies, which in the final analysis are responsible to the taxpayers of the state for a job well done. In-service training is recognized as a vital part of a growing, progressive agency. Service ratings are in the beginning stages, and it is expected that this will be one of the major developments of the department during the next biennial period.

Major Changes in Personnel

With the appointment to the State School Commission of Mr. Nathan H. Yelton, the first director of public assistance, who served from May, 1937 to July, 1941, there was a vacancy in that position to be filled from the merit system register. Mr. R. Eugene Brown, who has been connected with the department for the past seventeen years in various responsible capacities—as director of institutions and corrections, director of field service and assistant to the commissioner—was appointed acting director in July, 1941, pending the merit examinations, and in March, 1942, the appointment was made permanent.

Mr. Brown's appointment left a vacancy in the directorship of the field service, which likewise had to be filled from the merit register. Mr. S. J. Hawkins, member of the field staff since January, 1936, was chosen to direct the field service on March 15, 1942. Mrs. Lessie Toler Fleming, supervisor of standards and procedures in the division of public assistance, had served as director in an acting capacity from July, 1941, to January, 1942.

Miss Ada McRackan, field social work representative, has been appointed as supervisor of standards and procedures in the division of public assistance, effective July 1, 1942, succeeding Mrs. Fleming who resigned.

With the resignation of Mr. W. Curtis Ezell, director of the division of institutions and corrections, to accept a position with the

Social Security Board, Mr. Wade N. Cashion, field social work representative, was appointed to succeed him in January, 1941.

There has been a vacancy in the position of consultant on Negro welfare since March, 1942, the delay in making a new appointment being due to the inadequacy of a register. A new examination, therefore, is scheduled during the latter part of August.

The State Board of Charities and Public Welfare through the commissioner is represented on the executive committee of the State Office of Civilian Defense. It is likewise represented on the board of directors of the American Public Welfare Association, and the executive committee of the National Council of State Welfare and Relief Administrators.

An effort has been made to have division heads attend certain state and national conferences related to their respective areas of responsibility and thus keep abreast of accepted standards and practices in meeting the agency's objectives.

The biennium just closed has been an intensely challenging one from many standpoints. The agency is dedicating its best effort in meeting new and difficult problems that it will inevitably have to face during the next two years. Operating between the two levels of government, federal and county, it has a responsibility as well as an allegiance to both. Thus are federal, state and local governmental units linked together in a common effort to render the best possible service to those who need aid and protection.

Mrs. W. T. Bost,
Commissioner.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE BIENNIUM

J. A. STEWART, Auditor

| | <i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30 1941</i> | <i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30 1942</i> |
|--|---|---|
| I. ADMINISTRATION: | | |
| Attending board meetings..... | \$ 345.00 | \$ 281.00 |
| <i>Executive Office:</i> | | |
| Salaries and wages..... | 11,662.00 | 12,796.00 |
| Travel expense | 669.00 | 336.00 |
| <i>Field service:</i> | | |
| Salaries | 17,518.00 | 18,725.00 |
| Travel expense | 11,219.00 | 9,862.00 |
| Workmen's compensation | | 20.00 |
| <i>Personnel and County Organization:</i> | | |
| Salaries | 3,123.00 | 3,600.00 |
| Travel expense | 34.00 | 48.00 |
| <i>Accounts:</i> | | |
| Salaries | 23,730.00 | 23,264.00 |
| Travel expense | 595.00 | 164.00 |
| <i>Statistical service:</i> | | |
| Salaries | 8,339.00 | 6,663.00 |
| Travel expense | 364.00 | 141.00 |
| <i>Staff development:</i> | | |
| Salaries | 3,900.00 | 3,897.00 |
| Travel expense | 517.00 | 331.00 |
| <i>Negro welfare work:</i> | | |
| Salaries | 3,150.00 | 2,460.00 |
| Travel expense | 702.00 | 321.00 |
| Workmen's compensation | 67.00 | |
| II. INSTITUTIONS AND CORRECTIONS: | | |
| Salaries | 3,949.00 | 4,260.00 |
| Travel expense | 1,221.00 | 1,129.00 |
| III. MENTAL HYGIENE: | | |
| Salaries | 6,080.00 | 6,170.00 |
| Psychological service | 279.00 | 245.00 |
| Travel expense | 808.00 | 1,096.00 |
| IV. CHILD WELFARE: | | |
| Salaries | 5,372.00 | 4,837.00 |
| Travel expense | 866.00 | 409.00 |
| V. CCC SELECTION AND CERTIFICATION: | | |
| Salaries | 4,980.00 | 5,100.00 |
| Travel expense | 448.00 | 351.00 |

| | <i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30 1941</i> | <i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30 1942</i> |
|---|---|---|
| VI. SUPPLY, SERVICE AND EXPENSE: | | |
| Supplies and materials..... | \$ 717.00 | \$ 844.00 |
| Postage, telegraph and telephone..... | 3,010.00 | 2,330.00 |
| Printing and binding..... | 1,041.00 | 859.00 |
| Repairs and alterations..... | 45.00 | 29.00 |
| General expense | 185.00 | 102.00 |
| Equipment | 529.00 | 261.00 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total I through VI..... | \$115,464.00 | \$110,931.00 |
| VII. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION: | | |
| Salaries | \$ 20,780.00 | \$ 15,323.00 |
| Supplies and materials..... | 2,996.00 | 2,578.00 |
| Postage, telegraph and telephone..... | 4,137.00 | 2,915.00 |
| Printing and binding..... | 2,348.00 | 1,822.00 |
| Travel expense | 1,551.00 | 643.00 |
| General expense | 97.00 | 95.00 |
| Equipment | 450.00 | 287.00 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$ 32,359.00 | \$ 23,663.00 |
| VIII. SURPLUS COMMODITY DISTRIBUTION: | | |
| Salaries | \$ 14,240.00 | \$ 14,975.00 |
| Supplies and materials..... | 13,747.00 | 14,190.00 |
| Postage, telegraph and telephone..... | 2,896.00 | 1,648.00 |
| Travel expense | 4,517.00 | 4,520.00 |
| Printing and binding..... | 916.00 | 611.00 |
| Motor vehicle operation..... | 24,857.00 | 24,673.00 |
| Equipment | 16,020.00 | 146.00 |
| Warehouse rent and maintenance..... | 9,467.00 | 8,554.00 |
| Cold storage | 2,082.00 | |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$ 88,742.00 | \$ 69,025.00 |
| Total requirements | \$236,565.00 | \$203,619.00 |
| Less estimated receipts..... | 47,034.00 | 52,159.00 |
| From appropriation | 189,531.00 | 151,460.00 |

North Carolina State Library
Raleigh

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND PUBLIC WELFARE 17

SUMMARY BY OBJECTS

| | <i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30 1941</i> | <i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30 1942</i> |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries and wages..... | \$126,823.00 | \$122,069.00 |
| Supplies and materials..... | 17,460.00 | 17,612.00 |
| Postage, telegraph and telephone, freight, express and lights..... | 10,043.00 | 6,893.00 |
| Travel expense | 23,513.00 | 19,351.00 |
| Printing and binding..... | 4,305.00 | 3,292.00 |
| Motor vehicle operation..... | 24,857.00 | 24,673.00 |
| Repairs | 45.00 | 29.00 |
| General expense | 905.00 | 724.00 |
| Equipment | 16,998.00 | 402.00 |
| Workmen's compensation | 67.00 | 20.00 |
| Warehouse rent and maintenance..... | 9,467.00 | 8,554.00 |
| Cold storage | 2,082.00 | |
| | <hr/> \$236,565.00 | <hr/> \$203,619.00 |

CARE DEPENDENT CHILDREN

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Care dependent children..... | \$ 7,494.55 | \$ 7,139.78 |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|

EUGENICS BOARD OF NORTH CAROLINA

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Salary—stenographer | \$ 1,260.00 | \$ 945.00 |
| Supplies and materials..... | 4.43 | 10.23 |
| Postage, telegraph and telephone..... | 58.18 | 60.38 |
| Printing | 67.85 | 26.25 |
| Subscriptions and dues..... | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| Equipment | 67.81 | 38.47 |
| | <hr/> \$ 1,463.27 | <hr/> \$ 1,085.33 |

FEDERAL—STATE FUND

| | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| Salaries | \$ 300.00 | \$ 372.19 |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES—FEDERAL FUNDS

| | <i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30 1941</i> | <i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30 1942</i> |
|--|---|---|
| <i>Division Child Welfare—County</i> | | |
| Salaries and wages..... | \$ 18,611.18 | \$ 24,998.74 |
| Travel expense | 1,761.21 | 2,177.14 |
| Employer's contribution to retirement system | | 746.49 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$ 20,372.39 | \$ 27,922.37 |
| <i>Division Child Welfare—State</i> | | |
| Salaries and wages..... | \$ 11,052.33 | \$ 13,206.90 |
| Supplies and materials..... | 106.34 | 49.79 |
| Postage, telegraph and telephone..... | 345.66 | 307.37 |
| Travel expense | 3,024.96 | 3,373.99 |
| Printing | 19.42 | 31.55 |
| Repairs | 9.19 | 8.45 |
| Books and periodicals..... | 50.38 | 62.30 |
| Training service | 899.26 | 3,623.33 |
| Travel for advisory commission..... | 88.00 | 44.05 |
| Merit examinations | | 526.84 |
| Employer's contribution to retirement system | | 350.20 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$ 15,595.54 | \$ 21,584.77 |
| <i>Division Mental Hygiene</i> | | |
| Salaries and wages..... | \$ 7,124.43 | \$ 7,220.00 |
| Travel expense | 1,641.31 | 1,900.04 |
| Supplies and materials..... | 100.31 | 80.08 |
| Postage, telegraph and telephone..... | 103.40 | 103.07 |
| Printing | | 8.00 |
| Postage | | |
| Repairs | 4.36 | 10.07 |
| Books and periodicals..... | 43.43 | 31.68 |
| Equipment | 44.96 | 50.05 |
| Employer's contribution to retirement system | | 161.16 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$ 9,062.20 | \$ 9,564.15 |
| <i>Division Institutions and Corrections</i> | | |
| Salaries and wages..... | \$ 1,500.00 | |
| Travel and expense..... | 39.95 | |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$ 1,539.95 | |
| Total requirements | \$ 46,570.08 | \$ 59,071.29 |

DIVISIONS

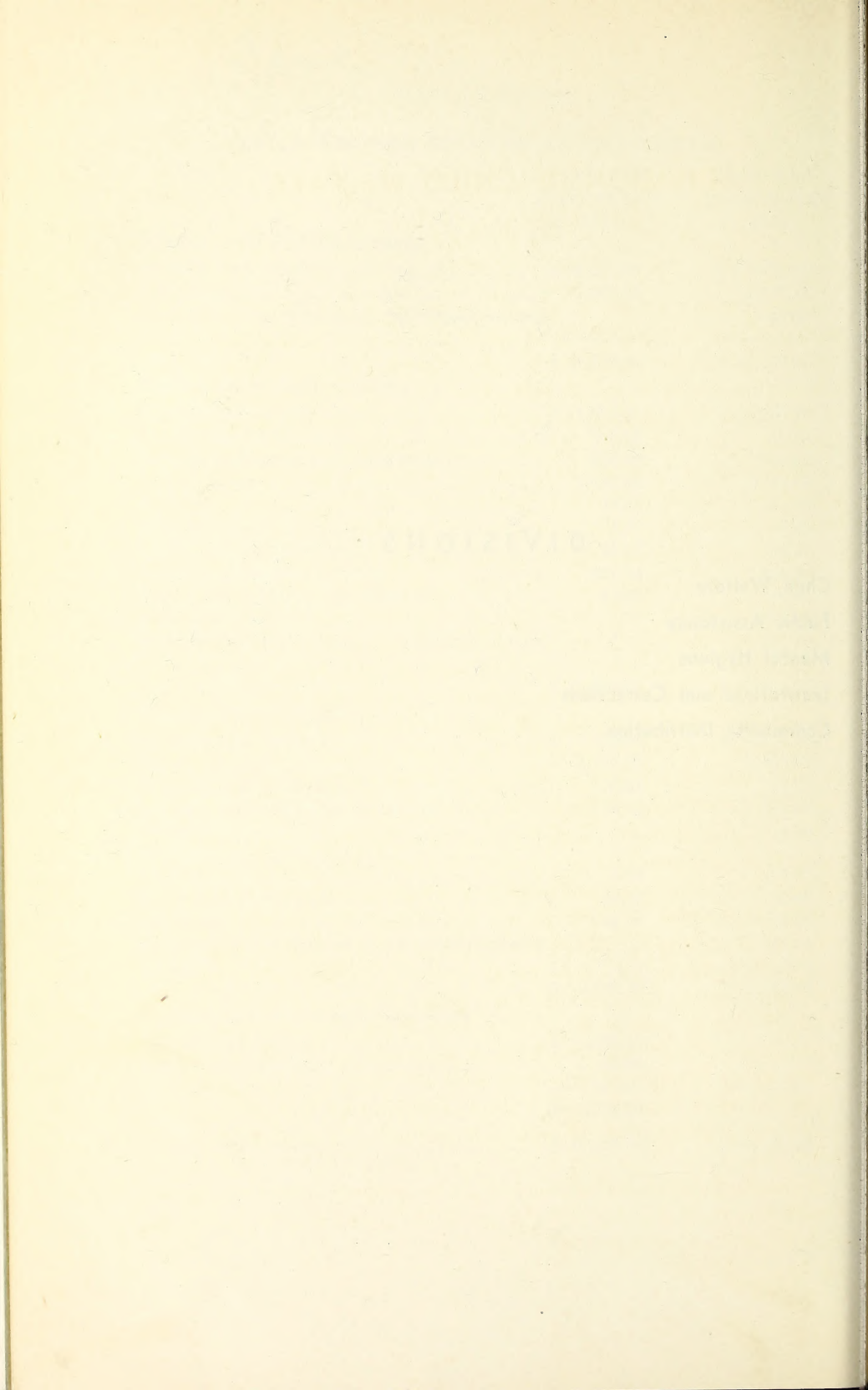
Child Welfare

Public Assistance

Mental Hygiene

Institutions and Corrections

Commodity Distribution



DIVISION OF CHILD WELFARE

LILY E. MITCHELL, *Director*

Developments of the biennium of 1940-42 have indicated two phases of the child welfare program in this state as receiving perhaps the most consideration. These two phases were, (1) clarification of relationships among agencies, both public and private, giving service to the unmarried mother and child, and (2) the broadening of the program of some of the child-caring institutions to meet the needs of children who formerly had not been served by these institutions. Discussions which pooled and clarified the thinking were conducted both on individual agency and agency group basis.

The North Carolina follow-up of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy was held in February, 1941. One result of this conference was the stimulation of both social workers and citizens in thinking of the total children's program in the state.

Members of the staff of the division have participated in the program of the Tri-State Orphanage Conference, the North Carolina Orphanage Association meeting, and the Institute for Orphanage Workers at the Duke University summer school. The supervisor of child welfare services participated in the program of the 1942 National Conference for Social Service.

During the biennium committees from the State Association of County Superintendents of Public Welfare and members of the division staff have developed policies and procedures relative to supervision of children in inter-county placements for boarding home care and service to the nonresident parent seeking to place his child in North Carolina. Also in collaboration with representatives of the bureau of old age and survivors insurance of the Federal Social Security Board, policies relative to foster home placements of child beneficiaries of survivors insurance were developed. In collaboration with a group of superintendents of public welfare, representatives of the field service, American Red Cross, and military officials, policies relative to placement of children in homes of military families were developed.

Through the annual conference of the superintendents of maternity homes the regulations governing operation of maternity homes in North Carolina were revised.

The legislative committee of State Association of Clerks of Court and the legislative committee of the State Association of Superintendents of Public Welfare again collaborated with the division in requesting the Legislature of 1941 for strengthening of the adoption law. These committees also revised the blanks used in adoption proceedings and instructions.

SERVICE TO PRIVATE AGENCIES

Orphanages and Other Child-Caring Institutions

The work of the consultant for children's institutions and agencies has taken the same emphasis during this biennium as in the previous one; namely, more help has been sought by the agencies in meeting the problems of the individual child and the relationships of the institution's staff to the child. The consultant also was requested for help with standards of child care in the institutions.

Several institutions, however, during this biennium have thought in terms of the change of the emphasis of their programs. The Baptist Orphanage with the approval of the division of child welfare has started a foster-home care program. This is on a limited scale. Help has been given the institution in following through the establishment of its plan toward the development of a permanent foster home care program. Boarding homes being used are within the vicinity of the orphanage, thereby making it possible for them to be supervised regularly by the orphanage case workers.

The original requirements for admission to the I.O.O.F. Home was that the child's father must have been a member of the order at the time of his death. The home has enlarged its policies to accept any child whose father belonged to the I.O.O.F. lodge or whose mother belonged to the auxiliary of this lodge, the "Daughters of Rebekah." In addition to this, the institution has thought in terms of taking a few additional children from various county departments of public welfare. These children would be taken for a temporary period as boarding children. The plan was suggested by the institutions, since it was felt that they had ample room for caring for more children with some financial assistance for maintenance.

The Children's Home of the North Carolina Junior Order of United American Mechanics is thinking in terms of an expansion of its admission policies to include children other than those whose fathers were Junior Order members. No conclusion has been reached by the board of the institution as to what children this expansion will include. The superintendent has had conferences with the consultant regarding the desire of the board to broaden the scope of the

institution and to seek information regarding the present needs of children in the state.

CLASSIFICATION OF INSTITUTIONS ACCORDING TO LICENSE STATUS

Institutions Exempt from License

Orphanages owned by religious denominations or by fraternal orders and having a property valuation of \$60,000 or over are exempt from license by the state board. They are as follows:

1. Religious orphanages

| <i>Institution</i> | <i>Executive Officer</i> | <i>Location</i> | <i>Founded</i> | <i>Capacity</i> |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Alexander Home..... | Mrs. W. R. Loving..... | Charlotte..... | 1894 | 40 |
| Alexander Schools, Inc..... | W. E. Sweatt..... | Union Mills..... | 1925 | 237 |
| Appalachian School..... | Rev. P. W. Lambert..... | Penland..... | 1925 | 60 |
| Baptist Orphanage: | | | | |
| a. Mills Home..... | I. G. Greer..... | Thomasville..... | 1885 | 429 |
| b. Kennedy Home..... | R. H. Hough..... | Kinston..... | 1914 | 136 |
| Catholic Orphanage..... | Father J. A. Beshel..... | Nazareth..... | 1899 | 100 |
| Children's Home, Inc..... | O. V. Woosley..... | Winston-Salem..... | 1909 | 440 |
| Christian Orphanage..... | Rev. Chas. D. Johnson..... | Elon College..... | 1904 | 150 |
| Falcon Orphanage..... | J. A. Culbreth..... | Falcon..... | 1909 | 50 |
| Freewill Baptist Orphanage..... | Rev. James A. Evans..... | Middlesex..... | 1920 | 75 |
| Grandfather Orphans Home..... | Miss Anne Bryant..... | Banner Elk..... | 1914 | 94 |
| Methodist Orphanage..... | Rev. A. S. Barnes..... | Raleigh..... | 1899 | 300 |
| Mountain Orphanage..... | Rev. J. H. Grower..... | Black Mountain..... | 1904 | 65 |
| Nazareth Orphans Home..... | Ray P. Lyerly..... | Rockwell..... | 1906 | 60 |
| Presbyterian Orphanage..... | Jos. B. Johnston..... | Barium Springs..... | 1891 | 320 |
| Thompson Orphanage..... | M. D. Whisnant..... | Charlotte..... | 1887 | 100 |

2. Fraternal orphanages

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|------|-----|
| Colored Orphanage of N. C..... | T. A. Hamme..... | Oxford..... | 1883 | 200 |
| I. O. O. F. Home..... | W. C. Beaman..... | Goldsboro..... | 1892 | 150 |
| Children's Home of N. C., | | | | |
| J. O. U. A. M..... | R. B. Bruton..... | Lexington..... | 1926 | 230 |
| Oxford Orphanage..... | Rev. C. K. Proctor..... | Oxford..... | 1872 | 322 |
| Pythian Home..... | D. W. Huggins..... | Clayton..... | 1910 | 60 |

Institutions Subject to License

Orphanages Owned and Conducted by an Individual Subject to License but Failing to Qualify and Operating on Probation.

| <i>Institution</i> | <i>Executive Officer</i> | <i>Location</i> | <i>Date Founded</i> | <i>Capacity</i> |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Eliada Orphanage..... | Rev. L. B. Compton..... | Asheville..... | 1904 | 115 |

Child-Caring Institutions Operated Locally for Children of Community (County) Subject to License.

I. Orphanages Licensed

| <i>Institution</i> | <i>Executive Officer</i> | <i>Location</i> | <i>Date Founded</i> | <i>Capacity</i> |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Memorial Industrial School (Negro) | E. R. Garrett..... | Winston-Salem..... | 1900 | 90 |

II. Orphanages Licensed—On Probation

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|------|----|
| South Mountain Institute..... | Miss Lucy Brown..... | Nebo..... | 1919 | 52 |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|------|----|

III. Institutions for Temporary Care—Licensed

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------|----|
| Juvenile Relief Home..... | Mrs. M. F. Britz..... | Winston-Salem..... | 1923 | 18 |
| Wright Refuge..... | Mrs. Octobia Evans..... | Durham..... | 1922 | 45 |

IV. Day Nurseries—Licensed

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|------|----|
| Bethlehem House (Negro)..... | Miss Marion Brincefield..... | Winston-Salem..... | 1927 | 45 |
| Charlotte Day Nursery..... | Miss Anne Ferguson..... | Charlotte..... | 1929 | 24 |

V. Day Nurseries—Operating on Permit—Subject to License

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----|----|
| Charlotte Negro Day Nursery.... | Miss Cordell Curry..... | Charlotte..... | --- | 22 |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----|----|

VI. County Children's Homes for Temporary Care—Licensed

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|------|----|
| Buncombe County Children's Home | Mrs. Emma Sams..... | Asheville..... | 1891 | 38 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|------|----|

VII. County Children's Homes for Temporary Care—Failing to Qualify for License.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------|-----|
| Wake County Detention Home..... | Mrs. W. E. Robbins..... | Raleigh..... | 1922 | --- |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|------|-----|

Convalescent Crippled Children's Home Operated Locally for Children of Western North Carolina—Licensed.

| <i>Institution</i> | <i>Executive Officer</i> | <i>Location</i> | <i>Date Founded</i> | <i>Capacity</i> |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Asheville Orthopedic Home..... | Miss Annie F. Mercer..... | Asheville..... | 1939 | 25 |

Population Tables

The tables on population of institutions caring for dependent children, shown below, are based on the annual reports of the respective institutions for the years 1940 and 1941.

TABLE a. CHILDREN CARED FOR IN NORTH CAROLINA ORPHANAGES 1940-1941

| Institution | Year Ending December 31, 1940 | | | | | | Year Ending December 31, 1941 | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|------|-------|---------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------------|------|-------|---------|--------------|-------------|
| | Total | Boys | Girls | Orphans | Half Orphans | | Total | Boys | Girls | Orphans | Half Orphans | |
| | | | | | Mother Dead | Father Dead | | | | | Mother Dead | Father Dead |
| Alexander Home..... | 386 | 213 | 173 | 36 | | | 50 | 16 | 34 | 3 | 10 | 11 |
| Alexander Schools, Inc..... | 66 | 46 | 20 | 3 | 60 | 92 | 434 | 245 | 189 | 36 | 68 | 106 |
| Appalachian School (The)..... | 117 | 74 | 43 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 128 | 78 | 50 | 0 | 2 | 10 |
| Asheville Orthopedic Home..... | 638 | 301 | 337 | 212 | 143 | 207 | 663 | 305 | 358 | 196 | 175 | 202 |
| Baptist Orphanage of N. C..... | 50 | 16 | 34 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 51 | 20 | 31 | 2 | 10 | 5 |
| Buncombe County Children's Home..... | 536 | 281 | 255 | 128 | 185 | 177 | 546 | 301 | 245 | 125 | 189 | 171 |
| Catholic Orphanage..... | 366 | 116 | 110 | 81 | 0 | 285 | 0 | 239 | 124 | 62 | 0 | 174 |
| Children's Home, Inc..... | 98 | 55 | 43 | 16 | 16 | 45 | 78 | 42 | 36 | 14 | 13 | 35 |
| Children's Home of N. C. J. O. U. A. M..... | 181 | 121 | 60 | 79 | 35 | 60 | 180 | 119 | 61 | 74 | 39 | 58 |
| Christian Orphanage..... | 89 | 44 | 45 | 28 | 10 | 26 | 85 | 42 | 43 | 26 | 7 | 26 |
| Colored Orphanage of N. C..... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eliada Orphanage..... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Falcon Orphanage..... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Free Will Baptist Orphanage..... | 88 | 44 | 44 | 22 | 6 | 60 | 101 | 50 | 51 | 21 | 8 | 72 |
| Grandfather Orphans' Home..... | 101 | 46 | 55 | 6 | 32 | 45 | 110 | 55 | 55 | 6 | 36 | 46 |
| I. O. O. F. Home..... | 50 | 24 | 26 | 4 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 47 | 25 | 22 | 3 | 41 |
| Juvenile Relief Home..... | 32 | 18 | 14 | 2 | 4 | 12 | 43 | 19 | 24 | 3 | 5 | 13 |
| Memorial Industrial School (Negro)..... | 92 | 44 | 48 | 28 | 28 | 19 | 106 | 54 | 52 | 27 | 36 | 26 |
| Methodist Orphanage..... | 344 | 38 | 67 | 38 | 67 | 229 | 325 | 164 | 161 | 31 | 63 | 217 |
| *Methodist Protestant Orphanage..... | 126 | 63 | 63 | 30 | 29 | 61 | | | | | | |
| Mountain Orphanage..... | 72 | 35 | 37 | 12 | 29 | 21 | 73 | 37 | 36 | 15 | 26 | 18 |
| Nazareth Orphanage..... | 54 | 30 | 24 | 8 | 22 | 22 | 48 | 25 | 23 | 8 | 18 | 20 |
| Oxford Orphanage..... | 364 | 180 | 184 | 60 | 44 | 252 | 364 | 183 | 181 | 56 | 42 | 256 |
| Presbyterian Orphans' Home..... | 351 | 171 | 180 | 45 | 128 | 129 | 366 | 174 | 192 | 58 | 133 | 126 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-------|-----|
| Pythian Orphanage..... | 49 | 27 | 22 | 6 | 9 | 27 | 7 | 45 | 25 | 20 | 6 | 9 | 22 | 8 |
| South Mountain Industrial Institute..... | 73 | 28 | 45 | 5 | 12 | 28 | 28 | 82 | 30 | 52 | 6 | 10 | 19 | 47 |
| Thompson Orphanage..... | 95 | 45 | 50 | 14 | 31 | 37 | 13 | 89 | 45 | 44 | 15 | 20 | 43 | 11 |
| Wright Refuge..... | 120 | 66 | 54 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 107 | 120 | 67 | 53 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 107 |
| Total..... | 4,538 | 2,126 | 2,033 | 867 | 908 | 1,913 | 851 | 4,423 | 2,285 | 2,138 | 794 | 936 | 1,727 | 966 |

*Merged with Children's Home, Inc. and Methodist Orphanage, 1941.

TABLE b. AGES OF CHILDREN UNDER CARE

| Institution | Year Ending December 31, 1940 | | | | | | Year Ending December 31, 1941 | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| | Total | Under 1 Year | Between 1 and 2 Years | Between 2 and 6 Years | Between 6 and 12 Years | Over 12 Years | Total | Under 1 Year | Between 1 and 2 Years | Between 2 and 6 Years | Between 6 and 12 Years | Over 12 Years |
| Alexander Home..... | 386 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 92 | 278 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 27 | 11 |
| Alexander Schools, Inc..... | 66 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 63 | 2 | 434 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 112 | 313 |
| Appalachian School..... | 117 | 1 | 6 | 17 | 41 | 52 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 44 | 3 |
| Asheville Orthopedic Home..... | 638 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 201 | 418 | 128 | 0 | 7 | 23 | 61 | 37 |
| Baptist Orphanage of N. C..... | 50 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 16 | 28 | 663 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 231 | 405 |
| Buncombe County Children's Home..... | 536 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 193 | 313 | 51 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 21 | 18 |
| Catholic Orphanage..... | 366 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 67 | 295 | 0 | 2 | 25 | 152 | 362 | 5 |
| Children's Home of N. C. J. O. U. A. M..... | 98 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 37 | 57 | 239 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 42 | 195 |
| Christian Orphanage..... | 181 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 69 | 108 | 94 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 34 | 57 |
| Colored Orphanage of N. C..... | 89 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 36 | 41 | 0 | 2 | 67 | 103 | 5 | 3 |
| Elida Orphanage..... | 88 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 26 | 52 | 85 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 34 | 41 |
| Falcon Orphanage..... | 101 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 43 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 36 | 62 |
| Free Will Baptist Orphanage..... | 50 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 19 | 29 | 110 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 51 | 51 |
| Grandfather Orphans' Home..... | 32 | 11 | 5 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 32 |
| I. O. O. F. Home..... | 92 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 29 | 54 | 43 | 13 | 2 | 26 | 2 | 0 |
| Juvenile Relief Home..... | 344 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 123 | 211 | 106 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 42 | 58 |
| Memorial Industrial School (Negro)..... | 126 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 35 | 81 | 325 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 119 | 194 |
| Methodist Orphanage..... | 72 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 28 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 45 |
| Methodist Protestant Orphanage..... | 54 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 40 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 32 |
| Mountain Orphanage..... | 364 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 134 | 226 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 32 |
| Nazareth Orphanage..... | 351 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 112 | 223 | 364 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 128 | 234 |
| Oxford Orphanage..... | 49 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 20 | 28 | 366 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 119 | 228 |
| Presbyterian Orphans' Home..... | 73 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 38 | 25 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 28 |
| Pythian Home..... | 95 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 32 | 58 | 82 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 47 | 26 |
| South Mountain Industrial Institute..... | 120 | 23 | 8 | 37 | 50 | 2 | 89 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 29 | 55 |
| Thompson Orphanage..... | | | | | | | 36 | 10 | 38 | | | 1 |
| Wright Refuge..... | | | | | | | 120 | | | | | |

TABLE c. POPULATION MOVEMENT

| Institution | Year Ending December 31, 1940 | | | | | Year Ending December 31, 1941 | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Children in Institution Jan. 1, 1940 | Admissions During Year | Children Cared for During Year | Discharged | Children in Institution Dec. 31, 1940 | Children in Institution Jan. 1, 1941 | Admissions During Year | Children Cared for During Year | Discharged | Children in Institution Dec. 31, 1941 |
| Alexander Home..... | 238 | 148 | 386 | 118 | 268 | 38 | 12 | 50 | 11 | 39 |
| Alexander Schools, Inc..... | 54 | 12 | 66 | 37 | 29 | 268 | 166 | 434 | 158 | 276 |
| Appalachian School..... | 15 | 102 | 117 | 104 | 13 | 29 | 21 | 50 | 20 | 30 |
| Asheville Orthopedic Home..... | 571 | 67 | 638 | 74 | 564 | 13 | 115 | 128 | 107 | 21 |
| Baptist Orphanage of N. C..... | 18 | 32 | 50 | 35 | 15 | 564 | 99 | 663 | 109 | 554 |
| Buncombe County Children's Home..... | | | | | | 15 | 36 | 51 | 36 | 15 |
| Catholic Orphanage..... | 403 | 133 | 536 | 53 | 483 | 483 | 63 | 546 | 110 | 436 |
| Children's Home, Inc..... | 157 | 209 | 366 | 140 | 226 | 226 | 13 | 239 | 47 | 192 |
| Children's Home of N. C., J. O. U. A. M..... | 79 | 19 | 98 | 20 | 78 | 78 | 16 | 94 | 12 | 82 |
| Christian Orphanage..... | 155 | 26 | 181 | 18 | 163 | 163 | 17 | 180 | 22 | 158 |
| Colored Orphanage of N. C..... | 76 | 13 | 89 | 12 | 77 | 77 | 8 | 85 | 11 | 74 |
| Eliada Orphanage..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Falcon Orphanage..... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Free Will Baptist Orphanage..... | 82 | 6 | 88 | 7 | 81 | 81 | 20 | 101 | 15 | 86 |
| Grandfather Orphans' Home..... | 83 | 18 | 101 | 14 | 87 | 87 | 23 | 110 | 20 | 90 |
| I. O. F. Home..... | 50 | 0 | 50 | 9 | 41 | 41 | 6 | 47 | 6 | 41 |
| Juvenile Relief Home..... | 13 | 19 | 32 | 22 | 10 | 10 | 33 | 43 | 35 | 8 |
| Memorial Industrial School (Negro)..... | 85 | 7 | 92 | 6 | 86 | 86 | 20 | 106 | 19 | 87 |
| Methodist Orphanage..... | 292 | 52 | 344 | 49 | 295 | 295 | 30 | 325 | 33 | 292 |
| Methodist Protestant Orphanage..... | 122 | 4 | 126 | 50 | 76 | | | | | |
| Mountain Orphanage..... | 57 | 15 | 72 | 15 | 57 | 57 | 16 | 73 | 10 | 63 |
| Nazareth Orphanage..... | 48 | 6 | 54 | 8 | 46 | 46 | 2 | 48 | 3 | 45 |
| Oxford Orphanage..... | 332 | 34 | 364 | 39 | 327 | 327 | 37 | 364 | 53 | 311 |
| Presbyterian Orphans' Home..... | 316 | 35 | 351 | 38 | 313 | 313 | 53 | 366 | 50 | 316 |
| Pythian Home..... | 42 | 7 | 49 | 7 | 42 | 42 | 3 | 45 | 10 | 35 |
| South Mountain Industrial Institute..... | 48 | 25 | 73 | 19 | 54 | 54 | 28 | 82 | 39 | 43 |
| Thompson Orphanage..... | 83 | 12 | 95 | 19 | 76 | 76 | 13 | 89 | 19 | 70 |
| Wright Refuge..... | 33 | 87 | 120 | 92 | 28 | 28 | 92 | 120 | 102 | 18 |

TABLE d. DISPOSITION OF CHILDREN DISCHARGED FROM INSTITUTIONS—YEARS ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 1940 AND 1941

| Institution | Placed in Homes '40 '41 | Relatives or Parents '40 '41 | Colleges and Schools '40 '41 | To Work '40 '41 | Institutions for Delinquents '40 '41 | Ran Away '40 '41 | Died '40 '41 | Other Organiza- tions '40 '41 | Otherwise '40 '41 |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|---|---------------------|-----------------|--|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| *Alexander Home..... | 5 | 5 | | | | | | 1 | |
| Alexander Schools, Inc..... | | 77 82 | 1 2 | 3 3 | | 5 17 | 1 | 6 16 | 23 38 |
| Appalachian School..... | | 66 20 | | | | | | | |
| Asheville Orthopedic Home..... | | 104 107 | | | | | | | |
| Baptist Orphanage of N. C..... | 10 2 | 40 49 | 7 15 | 9 28 | | 7 2 | 1 2 | | 11 |
| Buncombe County Children's Home..... | 3 8 | 18 13 | | 2 | | | | 11 13 | 3 |
| Catholic Orphanage..... | | | | | | | | | |
| Children's Home, Inc..... | 31 | 78 | | 10 | | | | 6 13 | 16 |
| Children's Home of N. C., J. O. U. A. M..... | | 75 17 | | | | | | 65 | 30 |
| Christian Orphanage..... | | 16 8 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 3 2 |
| Colored Orphanage of N. C..... | | 8 12 | | 3 | | 2 1 | | | 8 |
| Eliada Orphanage..... | | 6 8 | | 2 | | | | 4 1 | 2 |
| Falcon Orphanage..... | | | | | | | | | |
| Free Will Baptist Orphanage..... | 1 | 6 7 | | | | 1 | | | 7 |
| Grandfather Orphans' Home..... | | 5 15 | | 6 2 | 1 2 | | 1 | | 1 1 |
| I. O. F. Home..... | | 7 3 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 2 |
| Juvenile Relief Home..... | | | | | | | | | 22 35 |
| Memorial Industrial School (Negro)..... | | 4 10 | | | | 2 | | | 7 |
| Methodist Orphanage..... | | 26 12 | | 22 | | 1 | 1 | | 20 |
| †Methodist Protestant Children's Home..... | | | | | | | | 33 | 17 |
| Mountain Orphanage..... | | 9 3 | | | | 2 | | | 4 4 |
| Nazareth Orphanage..... | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 3 | 7 1 |
| Oxford Orphanage..... | | 10 18 | 10 6 | 17 22 | | | 1 | 2 | 1 5 |
| Presbyterian Orphans' Home..... | | 18 25 | 10 8 | 9 7 | | 1 1 | | 2 | 7 |
| Pythian Home..... | | 10 | | | | | | | |
| South Mountain Industrial Institute..... | | 18 35 | | 2 | | 2 | | | 1 |
| Thompson Orphanage..... | 1 | 11 7 | 2 1 | 5 | | 2 | | 4 | 5 |
| Wright Refuge..... | | 76 91 | | | | | | 16 11 | |

*Part-time casework service for this institution given by Children's Service Bureau beginning Feb. 1941.

†Merged with Children's Home, Inc. and Methodist Orphanage, 1941.

New Institutions

Charlotte Negro Day Nursery, originally Cherry Street Day Nursery, opened in March, 1941, for the day care of Negro children in the Cherry section of Charlotte. The nursery was started through private auspices. Since it is an agency which should be continued and the services of which are greatly needed in the community, it has been recommended that it become a member agency of the Community Chest.

During the biennium a total of 16 inquiries relative to establishment of children's agencies were received. Two were re-activated from the previous biennium. The 16 inquiries were classified as follows: four maternity homes; five day nurseries; five orphanages; one home for temporary care of children; one child-placing agency; total, 16.

Out of State Agencies Soliciting in North Carolina

Five agencies from other states have attempted to solicit funds during the past two years. Two of these agencies are located in Tennessee, one in South Carolina, one in Virginia, and one in West Virginia. Although advised of the North Carolina law which regulates the soliciting of public aid by out-of-state agencies, only one of the five agencies made application for license under provisions of the regulating statute. Four agencies soliciting for various phases of war relief, both in United States and abroad, were approved or licensed.

CHILD-PLACING AGENCIES

Intra-state

In North Carolina child-placing is done by both public and private agencies. The juvenile court of each county has authority to place children. By 1941 amendment to the adoption law the superintendent of public welfare was vested with the right to accept and place children for adoption. Both the county welfare department and the private child-placing agency must meet certain standards and be approved by the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

North Carolina Children's Home Society

Feeling that they would not be able adequately to finance an expansion and strengthening of the case work service of the Children's Home Society, the board of directors took action in March, 1942, to liquidate the agency. At the present time, however, there is an indication that a new organization will stem from the old as there is some

awareness over the state of the need of a licensed state-wide child-placing agency. Pending the establishment of a state-wide child-placing agency, plans are under way to effect an arrangement between the division of child welfare and the county departments of public welfare, whereby the child-placing function of the latter may be expanded.

Children's Service Bureau

This agency is the only private agency in the state at the present time licensed to do child-placing. It is operated according to good standards and is serving a real need in the community in which it is located.

For information regarding the number of adoptive placements made by these agencies please refer to the section on "Registration of Adoptions," which will be found later in the report.

Inter-state

Statistics show that during the biennium applications or inquiries for inter-state placement of children more than doubled the figures for the previous biennium. The following table presents the picture.

| <i>Action Taken on Applications</i> | <i>Bringing Children into State</i> | | <i>Taking Children out of State</i> | | <i>Total</i> |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | <i>Kin</i> | <i>Nonkin</i> | <i>Kin</i> | <i>Nonkin</i> | |
| Approved..... | 21 | 20 | 14 | 4 | 59 |
| Disapproved by North Carolina..... | 75 | 22 | 0 | 2 | 99 |
| Disapproved by agency in other state..... | 5 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 12 |
| No jurisdiction..... | 11 | 10 | 2 | 9 | 32 |
| Request withdrawn..... | 12 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 28 |
| Pending..... | 39 | 21 | 5 | 3 | 68 |
| Totals..... | 163 | 80 | 34 | 21 | 298 |

In the majority of cases where placement of children with kin has been disapproved, the action is based on the thinking of the child's kin involved.

Fifteen refugee children from European war areas are registered with the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

MATERNITY HOMES

The function and program of the maternity homes in North Carolina continue to be the same as has been previously described in

reports. The tables below list maternity homes, capacity and license status for 1941-42, and statistics on population movements for the years 1940-41 and 1941-42. Faith Cottage, Asheville, is not listed. This institution, although still in operation, is not licensed by the state board.

| <i>Institution</i> | <i>Superintendent</i> | <i>Location</i> | <i>Founded</i> | <i>Capacity</i> | <i>License Status</i> |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Crittenton Home..... | Mrs. Elizabeth Cherrington..... | Charlotte..... | 1903 | 28 | Full |
| Greensboro Rest Cottage..... | Miss Elizabeth Andrews..... | Greensboro..... | 1903 | 15 | Probational |
| Salvation Army Maternity Home..... | Miss Myrtle Marshall..... | Durham..... | 1925 | 31 | Full |

STATISTICS FROM MONTHLY REPORTS OF INSTITUTIONS July 1, 1940-June 30, 1942

| <i>Institution</i> | <i>Year Ending June 30</i> | <i>Number Cared for During Year</i> | | <i>Number Listed per Month</i> | | <i>Average Number Cared for Monthly</i> | | <i>Total Number Dying</i> | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------|---|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| | | <i>Girls</i> | <i>Babies</i> | <i>Girls</i> | <i>Babies</i> | <i>Girls</i> | <i>Babies</i> | <i>Girls</i> | <i>Babies</i> |
| Crittenton Home..... | 1941 | 62 | 47 | 269 | 171 | 28+ | 15+ | 0 | 1* |
| | 1942 | 62 | 54 | 502 | 226 | 25+ | 19— | 0 | 1† |
| Greensboro Rest Cottage..... | 1941 | 36 | 27 | 184 | 107 | 15+ | 9— | 0 | 1* |
| | 1942 | 43 | 39 | 210 | 137 | 18— | 11+ | 0 | 0 |
| Salvation Army Maternity Home..... | 1941 | 90 | 76 | 392 | 238 | 33— | 19+ | 0 | 1* |
| | 1942 | 90 | 70 | 394 | 233 | 34— | 19+ | 0 | 1† |

*Causes of death listed are "stillborn," "pneumonia." †Causes of death listed are: "congenital affliction of esophagus," "erythroblastic anemia."

REGISTRATION OF ADOPTIONS

In the biennium of 1938-40 a total of 730 new adoption proceedings were received for registration. For the biennium of 1940-42, however, there were a total of only 593 new proceedings. This decrease in the number of proceedings is attributed to the fact that two decisions of the North Carolina Supreme Court in 1940 gave doubt to prospective foster parents who wished to adopt a child from an agency rather than directly from the parent. Following the amendment to the adoption law by the General Assembly of 1941, however, there was an increase in adoptions. The following tables summarize registrations of adoptions for the biennium.

July 1, 1940—June 30, 1942

| | |
|---|-----|
| Registration of final orders only (original action in previous biennium)..... | 232 |
| Full registrations (petition through final orders)..... | 233 |
| Registrations through interlocutory order..... | 360 |
| Revocations | 22 |
| Pending (for additional registration data)..... | 126 |

Year ending June 30

| | 1941 | 1942 |
|--|------|------|
| Placed by N. C. Children's Home Society..... | 52 | 131 |
| Placed by Charlotte Children's Service Bureau..... | 2 | 3 |
| Placed by parent or guardian..... | 127 | 232 |
| Placed by juvenile court or welfare department..... | 11 | 28 |
| Consents doubtful | 1 | 0 |
| Adoptions consented to by out-of-state agencies..... | 2 | 4 |

ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE BOARDING HOME FUND

For the year 1940-41 thirty-seven counties participated in the use of the state boarding home fund. Eighty-nine children were cared for during this period. Eight of the 89 children were state wards and their care was paid in full from the state fund. The total number of boarding months was 841 with the average rate of board paid being \$16.01 per month per child. Following tables show the expenditure from both State and county funds for the year 1940-41, and for the year 1941-42.

For the year 1941-42 thirty-four counties participated in the use of the state boarding home fund and eighty-five children received help. Eight of the 85 children were state wards. A total number of boarding months was 806 with the average rate of board per month per child being \$15.93.

Boarding Home Care

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS

| County Participating | Year Ended June 30, 1941 | | Year Ended June 30, 1942 | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | State Fund | County Fund | State Fund | County Fund |
| *Alamance..... | \$ 300.00 | \$ 60.00 | \$ 318.50 | \$ 78.50 |
| *Alleghany..... | 53.75 | 53.75 | 90.00 | 90.00 |
| Anson..... | 171.00 | 171.00 | 275.00 | 275.00 |
| *Ashe..... | 222.00 | | 222.00 | |
| Buncombe..... | 229.50 | 229.50 | 157.78 | 157.78 |
| Burke..... | 271.00 | 271.00 | 188.25 | 188.25 |
| Caldwell..... | 18.75 | 18.75 | | |
| Caswell..... | 111.00 | 111.00 | 97.13 | 97.13 |
| Chatham..... | 150.00 | 150.00 | 85.00 | 85.00 |
| Cherokee..... | 231.00 | 231.00 | 268.50 | 268.50 |
| Chowan..... | 120.00 | 60.00 | 120.00 | 60.00 |
| Cumberland..... | 120.13 | 120.13 | 61.00 | 61.00 |
| Durham..... | 185.00 | 185.00 | 312.34 | 312.34 |
| *Edgecombe..... | 390.84 | 91.84 | 351.00 | 111.00 |
| Forsyth..... | 191.80 | 191.80 | 330.29 | 330.29 |
| *Gaston..... | 177.54 | 139.20 | 18.00 | |
| Guilford..... | 192.00 | 192.00 | 152.00 | 152.00 |
| Haywood..... | 270.00 | 270.00 | 411.50 | 411.50 |
| Iredell..... | 259.00 | 259.00 | 355.50 | 355.50 |
| *Macon..... | 470.94 | 450.00 | 377.35 | 324.00 |
| *Madison..... | 240.00 | | 143.75 | |
| McDowell..... | 111.00 | 111.00 | 83.25 | 83.25 |
| Mecklenburg..... | 561.50 | 339.50 | 328.50 | 102.00 |
| Moore..... | 420.00 | 240.00 | 475.02 | 240.00 |
| New Hanover..... | 222.00 | 222.00 | 222.00 | 222.00 |
| Northampton..... | | | 164.00 | 164.00 |
| Orange..... | 180.00 | 180.00 | 203.50 | 203.50 |
| Pamlico..... | 106.00 | 106.00 | 135.00 | 135.00 |
| Randolph..... | 134.50 | 134.50 | 66.00 | 66.00 |
| Rockingham..... | 282.25 | 282.25 | 270.00 | 270.00 |
| Rutherford..... | 111.00 | 111.00 | | |
| Surry..... | 258.00 | 258.00 | 176.70 | 176.70 |
| Transylvania..... | 180.00 | 180.00 | 180.00 | 180.00 |
| Vance..... | 60.00 | 60.00 | 180.00 | 180.00 |
| Wake..... | 180.00 | 180.00 | 263.92 | 263.92 |
| Wayne..... | 23.70 | 23.70 | | |
| Wilkes..... | 67.50 | 67.50 | | |
| Wilson..... | 221.85 | 221.85 | 57.00 | 57.00 |
| | \$ 7,494.55 | \$ 5,972.27 | \$ 7,139.78 | \$ 5,701.16 |

*Difference between the amount paid from state fund and amount paid from county fund in these counties is due to the fact that a state ward, resident of county, is receiving full or part maintenance from the state fund in addition to amount paid from state fund to match county fund in care of other children.

Standard Boarding Rates According to Age Group

Following are the standard boarding rates per month per child according to age group:

| <i>Age Group</i> | <i>Rate per Month</i> |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Infant to 2 years of age..... | \$30.00 |
| Child 2 to 3 years of age..... | 25.00 |
| Child 3 to 5 years of age..... | 20.00 |
| Child 5 to 12 years of age..... | 18.50 |
| Child 12 to 18 years of age..... | 20.00 |

The actual average rate of board paid per month, however, is less than any one of the standard rates. This is because some of the older children are able to earn part of their maintenance and also because in the more rural areas it is found that satisfactory care can be provided at less than the standard rate. In the late winter a brief survey was made in order to determine whether or not there were reasons to increase the boarding home rate. Although several of the county departments of public welfare favored slight increases, the consensus of opinion was that the standard rates should remain as quoted above.

Selection and Licensing of Boarding Homes

The licensing of all boarding homes used by public agencies and private children's agencies continues to be an important function of the division of child welfare. The procedure for licensing homes is the same as described in the last biennial report.

During the winter and spring of the last fiscal year a special project of foster-home finding was carried out in Chatham, Orange and Durham counties by a special worker placed there for the purpose. Publicity was given to the program previous to the actual beginning of home finding and during the process of the project. Through this project several homes were accepted for possible use by the counties.

Licensed Boarding Homes

| <i>County</i> | <i>Homes Licensed 1940-41</i> | <i>Total Capacity 1940-41</i> | <i>Homes Licensed 1941-42</i> | <i>Total Capacity 1941-42</i> |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Alamance..... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| Alleghany..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Anson..... | 1 | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| Buncombe..... | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 |
| Burke..... | 2 | 4 | | |
| Cherokee..... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Cleveland..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Cumberland..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Durham..... | 5 | 12 | 3 | 8 |
| Edgecombe..... | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Forsyth..... | 15 | 39 | 9 | 23 |
| Granville..... | 1 | 2 | | |
| Guilford..... | 1 | 4 | | |
| Haywood..... | 3 | 11 | 4 | 13 |
| Iredell..... | 3 | 12 | 1 | 4 |
| Johnston..... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| Lenoir..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Mecklenburg..... | 12 | 26 | 11 | 27 |
| McDowell..... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Moore..... | 1 | 4 | | |
| New Hanover..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Nash..... | 1 | 3 | | |
| Northampton..... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| Orange..... | 3 | 10 | 3 | 6 |
| Randolph..... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| Rockingham..... | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Rutherford..... | 1 | 4 | | |
| Sampson..... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Stanly..... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| Surry..... | | | 2 | 5 |
| Transylvania..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Vance..... | | | 1 | 6 |
| Wake..... | 11 | 29 | 6 | 19 |
| Wilkes..... | 1 | 1 | | |
| Total..... | 80 | 214 | 63 | 172 |

IMPACT OF WAR

The child welfare program in this state is being definitely affected by war conditions. Although the military authorities have responsibility for defining evacuation and reception areas and effecting evacuations, the division has attempted to give some leadership to the county welfare departments both in the eastern and western parts of the state as to how they may be ready to meet any possible emergency arising from evacuation.

More definite is the need of the expanded program for day care of children of mothers working in defense industries. At present only a few communities in this state, however, have taken steps to expand

their facilities for day care. Two committees within the division staff have been assigned responsibility for development of resource material which will be available to local communities in developing programs of day care. As time goes on the function of these committees may broaden until they will be in a position to give some direct help to local communities in developing their plans.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Child welfare services as a unit of the division of child welfare in the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare exerted itself in the interest of underprivileged children in the state with emphasis in those counties selected for services. It made an effort to provide for them those basic necessities for a wholesome, happy childhood. It attempted a demonstration of good child care in rural areas; it attempted the promotion of community understanding of problems of child welfare; it tried to stimulate community interest in an adequate program for children, especially emphasizing preventive service. The scope of work covered for the period between 1940 and 1942 was:

- A. Supervision of child welfare workers through four case consultants on the state staff and consultant service given a selected number of counties not having child welfare service.
- B. Maintenance of a special area of four counties—Orange, Chatham, Durham and Rockingham—to provide case work services to children and to give field work placement to students in coöperation with the University of North Carolina.
- C. Mental hygiene services continued to children.
- D. Case work and supervisory services to the training school for Negro boys through a social case worker.
- E. Provision for educational leaves and in-service training institutes.
- F. Continuation of the State Child Welfare Advisory Committee.
- G. County services.

Supervisory and Consultative Service

Supervisory service was maintained for child welfare workers placed in local areas. The worker was strengthened by periodic visits from the case consultant on the state staff. Situations peculiar to local communities, such as, community organization, case committee work, were strengthened and encouraged by the support given the children's worker through supervision. The handling of the individual cases was guided and safeguarded through this service, every effort being made to help the local communities and the workers develop to that point where they could function independently, creating a feeling on the part of the communities of responsibility for underprivileged children. A supervisory service was also made available to four counties

having child welfare workers at local expense, the same time and service being extended to these workers as those paid in whole or in part from child welfare services funds.

Counties receiving consultation service in which there is no children's worker paid from child welfare services funds had a less specialized program than those in which there were workers. The fact that the county asked for consultation service was evidence of a general interest in children's work and a desire to raise standards. Counties used this service either by letting the individual staff members themselves confer with the consultant, or by conferences with the superintendent of public welfare who relayed to the staff benefits derived from his conferences with the consultant.

Special Area

Field placements in child welfare were provided for students in the division of social work and public welfare of the University of North Carolina, in four counties in the special area through supervision by a case consultant and training supervisor. During the biennial period 25 students received training in case work with children in a total of 34 quarters.

For amplification of mental hygiene services see the report of the division of mental hygiene.

Case Work to Boys in Morrison Training School

Negro boys in Morrison Training School continued to receive help through child welfare services from a child welfare worker and supervisor loaned from the state staff to the institution. Because of the contribution made by this worker, the institution appeared to function on a higher level.

Provision for Educational Leaves and In-service Training Institutes

From accumulated child welfare services funds an increased number of educational leaves was granted during the year 1941-42, selections being made from different classifications on the general staffs. These grants were made with the understanding that people accepting the leaves would take courses and field placements in the area of child welfare, thus creating on the part of workers in the general field a better understanding of child care. Leaves were made from the classifications of field representatives, superintendents of public welfare and case workers on the general staff.

During the biennial period institutes were held for in-service training, leaders of national note being brought in to conduct them. Efforts were made to meet the needs of the workers in these institutes.

Child Welfare Advisory Committee

The State Child Welfare Advisory Committee was continued. This committee served to keep the agency abreast of developments and thinking in the areas from which they came and carried back to their respective state-wide organizations interpretation gained through meetings of the committee.

County Services

The child welfare services program followed chiefly that of previous biennial periods in its services to local units. Workers placed on staffs of the local agencies through child welfare services funds abided by the same regulations and personnel practices as other members of the staffs. There was a restriction, however, on their case loads which did not apply to the regular staff members. Every effort was made to keep the number of their cases low enough that they might do as good work as possible. While attempts were made to keep the load at 50, it often went beyond that. Cases were selected with as much discrimination as possible, being referred through the regular channels in the agency. In situations where the family of a child welfare services client needed public assistance, the child welfare worker carried responsibility for the grant. A few of the counties having child welfare services workers maintained case work supervisors on their staffs. In these counties it was the general policy for the case consultant to confer with the supervisor who in turn supervised the child welfare worker along with other members of the staff. It is believed that sound child welfare practices more nearly permeated the staff by this procedure than if the case consultant supervised the worker directly.

Under the direction of a county superintendent of public welfare and under the general case work supervision of a child welfare case consultant or case work supervisor, the child welfare worker was to do case work and community organization work in connection with social services for homeless, dependent, neglected, delinquent or pre-delinquent children and to do related work as required.

Generally speaking, the counties absorbed an additional amount of the child welfare worker's salary.

Counties given services during the biennial period were:

| | | |
|----------|------------|-------------|
| Alamance | Caswell | Durham |
| Anson | Chatham | Greene |
| Buncombe | Cherokee | Nash |
| Caldwell | Cumberland | New Hanover |

Northampton
Onslow
Orange

Pitt
Robeson

Rockingham
Sampson
Surry

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the appropriation for the state boarding home fund be increased for each year of the biennium 1943-45.
2. That provision be made gradually in the annual appropriation to the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare for the division of child welfare to absorb some part of the cost of the state staff of the child welfare services unit of the division which has been financed in full by an allotment from social security funds for child welfare services by the U. S. Department of Labor children's bureau since April, 1936. This is now being gradually assumed by the counties for their county child welfare workers.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

R. EUGENE BROWN, *Director*

Under the provisions of the Public Assistance Act of 1937, old age assistance and aid to dependent children are administered by the county departments of public welfare under the supervision of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare. The state board is authorized to make such rules and regulations and to take such action as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of this act. Through its agency, the State Board of Allotments and Appeal composed of the chairman of the state board, the commissioner of public welfare and the director of public assistance, it is authorized to make allotments to the counties for old age assistance and aid to dependent children and for their administration from state and federal funds available for these purposes. The board is also authorized to obtain estimates from the counties as to the number of persons eligible for assistance and to notify the counties of the amounts necessary to be raised by the counties for old age assistance and aid to dependent children and for their administration.

It is the responsibility of the director of public assistance, under the general direction of the commissioner of public welfare, to see that policies and procedures are established in accordance with the provisions of the law, the requirements of the Social Security Board and the rules and regulations of the state board, and to see that such policies and procedures are made available to county departments of public welfare in the form of a practical manual of eligibility requirements, rules and regulations, and policies and procedures. The counties were provided with a new and simplified *Workers' Manual* in February, 1942. The counties are also furnished application blanks and all other forms necessary in the administration of old age assistance and aid to dependent children. All assistance checks are written for the counties in the state office on a check writing machine.

Under the supervision of the supervisor of standards and procedures in the division of public assistance, all new applications, reinstatements, revisions and terminations are reviewed as a partial means of exercising the state's responsibility for supervising the administration of the two assistance programs.

Accounting and statistical functions for public assistance are car-

ried by the regular state board accounting and statistical services in a most efficient manner.

The field social work service for all divisions of the state office is most essential in the supervision of the assistance program. The field social work representatives are responsible for interpreting policies and procedures, and rules and regulations to the counties; and for keeping the division of public assistance informed as to problems encountered by the county departments in administering old age assistance and aid to dependent children. They also have the responsibility of reading records in the county departments in order that they may be of assistance to both the county departments and the state office on problems of determining need and other eligibility requirements. Appeal hearings are conducted by the field representatives for the State Board of Allotments and Appeal in instances where applicants or recipients request formal hearings.

Through its adjustment service the division makes an effort to strengthen the relationship between the client and the local welfare department. Out-of-state inquiries and letters regarding old age assistance and aid to dependent children handled during the first year of this biennial period totaled 7,017 whereas only 4,658 were handled during the past year. Letters pertaining to old age assistance and aid to dependent children totaled 3,577 the first year of the period and 1,990 during the last year. This seems to indicate that the counties are doing a better job of interpreting the program and the public in general has a better understanding of the program.

Trends in Public Assistance

A review of five years of old age assistance and aid to dependent children in North Carolina indicates that considerable progress has been made in the development of sound methods of administering public funds to needy persons. The problems involved include not only those of verifying age, citizenship, and residence in accordance with the provisions of the public assistance act but also the more difficult problem of determining need; that is, whether the applicant has sufficient income, or other resources including relatives, to provide a "reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health."

Although the eligibility requirements for old age assistance and aid to dependent children are understood in a general way, the specific requirements stated briefly are as follows:

An applicant for *old age assistance* must apply to the county department of public welfare in the county in which he resides and an investigation by the department must indicate clearly that:

- (1) He is sixty-five years of age and over;
- (2) He is a citizen of the United States or has been residing in the United States for ten years and has legally declared his intention to become a citizen;
- (3) He has not sufficient income, or other resources including relatives, to provide a reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health;
- (4) He is not an inmate of any public institution at the time of receiving assistance;
- (5) He has not made an assignment or transfer of property for the purpose of rendering himself eligible for assistance;
- (6) He has been a resident of the state for two years out of the five years preceding his application, or for five years out of the nine years preceding his application, and for one year immediately preceding the same.

An applicant for *aid to dependent children* must apply to the county welfare department of the county in which he resides and an investigation by the department must indicate clearly that:

- (1) The applicant is a relative, nearer than a cousin, of the dependent child and that the child is living in the home maintained by the applicant;
- (2) The child has resided in North Carolina for one year immediately preceding the date of application, or that the child was born within the state within one year immediately preceding the date of application and that the child's mother has resided in the state for one year immediately preceding the birth of the child;
- (3) The child has been deprived of parental support or care by reason of the death, physical or mental incapacity or continued absence from the home of a parent, and who has no adequate means of support. In cases of desertion every effort shall be made to apprehend the parent and charge him with the support of the child, but this provision does not affect the eligibility of the dependent child or the right of the county welfare board to make an award therefor;
- (4) The applicant maintains a safe and proper home for himself and the child.

In determining need for old age assistance and aid to dependent children, both the federal and state acts provide that any income and resources must be taken into consideration. In order to establish the necessity for a grant in North Carolina, needs must be set up on the basis of the minimum essentials for decent and healthful living and compared with income and resources consisting of earnings, various types of compensation, farm and garden produce, contributions from relatives, or an investigation of the possibility of support from relatives. The assistance given can in no instance be larger than the amount by which the total monthly needs exceed the total amount of income

in cash and resources. The state board has also adopted the policy that no grant for old age assistance shall be less than five dollars per month.

It is now being recognized that normal work opportunities, work relief programs and, more recently, work activities associated with the war effort, have not absorbed those who are generally considered unemployable—the aged, the dependent children, the handicapped, and many of those in need of county general relief. The spread of war activities and the accompanying rise in cost of living has in many instances served to make the needs of these groups more acute.

Therefore, since most of the old age assistance recipients and applicants are permanently unemployable and since children under sixteen are not considered employable, it is not surprising to learn that there is no decrease in North Carolina and other states in the number of persons and families who benefit from old age assistance and aid to dependent children. As a matter of fact, both the number receiving assistance and the total amount of expenditures for all types of assistance, except general relief which is paid entirely from county funds in most states, have increased as is indicated by the following tabulation:

**TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE CATEGORIES AND
NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS FOR APRIL, 1941 AND APRIL, 1942
FOR ALL STATES AND FOR NORTH CAROLINA**

| Category | April, 1941 | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| | United States | | North Carolina | |
| | Amount of Expenditures | Number Recipients | Amount of Expenditures | Number Recipients |
| Old age assistance..... | \$ 43,884,000 | 2,127,916 | \$ 378,091 | 37,206 |
| Aid to dependent children..... | 12,866,000 | 379,414* | 166,159 | 9,831* |
| Aid to blind..... | 1,885,000 | 49,533 | 28,489 | 1,896 |
| General relief..... | 26,279,000 | 1,153,000 | 32,404 | 4,754 |

| Category | April, 1942 | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| | United States | | North Carolina | |
| | Amount of Expenditures | Number Recipients | Amount of Expenditures | Number Recipients |
| Old age assistance..... | \$ 48,449,000 | 2,248,309 | \$ 404,305 | 39,206 |
| Aid to dependent children..... | 13,591,000 | 401,541* | 170,816 | 10,002* |
| Aid to blind..... | 2,038,000 | 78,354 | 33,820 | 2,236 |
| General relief..... | 17,178,000 | 722,000 | 29,505 | 4,220 |

*Families

Figures taken from *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 4, No. 6; Vol. 5, No. 6.

The decrease in the number of persons receiving assistance and the amount of expenditures for general relief is understandable since undoubtedly a large number of persons were receiving temporary aid because they could not secure employment. Since April, 1941, opportunities for employment due to defense and war activities have provided work for practically all able-bodied persons in the general relief loads.

So far state and county funds available have not been sufficient to make payments to all of those found eligible for aid to dependent children or to meet even the minimum needs of many of those who have received grants. With an average monthly aid to dependent children grant of \$16.95 per family, it can readily be seen that the 9,916 aid to dependent children families have not been able to purchase the minimum necessities of life, and yet the assistance grant is all that many of these families have.

While the state appropriation for old age assistance—\$1,500,000 annually—is sufficient to pay the state's part of larger assistance grants, 75 per cent of the counties have not provided funds sufficient to pay their part of larger grants. In June, 1942, six counties with large urban centers made old age assistance payments averaging \$13.80 per recipient. The same six counties paid aid to dependent children grants averaging \$24.00 per family.

The action of a number of the boards of county commissioners to increase their appropriations in order to pay more adequate grants for 1942-43 is evidence of an understanding of the fact that the need for assistance has not been decreased and of a desire on the part of some to relate grants to higher living costs. This trend was particularly evident in the requests received by the state for state and federal funds to pay higher average grants for aid to dependent children to a larger number of families. These requests for funds concerned 1,100 more aid to dependent children families than can be provided for out of the present state appropriation.

APPEALS TO THE STATE BOARD

Both the federal and state laws provide for granting fair hearings to persons dissatisfied with the action of the county welfare board with respect to their applications for assistance. The evidence presented by the applicant or recipient and the county welfare department before the field social work representative in a formal hearing is submitted to the State Board of Allotments and Appeal. During the past biennial period 73 requests for fair hearings were received. Adjustments were made and requests were withdrawn in 13 cases before hearings were held and in two other cases adjustments were made before the appeals were considered by the state board. In 37 cases appeals have been considered by the state board and in 36 of these the local boards were upheld while in one instance the action of the local board was reversed and the grant reinstated. Three other appeals have been heard and are awaiting the action of the state board. Appeals awaiting conferences on adjustment or formal hearings are 17. In one instance where the state board had been unable to reach a decision the applicant has moved to another county and has made application there.

Quotas and Allotments to Counties

The State Board of Allotments and Appeal has from the beginning of the public assistance program found it necessary to limit the number of persons to receive assistance, and the amount to be

expended in each county in order to stay within the state appropriation and the amounts provided by the counties. This is particularly true of aid to dependent children. Another limiting factor is the inability of many counties to raise sufficient funds. The state equalizing fund has been used to assist these counties and during the year ending June 30, 1942, sixty-two counties received \$159,482.49 for equalizing purposes, this amount having been distributed to these counties on the basis of the necessary tax levy for old age assistance, aid to dependent children and administration as provided in the public assistance act. For the year ended June 30, 1941, fifty-six counties received \$120,483.29 from the equalizing fund.

The distribution of equalizing funds and the establishment of quotas and allotments for old age assistance and aid to dependent children constitutes the state's chief means of securing an equitable distribution of funds to the counties for these purposes.

Total payments to the counties out of federal and state funds for old age assistance and aid to dependent children grants and for administration for the fiscal year 1941-42 amounted to \$5,736,564 which is 73 per cent of the total amount—\$7,883,113—spent by the counties for assistance grants and for public welfare administration.

ESTIMATES FOR 1943-44 AND 1944-45

Assistance Grants

In view of the fact that most of the counties have consistently failed to use all of the funds which have been allotted for old age assistance and in view of the fact that the number estimated as being in need of assistance for any one year has never been reached, it is apparent that an annual appropriation of less than \$1,500,000 would be sufficient to pay the state's part of the amount the counties will spend. Old age assistance is being received by 251 persons out of every 1,000 persons 65 years of age and over in North Carolina whereas the number per 1,000 for the nation is 249.

The number of children per 1,000 of the population under 18 receiving aid to dependent children in North Carolina is 17 whereas the number for the nation under 18 and receiving assistance is 25 out of every 1,000. According to the latest figures available, six states were paying old age assistance grants in amounts smaller than North Carolina and only three states were paying aid to dependent children grants in amounts smaller than North Carolina.*

Since the average number of cases closed per month now almost equals the number of new cases approved for old age assistance per

* See statistical table showing average monthly payments by states.

month, it is estimated that an appropriation of \$1,468,780 for the year 1943-44 and \$1,461,100 for 1944-45 will cover the state's part of expenditures by the counties for the next biennial period. This will provide the state's half of the cost for 425 old age assistance pensioners at an average grant of \$25.60 for the first year, the state's half for 375 old age assistance pensioners for the second year, and will provide the state's fourth of grants to 39,000 old age assistance recipients at an average of \$10.50 per month for each year of the biennium, and will also provide \$175,000 per year for equalizing purposes.

If the difference between these amounts and the present annual appropriation for old age assistance of \$1,500,000 is added to the appropriation for aid to dependent children, it would be possible to pay an average grant per family of \$18.00 the first year of the biennium and \$18.25 the second year, and would also make provision for an additional 300 families. The amount required for aid to dependent children on this basis is \$556,220 for 1943-44 and \$563,900 for 1944-45.

The total appropriation for old age assistance and aid to dependent children on this basis is \$2,025,000 for each year of the biennium, the same as the appropriation for the current period.

County Administration

Many county officials feel that state and federal funds available do not pay a large enough percentage of the cost of county welfare administration. Of the total amount spent by the 100 counties for public welfare administration for the fiscal year 1941-42, state and federal funds provided for 33½ per cent. Federal funds paid for this purpose amounted to a little more than \$215,126 whereas the state had only \$150,000 to be used for this purpose. Since the county departments of public welfare are required to issue work certificates for the State Department of Labor and to supervise adult parolees under the direction of the Commissioner of Paroles, and since they are also required to make investigations for the selective service boards and to investigate and certify persons eligible to participate in certain federally financed programs, it is believed that the state should participate in the cost of county welfare administration to the same extent as does the federal government. It is recommended, therefore, that the annual state appropriation for county welfare administration be increased to \$200,000.

AVERAGE MONTHLY PAYMENTS UNDER THE THREE FEDERALLY MATCHED CATEGORIES OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND GENERAL RELIEF IN NORTH CAROLINA AND OTHER SOUTHERN STATES AS COMPARED WITH AVERAGE FOR ALL STATES

April 1942

| State | Average Monthly Payment Per Case | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | Old Age Assistance | Aid to Dependent Children | Aid to Blind | General Relief |
| United States..... | \$ 21.58 | \$ 33.95 | \$ 26.03 | \$ 23.79 |
| Alabama..... | 8.35 (11) | 14.49 (10) | 9.38 (11) | 8.99 (4) |
| Arkansas..... | 8.33 (12) | 14.42 (11) | 9.69 (10) | 6.63 (9) |
| Florida..... | 14.19 (2) | 23.70 (2) | 15.03 (4) | 7.01 (7) |
| Georgia..... | 8.78 (10) | 22.38 (3) | 11.44 (7) | 7.19 (6) |
| Kentucky..... | 9.60 (8) | | | |
| Louisiana..... | 13.32 (3) | 26.74 (1) | 17.12 (2) | 16.32 (1) |
| Mississippi..... | 9.02 (9) | 20.17 (6) | 10.60 (9) | 4.64 (10) |
| North Carolina..... | 10.31 (6) | 17.08 (8) | 15.13 (3) | 6.99 (8) |
| South Carolina..... | 10.94 (5) | 16.28 (9) | 10.84 (8) | 8.43 (5) |
| Tennessee..... | 11.29 (4) | 19.20 (7) | 12.74 (6) | |
| Texas..... | 19.46 (1) | 20.81 (4) | 22.95 (1) | 9.14 (3) |
| Virginia..... | 10.29 (7) | 20.54 (5) | 12.96 (5) | 10.69 (2) |

Numerals in parenthesis indicate the rank of the state among states listed above in regard to size of grant.
Figures taken from *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 5, No. 6, pages 34-36.

EXPENDITURES FROM STATE APPROPRIATION FOR OLD AGE ASSISTANCE, AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN, AND COUNTY ADMINISTRATION BY FISCAL YEARS JUNE 30, 1938 - JUNE 30, 1942

| | <i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1938</i> | <i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1939</i> | <i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1940</i> | <i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1941</i> | <i>Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1942</i> |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| OLD AGE ASSISTANCE | | | | | |
| Total assistance payments..... | \$2,209,841.79 | \$3,569,188.37 | \$4,179,207.43 | \$4,476,177.23 | \$4,769,803.98* |
| State appropriation..... | 1,000,000.00 | 1,000,000.00 | 1,500,000.00 | 1,500,000.00 | 1,500,000.00 |
| State's proportion of grant payments..... | 553,057.73 | 894,532.92 | 1,094,524.70 | 1,164,786.34 | 1,233,722.36 |
| Equalizing Fund payments..... | 57,990.65 | 15,953.33 | 84,237.90 | 83,983.60 | 138,271.23 |
| Unexpended balance..... | 388,951.62 | 89,513.75 | 321,237.40 | 251,230.06 | 128,006.41 |
| AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN | | | | | |
| Total payments for aid..... | 816,285.93 | 1,421,849.89 | 1,608,981.35 | 1,940,525.21 | 2,013,309.34* |
| State appropriation..... | 500,000.00 | 500,000.00 | 525,000.00 | 525,000.00 | 525,000.00 |
| State's proportion of grant payments..... | 272,454.88 | 475,030.32 | 463,348.78 | 484,153.43 | 503,326.47 |
| Equalizing Fund payments..... | 32,029.13 | 6,846.84 | 36,756.95 | 36,499.69 | 21,211.26 |
| Unexpended balance..... | 195,515.99 | 18,122.84 | 24,894.27 | 4,346.88 | 462.27 |
| AID TO COUNTY ADMINISTRATION | | | | | |
| Total payments, State and Federal..... | 257,852.87 | 293,670.64 | 331,296.54 | 363,003.90 | 365,935.07 |
| State appropriation..... | 150,000.00 | 150,000.00 | 150,000.00 | 150,000.00 | 150,000.00 |
| Payments to counties—State funds..... | 145,279.77 | 145,460.46 | 148,430.25 | 146,041.07 | 149,873.09 |
| Unexpended balance..... | 4,720.23 | 4,539.54 | 1,569.75 | 3,958.93 | 126.91 |
| EQUALIZING FUND | | | | | |
| NUMBER COUNTIES PARTICIPATING..... | 59 | 24 | 60 | 56 | 62 |

*Prepared by accounting service to show actual expenditures.

FIVE YEAR TREND OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE 1937-1942¹

I. OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

| Year | Average Monthly No. Recipients | Total Grants | Average Monthly Grant |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1937-38 | 19,687 | \$2,208,908.37 | \$ 9.35 |
| 1938-39 | 31,610 | 3,570,188.77 | 9.41 |
| 1939-40 | 34,848 | 4,183,409.18 | 10.00 |
| 1940-41 | 36,853 | 4,477,583.02 | 10.12 |
| 1941-42 | 38,868 | 4,774,940.16 | 10.24 |

¹ Correct as of July 1, 1942.—Prepared by the Statistical Service.

II. AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN

| Year | Average Monthly No. Recipients | | Total Grants | Average |
|---------------|--------------------------------|----------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| | Families | Children | | Monthly Grant (Families) |
| 1937-38 | 4,227 | 12,315 | \$ 815,986.78 | \$16.09 |
| 1938-39 | 7,729 | 20,964 | 1,422,834.84 | 15.33 |
| 1939-40 | 8,431 | 21,728 | 1,611,015.45 | 15.79 |
| 1940-41 | 9,659 | 23,539 | 1,942,183.41 | 16.76 |
| 1941-42 | 9,912 | 23,453 | 2,016,399.34 | 16.95 |



**AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF CASES AIDED AND TOTAL
BY TYPE AND COUNTIES,
J. S. KIRK,**

| Counties | Total Including Duplications* | | Old Age Assistance | | Aid to Dependent Children | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------------|----------|--------------|
| | Cases | Amount | Cases | Amount | Cases | Children | Amount |
| 1. Alamance..... | 1,104 | \$ 117,117.75 | 563 | \$ 82,176.00 | 145 | 336 | \$ 26,903.00 |
| 2. Alexander..... | 470 | 33,495.10 | 258 | 24,417.00 | 68 | 134 | 8,766.00 |
| 3. Alleghany..... | 286 | 21,195.81 | 148 | 15,534.50 | 39 | 87 | 4,781.00 |
| 4. Anson..... | 677 | 60,297.85 | 378 | 41,865.00 | 74 | 183 | 13,709.50 |
| 5. Ashe..... | 522 | 41,849.00 | 316 | 33,087.00 | 64 | 139 | 8,409.00 |
| 6. Avery..... | 406 | 32,374.43 | 227 | 23,962.50 | 51 | 111 | 6,987.50 |
| 7. Beaufort..... | 617 | 43,624.03 | 296 | 27,611.00 | 82 | 175 | 11,435.00 |
| 8. Bertie..... | 623 | 51,473.49 | 314 | 34,416.00 | 81 | 189 | 14,392.00 |
| 9. Bladen..... | 497 | 39,917.32 | 227 | 26,127.50 | 78 | 163 | 10,832.00 |
| 10. Brunswick..... | 415 | 28,328.00 | 205 | 18,451.00 | 56 | 140 | 8,681.00 |
| 11. Buncombe..... | 2,763 | 309,349.34 | 1,013 | 173,534.50 | 341 | 829 | 84,890.50 |
| 12. Burke..... | 729 | 70,130.79 | 357 | 42,918.00 | 81 | 213 | 18,327.00 |
| 13. Cabarrus..... | 923 | 94,705.95 | 453 | 60,905.00 | 101 | 252 | 26,095.00 |
| 14. Caldwell..... | 805 | 63,342.77 | 346 | 36,264.00 | 105 | 270 | 18,511.00 |
| 15. Camden..... | 152 | 12,238.00 | 79 | 8,486.00 | 22 | 40 | 3,240.00 |
| 16. Carteret..... | 468 | 34,609.34 | 252 | 23,346.00 | 55 | 133 | 8,577.00 |
| 17. Caswell..... | 452 | 33,855.83 | 235 | 22,893.00 | 50 | 157 | 9,726.00 |
| 18. Catawba..... | 957 | 86,113.29 | 473 | 56,326.00 | 106 | 258 | 20,433.00 |
| 19. Chatham..... | 413 | 31,992.06 | 212 | 21,322.00 | 51 | 125 | 9,469.00 |
| 20. Cherokee..... | 458 | 39,399.88 | 222 | 25,116.00 | 57 | 156 | 11,869.00 |
| 21. Chowan..... | 198 | 19,454.28 | 112 | 12,039.00 | 23 | 47 | 4,445.00 |
| 22. Clay..... | 192 | 16,308.00 | 110 | 12,362.00 | 20 | 62 | 3,946.00 |
| 23. Cleveland..... | 1,056 | 94,471.33 | 537 | 64,593.00 | 139 | 319 | 23,825.00 |
| 24. Columbus..... | 957 | 67,902.57 | 451 | 43,673.00 | 143 | 324 | 19,588.00 |
| 25. Craven..... | 899 | 76,120.87 | 451 | 45,127.00 | 108 | 257 | 22,111.00 |
| 26. Cumberland..... | 1,068 | 107,896.59 | 498 | 67,384.00 | 128 | 343 | 25,929.30 |
| 27. Currituck..... | 248 | 20,175.50 | 103 | 10,777.00 | 34 | 80 | 5,396.00 |
| 28. Dare..... | 252 | 23,379.72 | 147 | 16,978.00 | 33 | 62 | 5,299.00 |
| 29. Davidson..... | 1,079 | 105,412.14 | 537 | 67,006.00 | 145 | 337 | 29,928.00 |
| 30. Davie..... | 466 | 36,174.60 | 235 | 23,946.00 | 58 | 131 | 9,526.00 |
| 31. Duplin..... | 678 | 61,496.99 | 332 | 39,972.00 | 93 | 202 | 18,047.00 |
| 32. Durham..... | 1,653 | 201,131.01 | 688 | 116,744.00 | 205 | 527 | 53,392.00 |
| 33. Edgecombe..... | 1,214 | 105,454.05 | 615 | 65,731.50 | 159 | 360 | 29,077.00 |
| 34. Forsyth..... | 3,081 | 418,041.12 | 1,048 | 180,257.50 | 255 | 735 | 91,025.00 |
| 35. Franklin..... | 612 | 47,902.00 | 319 | 33,078.00 | 72 | 188 | 11,630.00 |
| 36. Gaston..... | 2,073 | 211,765.32 | 1,095 | 130,591.00 | 236 | 587 | 58,429.50 |
| 37. Gates..... | 224 | 19,468.94 | 120 | 12,308.00 | 32 | 62 | 6,087.00 |
| 38. Graham..... | 227 | 20,564.00 | 149 | 17,229.00 | 23 | 55 | 3,335.00 |
| 39. Granville..... | 553 | 50,634.92 | 314 | 35,199.00 | 63 | 150 | 11,492.00 |
| 40. Greene..... | 397 | 34,207.06 | 187 | 20,042.04 | 59 | 127 | 10,745.50 |
| 41. Guilford..... | 2,618 | 378,388.63 | 1,197 | 209,673.50 | 361 | 918 | 110,196.00 |
| 42. Halifax..... | 988 | 93,071.11 | 457 | 48,165.00 | 125 | 264 | 26,560.50 |
| 43. Harnett..... | 865 | 73,668.16 | 466 | 49,079.00 | 102 | 265 | 18,282.00 |
| 44. Haywood..... | 1,083 | 89,333.67 | 469 | 61,501.20 | 117 | 389 | 20,310.90 |
| 45. Henderson..... | 725 | 60,354.41 | 351 | 41,321.00 | 102 | 247 | 18,190.00 |
| 46. Hertford..... | 351 | 31,323.25 | 203 | 21,501.00 | 39 | 88 | 8,534.00 |
| 47. Hoke..... | 362 | 29,487.70 | 187 | 19,931.92 | 45 | 104 | 7,057.00 |
| 48. Hyde..... | 200 | 17,131.95 | 129 | 13,060.50 | 20 | 44 | 3,474.00 |
| 49. Iredell..... | 1,080 | 101,415.80 | 524 | 66,934.00 | 126 | 317 | 25,280.80 |
| 50. Jackson..... | 570 | 45,297.50 | 284 | 31,283.50 | 70 | 216 | 14,014.00 |
| 51. Johnston..... | 1,297 | 99,593.04 | 615 | 60,920.00 | 191 | 407 | 29,425.75 |
| 52. Jones..... | 291 | 20,894.98 | 122 | 13,474.98 | 44 | 115 | 6,802.00 |

*Correct as of July 1, 1942.

ANNUAL OBLIGATIONS FOR ALL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

JULY 1, 1940 - JUNE 30, 1941

Statistician

| General Relief | | Hospitalization | | Paupers Burials | | Boarding Home Care | | Medical Care | | All Other† | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|----------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| Cases | Amount | Persons | Amount | Persons | Amount | Persons | Amount | Persons | Amount | Persons | Amount |
| 31 | \$ 2,743.66 | 18 | \$ 4,422.57 | 1 | \$ 90.00 | 3 | \$ 382.15 | 7 | \$ 400.37 | ----- | ----- |
| 8 | 274.60 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 32.50 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 5.00 | ----- | ----- |
| 6 | 455.00 | 2 | 150.81 | 1 | 122.50 | 1 | 92.50 | 1 | 32.00 | 1 | 27.50 |
| 18 | 974.56 | 10 | 2,581.05 | 1 | 128.50 | 3 | 479.00 | 9 | 419.49 | 1 | 140.75 |
| 1 | 10.00 | 2 | 343.00 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 10 | 597.01 | 2 | 542.31 | 1 | 158.86 | ----- | ----- | 3 | 116.25 | 1 | 10.00 |
| 37 | 1,616.85 | 13 | 2,226.50 | 1 | 102.00 | 1 | 110.70 | 10 | 322.95 | 2 | 199.03 |
| 25 | 1,186.25 | 6 | 1,281.69 | 1 | 10.00 | ----- | ----- | 6 | 184.80 | 1 | 2.75 |
| 12 | 676.90 | 5 | 1,662.16 | 1 | 10.50 | 2 | 440.00 | 8 | 155.26 | 1 | 13.00 |
| 8 | 386.00 | 5 | 800.00 | 1 | 10.00 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 279 | 26,694.49 | 47 | 13,385.48 | 8 | 2,356.50 | 4 | 1,119.76 | 241 | 7,293.11 | 1 | 75.00 |
| 99 | 4,577.56 | 4 | 1,162.15 | 1 | 153.00 | 8 | 2,094.50 | 4 | 254.19 | 2 | 644.39 |
| 50 | 5,010.11 | 7 | 1,838.21 | 1 | 160.50 | ----- | ----- | 19 | 697.13 | ----- | ----- |
| 51 | 3,797.21 | 9 | 2,988.23 | 2 | 501.90 | 1 | 154.00 | 21 | 1,126.43 | ----- | ----- |
| 9 | 454.00 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 40.00 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 18.00 | ----- | ----- |
| 20 | 1,160.44 | 3 | 806.93 | 1 | 138.00 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 21.00 | 3 | 559.97 |
| 3 | 92.85 | 5 | 898.28 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 222.00 | 1 | 23.70 | ----- | ----- |
| 83 | 4,463.23 | 13 | 3,396.42 | 2 | 329.50 | 1 | 222.50 | 21 | 942.64 | ----- | ----- |
| 21 | 642.86 | 1 | 219.20 | ----- | ----- | 2 | 300.00 | 1 | 39.00 | ----- | ----- |
| 14 | 1,404.98 | 1 | 176.20 | 1 | 142.50 | 2 | 462.00 | 4 | 220.75 | 1 | 8.45 |
| 9 | 1,005.00 | 3 | 1,593.83 | 1 | 107.00 | 1 | 60.00 | 1 | 62.45 | 1 | 142.00 |
| ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 31 | 2,277.72 | 5 | 1,095.68 | 1 | 32.50 | ----- | ----- | 16 | 1,168.76 | 8 | 1,478.67 |
| 15 | 499.00 | 18 | 3,821.82 | 2 | 172.50 | ----- | ----- | 2 | 42.50 | 2 | 105.75 |
| 53 | 3,362.24 | 12 | 4,624.69 | 2 | 283.00 | 1 | 25.00 | 15 | 587.94 | ----- | ----- |
| 67 | 5,232.65 | 21 | 7,864.00 | 4 | 745.75 | 4 | 703.50 | 2 | 28.64 | 1 | 8.75 |
| 22 | 1,953.82 | 8 | 1,991.18 | 1 | 57.50 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 4 | 199.57 | 1 | 742.90 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 15.00 | 2 | 104.85 | 2 | 40.40 |
| 26 | 1,487.44 | 18 | 5,753.36 | 1 | 280.00 | 1 | 360.00 | 14 | 597.34 | ----- | ----- |
| 26 | 1,071.38 | 4 | 1,127.87 | 1 | 95.00 | ----- | ----- | 11 | 408.35 | ----- | ----- |
| 39 | 1,425.13 | 9 | 1,745.86 | 1 | 180.00 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 11.00 | 1 | 116.00 |
| 181 | 19,731.29 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 40 | 10,810.16 | 10 | 340.24 | 2 | 113.32 |
| 44 | 2,301.22 | 16 | 6,627.69 | 3 | 235.00 | 5 | 918.22 | 11 | 394.22 | 1 | 169.20 |
| 897 | 115,611.35 | 29 | 16,572.27 | 10 | 2,700.00 | 62 | 8,792.46 | 33 | 1,044.24 | 12 | 2,038.30 |
| 19 | 700.62 | 8 | 2,259.11 | 1 | 87.00 | ----- | ----- | 4 | 137.27 | 1 | 10.00 |
| 106 | 9,531.95 | 15 | 7,704.59 | 2 | 478.50 | 4 | 734.75 | 27 | 4,179.03 | 1 | 116.00 |
| 6 | 360.14 | 1 | 407.57 | 1 | 80.00 | ----- | ----- | 2 | 226.23 | ----- | ----- |
| ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 7 | 259.80 | 12 | 3,342.79 | 1 | 3.60 | 1 | 190.00 | 5 | 147.73 | ----- | ----- |
| 9 | 517.01 | 13 | 2,723.86 | 1 | 15.00 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 163.65 | ----- | ----- |
| 20 | 22,915.30 | 57 | 25,372.10 | 4 | 1,230.31 | 21 | 5,987.80 | 46 | 3,013.62 | ----- | ----- |
| 81 | 6,353.14 | 45 | 11,286.79 | 1 | 65.00 | ----- | ----- | 15 | 640.68 | ----- | ----- |
| 8 | 380.54 | 20 | 5,492.82 | 1 | 128.00 | ----- | ----- | 3 | 305.80 | ----- | ----- |
| 45 | 2,614.06 | 3 | 456.19 | 3 | 758.25 | 3 | 810.00 | 53 | 2,738.12 | 1 | 144.95 |
| 25 | 843.41 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 19 | 1,021.50 | 1 | 66.00 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 | 200.75 | ----- | ----- |
| 8 | 283.61 | 7 | 1,705.52 | 1 | 36.00 | ----- | ----- | 9 | 183.01 | 1 | 290.64 |
| 4 | 173.45 | 1 | 29.00 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 1 | 155.00 | 1 | 240.00 |
| 66 | 4,192.83 | 8 | 2,010.69 | 1 | 355.50 | 5 | 1,070.00 | 32 | 1,473.29 | 1 | 98.69 |
| ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 50 | 2,400.46 | 18 | 5,500.24 | 2 | 266.00 | 2 | 383.05 | 11 | 615.19 | 1 | 82.35 |
| 8 | 543.00 | 1 | 15.00 | 1 | 60.00 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |

†Does not include aid to blind.

**AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF CASES AIDED AND TOTAL
BY TYPE AND COUNTIES,
J. S. KIRK,**

| Counties | Total Including Duplications* | | Old Age Assistance | | Aid to Dependent Children | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------|----------------|
| | Cases | Amount | Cases | Amount | Cases | Children | Amount |
| 53. Lee..... | 400 | \$ 32,904.60 | 214 | \$ 23,370.60 | 57 | 126 | \$ 9,320.00 |
| 54. Lenoir..... | 890 | 71,349.27 | 364 | 44,696.50 | 156 | 270 | 20,668.26 |
| 55. Lincoln..... | 547 | 45,416.41 | 283 | 31,118.50 | 68 | 163 | 11,747.00 |
| 56. Macon..... | 436 | 33,082.80 | 246 | 24,536.20 | 47 | 125 | 7,036.00 |
| 57. Madison..... | 772 | 58,424.00 | 389 | 39,654.00 | 102 | 281 | 18,770.00 |
| 58. Martin..... | 510 | 44,310.76 | 210 | 24,819.00 | 60 | 179 | 12,100.00 |
| 59. McDowell..... | 541 | 56,397.31 | 319 | 37,987.00 | 57 | 110 | 11,057.00 |
| 60. Mecklenburg..... | 3,056 | 381,276.83 | 1,212 | 213,938.44 | 319 | 818 | 97,204.00 |
| 61. Mitchell..... | 420 | 38,035.00 | 217 | 27,399.00 | 59 | 144 | 10,636.00 |
| 62. Montgomery..... | 400 | 30,512.56 | 197 | 19,148.50 | 51 | 122 | 8,206.35 |
| 63. Moore..... | 774 | 65,153.29 | 341 | 40,986.50 | 87 | 229 | 14,616.00 |
| 64. Nash..... | 1,243 | 110,418.93 | 635 | 68,079.00 | 151 | 365 | 27,728.50 |
| 65. New Hanover..... | 1,307 | 135,527.00 | 554 | 84,051.00 | 146 | 391 | 38,960.00 |
| 66. Northampton..... | 615 | 54,452.96 | 315 | 33,570.50 | 97 | 174 | 15,443.00 |
| 67. Onslow..... | 350 | 25,753.96 | 138 | 12,382.00 | 52 | 137 | 8,041.00 |
| 68. Orange..... | 610 | 53,205.46 | 256 | 31,042.00 | 73 | 213 | 16,924.00 |
| 69. Pamlico..... | 250 | 18,393.55 | 109 | 11,152.50 | 37 | 87 | 5,412.00 |
| 70. Pasquotank..... | 539 | 43,835.37 | 218 | 24,229.00 | 49 | 149 | 10,913.00 |
| 71. Pender..... | 407 | 29,760.20 | 203 | 20,694.50 | 49 | 127 | 7,783.50 |
| 72. Perquimans..... | 238 | 17,532.06 | 112 | 10,167.00 | 27 | 80 | 4,525.00 |
| 73. Person..... | 606 | 52,735.42 | 285 | 34,317.00 | 82 | 205 | 15,432.00 |
| 74. Pitt..... | 1,281 | 108,641.44 | 574 | 63,841.50 | 176 | 381 | 30,893.00 |
| 75. Polk..... | 276 | 25,464.60 | 145 | 17,262.20 | 36 | 95 | 8,202.40 |
| 76. Randolph..... | 651 | 44,533.86 | 331 | 31,793.36 | 89 | 211 | 11,446.25 |
| 77. Richmond..... | 994 | 81,240.99 | 466 | 48,182.00 | 108 | 245 | 18,675.00 |
| 78. Robeson..... | 1,461 | 112,069.30 | 582 | 66,363.50 | 194 | 553 | 34,780.00 |
| 79. Rockingham..... | 1,011 | 99,326.43 | 519 | 61,780.50 | 113 | 306 | 29,448.00 |
| 80. Rowan..... | 1,212 | 115,850.65 | 580 | 72,872.00 | 152 | 373 | 32,311.80 |
| 81. Rutherford..... | 1,079 | 91,354.28 | 560 | 61,605.00 | 124 | 336 | 23,944.00 |
| 82. Sampson..... | 832 | 70,315.76 | 342 | 43,452.00 | 124 | 305 | 20,816.90 |
| 83. Scotland..... | 452 | 29,204.04 | 202 | 18,398.00 | 51 | 142 | 6,840.50 |
| 84. Stanly..... | 637 | 51,323.23 | 299 | 33,879.50 | 91 | 216 | 14,524.00 |
| 85. Stokes..... | 554 | 48,765.16 | 294 | 32,703.00 | 70 | 168 | 12,866.40 |
| 86. Surry..... | 992 | 89,858.72 | 515 | 59,445.68 | 130 | 288 | 22,614.00 |
| 87. Swain..... | 451 | 37,095.25 | 238 | 25,813.00 | 67 | 128 | 9,222.50 |
| 88. Transylvania..... | 427 | 31,836.10 | 208 | 22,541.00 | 40 | 141 | 6,701.00 |
| 89. Tyrrell..... | 184 | 14,779.65 | 89 | 8,604.00 | 23 | 54 | 4,364.50 |
| 90. Union..... | 821 | 80,984.07 | 407 | 51,307.00 | 90 | 249 | 20,385.00 |
| 91. Vance..... | 572 | 54,342.56 | 285 | 35,434.50 | 63 | 165 | 12,841.00 |
| 92. Wake..... | 2,219 | 198,949.73 | 775 | 110,142.20 | 310 | 853 | 70,693.30 |
| 93. Warren..... | 545 | 46,650.99 | 297 | 31,759.00 | 53 | 141 | 10,193.00 |
| 94. Washington..... | 262 | 20,403.20 | 129 | 11,875.00 | 35 | 88 | 7,170.00 |
| 95. Watauga..... | 392 | 29,604.34 | 198 | 19,570.50 | 45 | 134 | 9,030.00 |
| 96. Wayne..... | 1,087 | 98,865.50 | 533 | 62,982.50 | 145 | 313 | 29,120.00 |
| 97. Wilkes..... | 1,164 | 91,453.00 | 631 | 65,430.00 | 157 | 325 | 24,573.00 |
| 98. Wilson..... | 1,332 | 111,889.21 | 695 | 69,741.00 | 128 | 308 | 21,119.00 |
| 99. Yadkin..... | 470 | 32,955.44 | 229 | 20,662.70 | 69 | 145 | 10,259.00 |
| 100. Yancey..... | 436 | 33,375.04 | 228 | 22,163.00 | 56 | 137 | 9,213.50 |
| Total..... | 78,017 | \$7,272,941.52 | 36,853 | \$4,477,583.02 | 9,659 | 23,539 | \$1,942,183.41 |

* Correct as of July 1, 1942.

ANNUAL OBLIGATIONS FOR ALL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

JULY 1, 1940 - JUNE 30, 1941

Statistician

| General Relief | | Hospitalization | | Pauper Burials | | Boarding Home Care | | Medical Care | | All Other | |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| Cases | Amount | Per-sons | Amount | Per-sons | Amount | Per-sons | Amount | Per-sons | Amount | Per-sons | Amount |
| 3 | \$ 214.00 | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ | | \$ |
| 58 | 4,293.46 | 1 | 25.00 | 2 | 276.00 | | | 37 | 1,065.05 | 2 | 325.00 |
| 23 | 1,567.80 | 1 | 277.00 | 1 | 79.50 | | | 7 | 421.20 | 1 | 205.41 |
| 9 | 332.92 | 1 | 120.43 | 1 | 112.50 | 2 | 735.00 | 3 | 45.50 | 2 | 164.25 |
| 26 | 1,184.75 | 23 | 5,405.02 | 1 | 70.50 | 1 | 40.00 | 9 | 635.99 | 1 | 55.50 |
| 29 | 2,725.31 | 9 | 2,556.25 | 2 | 506.75 | 1 | 222.00 | 12 | 935.67 | 2 | 407.33 |
| 564 | 56,571.91 | 1 | 110.00 | 11 | 1,320.50 | 45 | 9,287.53 | 86 | 2,844.45 | | |
| 14 | 721.92 | 3 | 1,474.74 | 1 | 15.50 | | | 4 | 446.86 | 8 | 498.69 |
| 68 | 4,290.80 | 2 | 952.20 | 1 | 72.50 | 9 | 2,380.00 | 37 | 1,855.29 | | |
| 43 | 2,100.18 | 27 | 9,651.50 | 2 | 256.00 | | | 7 | 190.79 | 13 | 2,412.96 |
| 216 | 12,516.00 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 1,091.49 | 11 | 3,335.66 | | | 3 | 790.00 | 3 | 196.31 | 1 | 26.00 |
| 7 | 646.05 | 14 | 4,539.41 | 1 | 90.00 | | | 1 | 55.50 | | |
| 36 | 1,468.61 | 11 | 2,589.95 | 1 | 63.00 | 4 | 760.30 | 15 | 342.60 | 1 | 15.00 |
| 12 | 954.00 | 1 | 444.30 | 1 | 114.75 | 1 | 208.00 | 1 | 63.50 | 1 | 44.50 |
| 86 | 3,200.02 | 19 | 4,663.46 | 1 | 127.49 | 1 | 115.61 | 15 | 557.66 | 1 | 29.13 |
| 28 | 1,282.20 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 369.30 | 5 | 1,677.17 | 1 | 178.00 | 1 | 480.00 | 4 | 135.59 | | |
| 22 | 1,055.77 | 6 | 1,619.50 | | | 1 | 139.50 | 4 | 148.25 | 1 | 23.40 |
| 71 | 4,141.31 | 43 | 7,988.42 | 3 | 248.50 | 1 | 105.00 | 32 | 1,423.71 | | |
| 14 | 820.50 | | | | | 1 | 307.75 | 4 | 147.00 | 1 | 19.00 |
| 108 | 7,057.03 | 24 | 5,808.86 | 2 | 171.00 | | | 41 | 1,347.10 | | |
| 100 | 6,166.12 | 10 | 3,520.17 | | | | | 12 | 757.37 | 10 | 482.14 |
| 37 | 1,718.74 | 19 | 4,592.75 | 1 | 298.00 | 6 | 756.65 | 9 | 677.04 | 1 | 54.75 |
| 80 | 6,055.02 | 11 | 3,756.98 | 1 | 167.00 | 1 | 104.00 | 14 | 583.85 | | |
| 33 | 2,291.21 | 7 | 1,514.02 | 2 | 249.00 | 6 | 1,195.00 | 11 | 556.05 | | |
| 37 | 1,596.04 | 10 | 3,925.70 | 1 | 4.00 | 1 | 49.50 | 12 | 471.62 | | |
| 57 | 3,965.54 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | 1,248.19 | 7 | 1,376.14 | 1 | 42.50 | | | 4 | 252.90 | | |
| 8 | 444.74 | 9 | 2,393.11 | 1 | 153.50 | 1 | 71.00 | 2 | 130.33 | 1 | 3.08 |
| 30 | 1,876.49 | 16 | 3,431.16 | 2 | 288.00 | 4 | 852.00 | 6 | 294.10 | 1 | 1,057.29 |
| 11 | 1,069.92 | 2 | 416.77 | 1 | 414.00 | | | 3 | 115.96 | 1 | 43.10 |
| 20 | 1,241.86 | 2 | 330.84 | 1 | 224.19 | 2 | 360.00 | 12 | 394.31 | 1 | 42.90 |
| 10 | 823.34 | 3 | 774.16 | 1 | 34.90 | | | 4 | 178.75 | | |
| 39 | 2,126.63 | 15 | 5,876.41 | 1 | 127.50 | 1 | 130.18 | 18 | 1,002.00 | 1 | 29.35 |
| 34 | 2,212.32 | 9 | 3,118.93 | 1 | 167.50 | 1 | 140.00 | 13 | 388.31 | 1 | 40.00 |
| 236 | 13,893.61 | 1 | 170.10 | 1 | 22.00 | 28 | 3,606.58 | 15 | 421.94 | | |
| 29 | 1,270.40 | 12 | 3,001.87 | 1 | 39.00 | 1 | 56.95 | 10 | 224.87 | 1 | 105.90 |
| 5 | 284.30 | 3 | 939.25 | 1 | 40.50 | | | 1 | 94.15 | | |
| 11 | 682.44 | | | 1 | 181.00 | 1 | 80.00 | 1 | 20.40 | 1 | 40.00 |
| 70 | 4,116.69 | 8 | 1,873.13 | 2 | 169.50 | 1 | 72.00 | 14 | 502.08 | 1 | 29.60 |
| 48 | 1,100.50 | 1 | 151.00 | | | 1 | 150.00 | 1 | 48.50 | | |
| 96 | 6,378.97 | 48 | 10,613.04 | 4 | 370.00 | 10 | 1,319.00 | 42 | 2,200.20 | 1 | 148.00 |
| 17 | 1,000.74 | 3 | 500.55 | 1 | 85.25 | 1 | 40.07 | 5 | 407.13 | | |
| 9 | 1,051.80 | 1 | 235.50 | 1 | 280.04 | | | 1 | 217.50 | 3 | 213.70 |
| 5,349 | \$437,688.13 | 896 | \$266,565.06 | 108 | \$19,998.04 | 311 | \$61,492.67 | 1,210 | \$54,039.35 | 92 | \$13,391.84 |

**AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF CASES AIDED AND TOTAL
BY TYPE AND COUNTIES,
J. S. KIRK,**

| Counties | Total Including Duplications* | | Old Age Assistance | | Aid to Dependent Children | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------------|----------|--------------|
| | Cases | Amount | Cases | Amount | Cases | Children | Amount |
| 1. Alamance | 1,073 | \$ 119,976.82 | 578 | \$ 84,796.00 | 132 | 308 | \$ 26,680.00 |
| 2. Alexander | 488 | 36,014.62 | 274 | 26,465.00 | 68 | 136 | 9,191.00 |
| 3. Alleghany | 295 | 21,395.31 | 149 | 15,267.00 | 41 | 92 | 5,083.50 |
| 4. Anson | 707 | 64,209.99 | 404 | 45,042.00 | 81 | 190 | 15,265.00 |
| 5. Ashe | 554 | 45,969.00 | 350 | 36,823.00 | 66 | 136 | 8,726.00 |
| 6. Avery | 415 | 33,298.46 | 232 | 24,432.50 | 54 | 119 | 7,666.00 |
| 7. Beaufort | 583 | 45,937.42 | 291 | 28,837.00 | 83 | 173 | 13,726.00 |
| 8. Bertie | 633 | 55,374.57 | 339 | 38,590.50 | 82 | 183 | 14,414.00 |
| 9. Bladen | 523 | 44,225.02 | 231 | 26,007.50 | 81 | 168 | 12,595.00 |
| 10. Brunswick | 436 | 29,229.00 | 220 | 19,750.00 | 55 | 138 | 8,683.00 |
| 11. Buncombe | 2,869 | 309,491.18 | 1,098 | 176,867.50 | 367 | 863 | 85,686.00 |
| 12. Burke | 722 | 74,281.44 | 387 | 46,332.00 | 76 | 181 | 17,842.00 |
| 13. Cabarrus | 963 | 101,822.86 | 518 | 69,168.00 | 106 | 252 | 26,158.00 |
| 14. Caldwell | 799 | 65,629.67 | 359 | 38,966.00 | 110 | 258 | 19,603.00 |
| 15. Camden | 174 | 13,503.22 | 91 | 9,171.00 | 23 | 44 | 3,290.00 |
| 16. Carteret | 520 | 39,676.51 | 291 | 27,158.50 | 64 | 137 | 9,588.50 |
| 17. Caswell | 454 | 35,524.81 | 239 | 23,395.00 | 50 | 156 | 10,756.00 |
| 18. Catawba | 964 | 88,197.47 | 485 | 58,161.00 | 112 | 267 | 21,934.00 |
| 19. Chatham | 408 | 31,073.05 | 213 | 21,269.00 | 51 | 120 | 8,450.00 |
| 20. Cherokee | 477 | 42,203.81 | 241 | 27,468.00 | 60 | 157 | 12,261.00 |
| 21. Chowan | 197 | 19,890.33 | 114 | 12,797.00 | 21 | 41 | 4,435.50 |
| 22. Clay | 202 | 17,493.00 | 116 | 13,157.00 | 23 | 63 | 4,336.00 |
| 23. Cleveland | 1,096 | 102,074.45 | 569 | 68,588.00 | 153 | 322 | 27,453.00 |
| 24. Columbus | 1,060 | 77,278.06 | 535 | 51,746.00 | 149 | 339 | 21,313.00 |
| 25. Craven | 923 | 78,362.47 | 508 | 50,114.00 | 111 | 250 | 22,109.00 |
| 26. Cumberland | 1,049 | 117,920.11 | 535 | 71,793.50 | 123 | 314 | 28,198.15 |
| 27. Currituck | 255 | 20,883.70 | 114 | 11,662.00 | 33 | 78 | 5,419.50 |
| 28. Dare | 246 | 25,055.63 | 143 | 18,504.00 | 33 | 61 | 5,655.00 |
| 29. Davidson | 1,104 | 111,414.84 | 584 | 72,407.50 | 145 | 323 | 30,575.00 |
| 30. Davie | 472 | 39,291.36 | 252 | 26,371.00 | 58 | 127 | 10,098.00 |
| 31. Duplin | 710 | 62,920.90 | 333 | 40,427.00 | 98 | 220 | 17,866.50 |
| 32. Durham | 1,631 | 199,102.66 | 686 | 119,185.00 | 209 | 557 | 57,596.00 |
| 33. Edgecombe | 1,237 | 106,732.46 | 621 | 67,458.50 | 166 | 364 | 28,950.00 |
| 34. Forsyth | 2,823 | 378,393.03 | 1,075 | 186,308.50 | 260 | 745 | 91,240.00 |
| 35. Franklin | 649 | 51,770.65 | 356 | 36,816.00 | 75 | 185 | 11,631.00 |
| 36. Gaston | 1,977 | 203,059.98 | 1,066 | 128,356.50 | 226 | 557 | 57,902.00 |
| 37. Gates | 215 | 18,713.59 | 126 | 12,996.00 | 30 | 50 | 5,022.00 |
| 38. Graham | 234 | 21,636.00 | 148 | 17,556.00 | 23 | 60 | 4,080.00 |
| 39. Granville | 590 | 58,435.54 | 341 | 38,518.00 | 66 | 151 | 11,657.50 |
| 40. Greene | 393 | 37,057.52 | 193 | 22,780.50 | 57 | 121 | 10,933.50 |
| 41. Guilford | 2,865 | 393,359.23 | 1,332 | 236,269.50 | 366 | 921 | 113,982.00 |
| 42. Halifax | 927 | 91,349.21 | 446 | 48,978.00 | 118 | 253 | 26,427.00 |
| 43. Harnett | 811 | 74,565.80 | 465 | 52,052.00 | 98 | 221 | 17,489.00 |
| 44. Haywood | 1,025 | 93,437.25 | 496 | 65,032.30 | 123 | 292 | 20,335.40 |
| 45. Henderson | 870 | 65,850.45 | 385 | 45,656.00 | 106 | 260 | 19,544.00 |
| 46. Hertford | 353 | 32,452.22 | 211 | 22,759.00 | 39 | 88 | 8,567.00 |
| 47. Hoke | 368 | 29,779.45 | 184 | 19,383.92 | 48 | 107 | 7,525.00 |
| 48. Hyde | 215 | 18,942.78 | 142 | 14,599.00 | 21 | 42 | 3,578.00 |
| 49. Iredell | 1,049 | 103,897.89 | 521 | 67,733.00 | 126 | 303 | 26,588.60 |
| 50. Jackson | 603 | 48,756.50 | 308 | 33,162.00 | 76 | 219 | 15,594.50 |
| 51. Johnston | 1,306 | 101,596.86 | 634 | 63,253.00 | 187 | 407 | 29,494.50 |

*Correct as of July 1, 1942.

ANNUAL OBLIGATIONS FOR ALL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

JULY 1, 1941 - JUNE 30, 1942

Statistician

| General Relief | | Hospitalization | | Pauper Burials | | Boarding Home Care | | Medical Care | | All Other† | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|----------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|----------|
| Cases | Amount | Per- sons | Amount | Per- sons | Amount | Per- sons | Amount | Per- sons | Amount | Per- sons | Amount |
| 27 | \$ 2,704.79 | 14 | \$ 4,609.89 | 1 | \$ 80.00 | 1 | \$ 225.50 | 12 | \$ 880.64 | ----- | \$----- |
| 8 | 289.62 | 1 | 45.00 | 1 | 24.00 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 9 | 540.90 | 1 | 179.91 | 1 | 140.00 | 1 | 180.00 | 1 | 4.00 | ----- | ----- |
| 12 | 519.11 | 5 | 2,086.68 | 1 | 163.75 | 4 | 747.50 | 9 | 377.40 | 1 | 8.55 |
| ----- | ----- | 2 | 420.00 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 5 | 441.10 | 1 | 372.96 | 1 | 180.70 | ----- | ----- | 2 | 133.35 | 1 | 71.85 |
| 18 | 1,058.52 | 10 | 1,808.32 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 197.26 | 5 | 128.47 | 2 | 181.85 |
| 20 | 1,187.26 | 5 | 1,050.45 | 1 | 10.00 | ----- | ----- | 3 | 122.36 | ----- | ----- |
| 8 | 537.25 | 14 | 3,694.66 | 1 | 81.65 | 4 | 799.50 | 15 | 448.96 | 1 | 60.50 |
| 9 | 422.00 | 13 | 334.00 | 1 | 40.00 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 206 | 20,669.76 | 45 | 13,841.20 | 8 | 2,578.00 | 6 | 1,170.55 | 275 | 8,578.17 | 1 | 100.00 |
| 62 | 5,393.12 | 4 | 1,337.23 | 1 | 20.00 | 8 | 2,410.00 | 1 | 119.00 | 2 | 828.09 |
| 63 | 4,312.27 | 6 | 1,623.83 | 1 | 49.50 | ----- | ----- | 17 | 511.26 | ----- | ----- |
| 45 | 3,414.76 | 6 | 2,238.70 | 2 | 502.31 | 2 | 233.00 | 16 | 666.95 | 1 | 4.95 |
| 7 | 466.00 | 1 | 98.00 | 1 | 20.00 | ----- | ----- | 4 | 318.84 | 3 | 139.38 |
| 18 | 1,150.57 | 2 | 622.95 | 1 | 70.00 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 84.20 | 6 | 1,001.79 |
| 1 | 38.00 | 5 | 1,114.76 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 198.75 | 1 | 15.30 | 1 | 7.00 |
| 65 | 3,608.38 | 12 | 3,336.49 | 1 | 245.00 | 1 | 129.00 | 21 | 783.60 | ----- | ----- |
| 19 | 659.00 | 1 | 352.70 | ----- | ----- | 2 | 248.40 | 1 | 81.50 | 1 | 12.45 |
| 9 | 935.85 | 3 | 722.70 | 1 | 94.36 | 2 | 575.00 | 3 | 128.40 | 1 | 18.50 |
| 6 | 999.21 | 3 | 1,330.37 | 1 | 96.50 | 1 | 60.00 | 1 | 90.43 | 9 | 81.32 |
| ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 20 | 1,736.99 | 1 | 48.25 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 18 | 1,396.72 | 13 | 2,851.49 |
| 15 | 508.08 | 18 | 3,481.01 | 2 | 150.00 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 9.75 | 1 | 70.22 |
| 37 | 3,076.12 | 6 | 2,625.14 | 1 | 148.00 | ----- | ----- | 10 | 290.21 | ----- | ----- |
| 47 | 4,904.32 | 21 | 11,529.64 | 2 | 534.50 | 6 | 955.00 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 5.00 |
| 19 | 1,407.00 | 9 | 2,193.54 | 1 | 172.66 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 29.00 | ----- | ----- |
| 3 | 148.51 | 1 | 486.95 | 1 | 0.72 | 1 | 160.00 | 2 | 70.50 | 1 | 29.95 |
| 18 | 1,089.85 | 21 | 6,104.33 | 1 | 299.00 | 1 | 360.00 | 11 | 579.16 | ----- | ----- |
| 20 | 945.19 | 5 | 1,342.84 | 1 | 147.50 | 1 | 45.50 | 8 | 341.33 | ----- | ----- |
| 42 | 1,470.10 | 16 | 2,917.30 | 1 | 240.00 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 138 | 13,717.12 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 30 | 8,206.44 | 8 | 246.76 | 3 | 151.34 |
| 42 | 2,361.30 | 23 | 6,089.17 | 1 | 145.00 | 5 | 1,077.03 | 14 | 540.41 | 1 | 111.05 |
| 613 | 82,605.33 | 11 | 4,567.25 | 5 | 1,560.00 | 66 | 9,522.88 | 38 | 907.48 | 10 | 1,681.59 |
| 18 | 712.86 | 8 | 2,197.68 | 1 | 70.00 | ----- | ----- | 5 | 292.78 | 1 | 50.33 |
| 84 | 6,564.22 | 10 | 5,565.70 | 1 | 287.50 | 4 | 763.00 | 28 | 3,489.56 | 1 | 131.50 |
| 4 | 301.55 | 1 | 281.65 | 1 | 45.00 | 1 | 8.89 | 1 | 25.00 | 1 | 33.50 |
| ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 2 | 84.54 | 25 | 7,747.87 | 1 | 16.20 | 1 | 331.25 | 3 | 80.18 | ----- | ----- |
| 6 | 399.81 | 14 | 2,855.26 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 32.00 | 1 | 56.45 | ----- | ----- |
| 143 | 13,660.72 | 45 | 21,503.81 | 2 | 573.00 | 14 | 4,402.56 | 42 | 2,967.64 | ----- | ----- |
| 59 | 5,010.51 | 39 | 10,352.74 | 1 | 19.00 | ----- | ----- | 11 | 561.96 | ----- | ----- |
| 6 | 309.56 | 16 | 4,510.99 | 1 | 48.00 | ----- | ----- | 3 | 141.25 | 1 | 15.00 |
| 31 | 1,937.10 | 7 | 1,197.41 | 2 | 523.00 | 2 | 810.00 | 69 | 3,177.05 | 3 | 424.99 |
| 119 | 650.45 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 13 | 795.00 | 1 | 311.22 | 1 | 20.00 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 3 | 165.87 | 5 | 1,426.83 | 1 | 46.00 | ----- | ----- | 15 | 382.62 | 5 | 849.21 |
| 5 | 202.50 | 1 | 70.75 | 1 | 50.00 | ----- | ----- | 2 | 202.53 | 1 | 240.00 |
| 50 | 3,988.95 | 9 | 2,355.67 | 2 | 364.00 | 8 | 1,504.64 | 29 | 1,239.08 | 1 | 123.95 |
| ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 42 | 1,962.81 | 24 | 6,176.55 | 1 | 108.00 | 1 | 128.35 | 9 | 470.65 | 1 | 3.00 |

†Does not include aid to the blind.

**AVERAGE MONTHLY NUMBER OF CASES AIDED AND TOTAL
BY TYPE AND COUNTIES,
J. S. KIRK,**

| Counties | Total Including Duplications | | Old Age Assistance | | Aid to Dependent Children | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------|----------------|
| | Cases | Amount | Cases | Amount | Cases | Children | Amount |
| 52. Jones..... | 303 | \$ 22,786.50 | 133 | \$ 15,053.50 | 45 | 116 | \$ 7,168.00 |
| 53. Lee..... | 435 | 35,829.35 | 232 | 25,976.00 | 61 | 138 | 9,539.00 |
| 54. Lenoir..... | 968 | 80,120.60 | 402 | 49,293.82 | 153 | 255 | 20,665.34 |
| 55. Lincoln..... | 543 | 45,059.79 | 285 | 31,326.00 | 66 | 158 | 11,314.00 |
| 56. Macon..... | 435 | 32,882.99 | 243 | 24,386.40 | 51 | 131 | 7,497.00 |
| 57. Madison..... | 805 | 62,055.50 | 402 | 42,486.50 | 128 | 275 | 19,569.00 |
| 58. Martin..... | 521 | 47,371.97 | 221 | 27,217.00 | 67 | 179 | 13,632.00 |
| 59. McDowell..... | 539 | 56,540.21 | 322 | 38,768.00 | 54 | 112 | 11,072.00 |
| 60. Mecklenburg..... | 3,076 | 398,681.93 | 1,287 | 226,519.94 | 331 | 832 | 101,724.00 |
| 61. Mitchell..... | 472 | 42,350.00 | 245 | 30,472.00 | 69 | 158 | 11,878.00 |
| 62. Montgomery..... | 395 | 30,291.70 | 199 | 19,431.00 | 52 | 118 | 8,496.75 |
| 63. Moore..... | 782 | 71,548.34 | 354 | 46,706.50 | 97 | 236 | 17,250.00 |
| 64. Nash..... | 1,227 | 117,264.58 | 643 | 74,303.00 | 159 | 348 | 30,002.00 |
| 65. New Hanover..... | 1,340 | 145,779.53 | 583 | 89,801.00 | 149 | 396 | 41,455.00 |
| 66. Northampton..... | 627 | 55,934.82 | 325 | 35,206.00 | 93 | 170 | 14,805.50 |
| 67. Onslow..... | 384 | 32,950.87 | 159 | 17,640.00 | 56 | 136 | 8,825.00 |
| 68. Orange..... | 593 | 54,325.44 | 269 | 32,844.00 | 72 | 189 | 15,428.00 |
| 69. Pamlico..... | 257 | 21,513.58 | 129 | 14,868.00 | 35 | 78 | 5,345.00 |
| 70. Pasquotank..... | 490 | 42,807.97 | 221 | 24,522.00 | 51 | 156 | 10,901.00 |
| 71. Pender..... | 442 | 31,869.80 | 222 | 21,733.50 | 55 | 139 | 8,891.50 |
| 72. Perquimans..... | 237 | 16,708.07 | 113 | 10,410.00 | 26 | 77 | 4,426.00 |
| 73. Person..... | 641 | 57,948.80 | 323 | 39,321.00 | 82 | 204 | 15,734.00 |
| 74. Pitt..... | 1,338 | 111,997.22 | 621 | 68,253.00 | 186 | 391 | 31,128.00 |
| 75. Polk..... | 298 | 27,168.10 | 154 | 18,586.70 | 39 | 105 | 8,581.40 |
| 76. Randolph..... | 660 | 51,148.43 | 352 | 35,783.00 | 86 | 196 | 13,258.50 |
| 77. Richmond..... | 1,005 | 83,907.45 | 486 | 51,633.00 | 107 | 244 | 18,876.00 |
| 78. Robeson..... | 1,628 | 132,507.10 | 675 | 80,784.00 | 225 | 619 | 43,279.00 |
| 79. Rockingham..... | 953 | 95,070.32 | 525 | 61,970.00 | 101 | 268 | 26,660.00 |
| 80. Rowan..... | 1,237 | 123,380.42 | 600 | 76,715.00 | 158 | 377 | 34,175.80 |
| 81. Rutherford..... | 1,099 | 97,576.21 | 585 | 66,567.00 | 129 | 326 | 24,856.00 |
| 82. Sampson..... | 948 | 78,568.03 | 442 | 49,389.50 | 132 | 321 | 22,221.80 |
| 83. Scotland..... | 423 | 28,211.47 | 196 | 17,945.50 | 50 | 126 | 6,580.00 |
| 84. Stanly..... | 635 | 51,580.04 | 308 | 35,199.80 | 90 | 205 | 13,521.00 |
| 85. Stokes..... | 602 | 53,734.77 | 330 | 37,067.00 | 78 | 172 | 13,971.00 |
| 86. Surry..... | 1,023 | 95,880.17 | 566 | 65,969.00 | 129 | 268 | 22,607.00 |
| 87. Swain..... | 462 | 39,011.49 | 253 | 26,950.50 | 65 | 128 | 9,705.60 |
| 88. Transylvania..... | 382 | 31,251.11 | 209 | 21,863.00 | 44 | 104 | 7,567.00 |
| 89. Tyrell..... | 191 | 15,570.18 | 94 | 9,671.00 | 24 | 57 | 4,477.50 |
| 90. Union..... | 825 | 79,296.83 | 410 | 51,625.00 | 91 | 263 | 20,964.00 |
| 91. Vance..... | 563 | 56,189.57 | 299 | 37,233.50 | 66 | 158 | 13,652.00 |
| 92. Wake..... | 2,163 | 202,629.49 | 781 | 109,525.75 | 315 | 835 | 73,846.00 |
| 93. Warren..... | 527 | 48,398.27 | 307 | 32,940.00 | 52 | 131 | 11,259.00 |
| 94. Washington..... | 259 | 19,768.96 | 128 | 11,783.00 | 34 | 87 | 6,900.00 |
| 95. Watauga..... | 392 | 30,074.09 | 200 | 19,729.00 | 49 | 129 | 9,338.50 |
| 96. Wayne..... | 1,129 | 108,666.51 | 586 | 72,947.00 | 151 | 316 | 29,929.50 |
| 97. Wilkes..... | 1,222 | 101,436.06 | 700 | 71,315.50 | 163 | 312 | 26,352.00 |
| 98. Wilson..... | 1,273 | 110,572.25 | 695 | 72,466.50 | 134 | 306 | 23,110.00 |
| 99. Yadkin..... | 521 | 40,858.92 | 281 | 28,495.03 | 73 | 147 | 10,879.00 |
| 100. Yancey..... | 471 | 35,677.81 | 251 | 23,861.00 | 60 | 144 | 9,792.00 |
| Total..... | 79,056 | \$7,546,261.76 | 38,868 | \$4,774,940.16 | 9,912 | 23,453 | \$2,016,399.34 |

ANNUAL OBLIGATIONS FOR ALL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE JULY 1, 1941 - JUNE 30, 1942 Statistician

| General Relief | | Hospitalization | | Pauper Burials | | Boarding Home Care | | Medical Care | | All Other | |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Cases | Amount | Per- sons | Amount | Per- sons | Amount | Per- sons | Amount | Per- sons | Amount | Per- sons | Amount |
| 7 | \$ 520.00 | ----- | \$----- | 1 | \$ 30.00 | ----- | \$----- | 1 | \$ 15.00 | ----- | \$----- |
| 4 | 314.35 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 107 | 8,178.51 | ----- | ----- | 2 | 249.00 | ----- | ----- | 47 | 1,417.03 | 2 | 316.90 |
| 22 | 1,614.92 | 1 | 143.00 | 1 | 37.00 | ----- | ----- | 9 | 542.80 | 1 | 82.07 |
| 6 | 265.14 | 1 | 52.50 | 1 | 147.00 | 1 | 522.00 | 1 | 12.95 | ----- | ----- |
| ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 26 | 1,289.61 | 19 | 4,960.39 | 1 | 34.00 | ----- | ----- | 7 | 220.97 | 1 | 18.00 |
| 22 | 2,100.87 | 7 | 2,137.45 | 1 | 290.70 | 1 | 222.00 | 15 | 897.19 | 5 | 1,052.00 |
| 472 | 48,504.81 | 8 | 1,935.81 | 8 | 1,177.50 | 45 | 10,523.78 | 93 | 3,296.09 | ----- | ----- |
| ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 13 | 1,026.30 | 3 | 752.58 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 6 | 217.85 | 4 | 366.72 |
| 50 | 3,086.59 | 1 | 497.75 | 1 | 97.00 | 8 | 2,430.00 | 34 | 1,465.50 | 1 | 15.00 |
| 33 | 2,263.96 | 30 | 8,353.79 | 1 | 146.50 | ----- | ----- | 3 | 102.53 | 10 | 1,992.80 |
| 212 | 14,523.53 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 14 | 1,234.88 | 13 | 3,302.19 | 1 | 65.00 | 3 | 634.00 | 7 | 599.25 | 1 | 88.00 |
| 11 | 671.00 | 19 | 5,577.82 | 1 | 92.00 | ----- | ----- | 2 | 145.05 | ----- | ----- |
| 36 | 2,136.33 | 10 | 2,713.17 | 1 | 130.50 | 4 | 694.67 | 11 | 311.32 | 1 | 67.45 |
| 12 | 907.33 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 38.25 | 1 | 310.00 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 45.00 |
| 32 | 1,409.27 | 18 | 5,130.52 | 1 | 169.00 | 1 | 10.00 | 9 | 548.33 | 1 | 117.85 |
| 26 | 1,244.80 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 9 | 348.50 | 2 | 1,078.71 | 1 | 61.00 | 1 | 140.00 | 7 | 173.96 | 1 | 69.90 |
| 21 | 1,065.54 | 6 | 1,640.06 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 58.50 | 4 | 129.70 | ----- | ----- |
| 58 | 3,140.65 | 44 | 7,954.95 | 1 | 101.50 | 1 | 53.75 | 36 | 1,365.37 | ----- | ----- |
| ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 17 | 1,028.00 | 3 | 561.93 | 1 | 36.50 | 1 | 312.00 | 3 | 159.50 | 1 | 9.00 |
| 101 | 7,092.05 | 16 | 4,272.56 | 1 | 140.00 | ----- | ----- | 50 | 1,893.84 | ----- | ----- |
| 92 | 5,990.24 | 6 | 1,800.96 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 11 | 652.90 | ----- | ----- |
| 25 | 1,348.52 | 12 | 3,050.70 | 1 | 145.00 | 7 | 941.50 | 13 | 931.03 | 1 | 23.57 |
| 67 | 4,957.81 | 18 | 6,723.68 | 1 | 29.00 | 1 | 100.00 | 15 | 679.13 | ----- | ----- |
| 29 | 1,789.63 | 9 | 2,082.84 | 2 | 190.50 | 6 | 1,374.50 | 12 | 713.74 | 1 | 2.00 |
| 34 | 1,402.90 | 10 | 5,181.48 | 1 | 9.90 | 1 | 129.40 | 7 | 233.05 | ----- | ----- |
| 51 | 3,685.97 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| 18 | 1,198.01 | 6 | 1,231.47 | 1 | 24.50 | ----- | ----- | 6 | 399.26 | 1 | 6.00 |
| 9 | 471.50 | 9 | 1,914.43 | 1 | 72.00 | 1 | 60.00 | 2 | 178.84 | ----- | ----- |
| 32 | 1,948.29 | 19 | 4,278.29 | 1 | 205.00 | 3 | 662.00 | 4 | 174.08 | 1 | 36.51 |
| 10 | 1,271.95 | 3 | 774.49 | 1 | 180.50 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 102.45 | 1 | 26.00 |
| 13 | 801.15 | 1 | 247.25 | 1 | 150.00 | 2 | 360.00 | 7 | 239.51 | 1 | 23.20 |
| 9 | 738.59 | 2 | 464.10 | 1 | 62.00 | ----- | ----- | 4 | 156.99 | ----- | ----- |
| 32 | 1,526.77 | 13 | 4,256.70 | 1 | 62.50 | 1 | 180.00 | 13 | 608.27 | 1 | 73.59 |
| 19 | 1,507.16 | 8 | 2,817.81 | 1 | 75.00 | 1 | 386.00 | 10 | 350.50 | 1 | 167.60 |
| 188 | 13,109.75 | 1 | 703.35 | 1 | 32.00 | 29 | 5,015.14 | 13 | 397.50 | ----- | ----- |
| 17 | 804.82 | 10 | 3,001.52 | 1 | 10.00 | 2 | 243.10 | 6 | 124.83 | 1 | 15.00 |
| 5 | 230.21 | 3 | 753.50 | 1 | 58.00 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 44.25 | ----- | ----- |
| 11 | 715.04 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 150.50 | 1 | 120.00 | 1 | 21.05 | ----- | ----- |
| 52 | 3,075.90 | 8 | 1,880.62 | 1 | 168.80 | 1 | 54.60 | 11 | 524.49 | 3 | 85.60 |
| 25 | 1,382.05 | 9 | 1,316.97 | 1 | 240.00 | 1 | 36.00 | 9 | 557.89 | 2 | 235.65 |
| 52 | 4,048.22 | 34 | 7,914.10 | 2 | 235.00 | 5 | 693.00 | 45 | 2,105.43 | ----- | ----- |
| 13 | 735.70 | 3 | 565.15 | 1 | 40.00 | ----- | ----- | 2 | 119.04 | 1 | 25.00 |
| 9 | 962.50 | 1 | 426.48 | 1 | 198.05 | ----- | ----- | 1 | 136.15 | 4 | 301.63 |
| 4,239 | \$357,733.45 | 860 | \$251,611.42 | 75 | \$15,343.55 | 298 | \$61,747.94 | 1,248 | \$53,935.51 | 103 | \$14,550.39 |

DIVISION OF MENTAL HYGIENE

JAMES WATSON, M.D., *Director*

The duties of this division have been outlined by the state board as follows:

- (1) Provide psychiatric examination service in so far as possible to institutions, both public and private, schools, courts, county welfare departments, and agencies.
- (2) Interstate transfer of mental patients.
- (3) Provide a state clearing house regarding mental patients by filing pertinent data concerning such patients.
- (4) Development of research and preventive measures along mental hygiene lines.
- (5) Assemble and interpret statistics on mental health.
- (6) The inspection of state hospitals and state schools for mental defectives, and the inspection and licensing of all private mental hospitals.
- (7) Educational service through talks, pamphlets, and institutes.
- (8) Consultant service to all state agencies and institutions.
- (9) Integrate local welfare departments with state hospital service for supplying from local units of public welfare case histories and financial investigations of patients admitted to state hospitals, and supervision of patients during parole and after discharge from state hospitals.
- (10) Foster the development of child guidance clinics and mental hygiene clinics in urban communities and traveling mental hygiene clinics for rural areas.

In attempting to carry out the program delineated in these ten items the director has held 1,156 consultations; made 136 speeches; attended 231 meetings concerned with mental health; made 50 inspection visits to the mental institutions within the state; taught psychiatry 36 hours at the State University; conducted 24 demonstration mental hygiene clinics of half a day each; written 4,011 letters mainly to the county welfare departments concerning mental patients, and has revised approximately 3,000 cards and forms for the use of state and private mental institutions.

Psychological services have been secured from clinical psychologists for county welfare departments not served by the children's unit.

At the request of Brigadier General Henry C. Coburn, Jr., the director has been giving psychiatric consultation service to the hospitals at Fort Bragg once or twice a month during the past year. This service is being continued.

MENTAL HYGIENE CLINICS

The Wake County clinic, begun at the close of the last biennium, has been continued and has secured psychiatric, psychological and social service personnel paid by civic organizations—its case load has increased over 50 per cent. The Charlotte clinic, described in the report of the children's unit, has greatly increased the intensiveness of its work and the area of its influence. A coöperative mental hygiene clinic at Asheville was begun following one of the seminars described below and has been rendering excellent service to that community and some of the surrounding counties. At Rocky Mount a demonstration clinic is operated each month for a day and a half, and demonstration clinics have also been held at Greenville. Largely through the efforts of Major W. A. Graham, superintendent of Kinston City Schools, and Miss Edith Wladkowski, formerly of Caswell Training School, the commissioners of six eastern counties met and agreed to secure \$600 from each county for psychiatric services. All over the state there is a rising tide of demand for mental hygiene services and the state should seriously face this need and attempt to meet it. This would be socially and economically a sound procedure. One of the ways of doing so would be for all the state hospitals and Caswell Training School to employ psychiatrists with the kind of training and experience to meet this need and thereby increase the general level of mental health in the state and share in the solutions of the vast and appalling problem of mental disorder.

Seminars in Mental Hygiene

Under the sponsorship of civic organizations, usually parent-teacher associations, seminars for lectures and discussions concerning mental health have been held for three successive evenings or three successive weeks in many of the counties of the state. Many more cities and counties have requested these seminars. In several counties Negro parent-teacher associations have sponsored such seminars and the George Bivin Foundation has paid \$250 towards this work each year. This type of educational work has been highly gratifying but at the same time frustrating, because it leads to so many demands for mental health clinics which the state does not yet provide.

Other educational activities have consisted of five addresses at colleges, 12 hours of teaching in the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, a course of six lectures on "The Psychology of Childhood" to the combined parent-teacher associations of Raleigh, six addresses to medical societies and a course of lectures on "The

Psychology of Misbehavior" to the Institute of Correction of the State Parole Board.

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS

There has been a steadily increasing rapport between the director of this division and the superintendents and staffs of the mental institutions. While it cannot be said yet that they all share the modern conception of mental institutions as being not only hospitals for the highest type of treatment but also dynamic centers for maintenance of the mental health of the people of the state and for the prevention of mental disorder, yet there has been a very marked change in that direction.

During the two years there has been a notable tendency to accept the principles enunciated in the last biennial report and much co-operation. Many changes for the better have been made in the institutions and there have been marked indications that the administrations and staffs were ready to coöperate in a large measure in the interests of mental health except for the fact that extreme limitations of personnel and funds prevented them from doing so. While, as pointed out in the last biennial report, supervision of mental institutions is a vital necessity, yet it is believed that only by coöperation and co-ordination of purpose and resources can the mental health program of the state be adequately carried out.

Special Board of Inquiry into Morganton State Hospital

The director of this division attended all the hearings of the special board of inquiry into the conditions of Morganton State Hospital at the request of its chairman and testified on the stand at the request of the legal counsel. Although not an official member of the board he was shown great courtesy and consideration. It was evidenced in all the hearings that the board brought to its hard task a great devotion to duty, high intellectual ability and much kindness. It is expected that the findings and recommendations of the board will be sent to the Governor early in the new fiscal year and one may be assured that it will be very significant. It is also certain that the report will receive intense study and careful evaluation by the Governor, the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, the administrations and boards of the state hospitals, and a deeply interested public. The well-known idealism and executive ability of the Governor gives an assured hope that such recommendations as are possible for the state and as are in accord with sound practical psychiatric principles will be carried out without hesitation. Every citizen of the state will be

solidly behind the Governor in this task. It may well be that the efforts of the special board of devoted public servants will lead to the most important mental hygiene advance in the history of the state.

THE CHILDREN'S UNIT

The psychiatrist continued to give professional service of two days biweekly to the Winston-Salem Child Guidance Clinic until October, 1940, when it became a part of the department of psychiatry of the Bowman Gray Medical School of Wake Forest College. The board of directors of the Charlotte Mental Hygiene Society contracted for an additional day biweekly of psychiatric service in January, 1941. In January, 1942, this was further increased to two days weekly. In March, 1941, at the request of the local chapter of the A.A.U.W., the psychologist and psychiatrist of the children's unit started a clinical mental hygiene demonstration service in Greenville. This was continued for six monthly periods of one day each. The psychiatrist gave three radio talks on mental hygiene subjects and both clinicians participated in a program for the Greenville P.-T.A. In September, 1941, a clinical demonstration was sponsored by a mental hygiene committee of the Rocky Mount P.-T.A. and the recently organized Rocky Mount Mental Hygiene Society. One day a month of service of the psychologist and psychiatrist has been contracted for. Consultation service of the children's unit to the division of child welfare has been continued.

Psychiatric Service

Direct psychiatric service was given to 151 children (Charlotte 82) and 42 adults (Charlotte 32). There were 548 (Charlotte 412) interviews with children and 170 (Charlotte 141) with adults. Indirect service (consultation to interested persons) was given one or more times for each individual receiving direct attention. Consultation service to the division of child welfare included 67 children not receiving direct service, and 317 (Charlotte 90) regarding children. Problems presented by individuals varied from ordinary growth experiences to serious mental or nervous disorders. Results are difficult to evaluate in a comprehensive manner but a few seriously afflicted persons have been aided in making an adjustment without institutional care.

Nine counties were represented in service given through the Charlotte Mental Hygiene Clinic and thirty through the division of child welfare.

The psychiatrist has taken part in the educational activities of the Charlotte Mental Hygiene Society and the Committee on Mental Hygiene of the N. C. Conference for Social Service. Three meetings in Rocky Mount for discussion of mental hygiene were held with county superintendents of welfare.

REPORT OF PSYCHOLOGIST

The work of the psychologist has, for the most part, been similar to that in the last biennium. During the past two years she has held 493 interviews for psychological examinations and 27 for re-examinations, making a total of 516 psychological examinations. She has had 21 interviews for diagnostic and remedial work in educational subjects, mainly reading. Approximately 320 advisory consultations and about 137 other conferences have been held. She has served a total of 45 counties.

Following is a list of clinical tests used: Revised Stanford-Binet Scale, Forms L and M, Gesell Developmental Schedules for Infants, Cattell Developmental Scale for Infants, Merrill-Palmer Scale of Mental Tests for Pre-School Children, Arthur Scale of Performance Tests, Minnesota Mechanical Assembly Tests, MacQuarrie Tests for Mechanical Ability, Healy Pictorial Completion Test II, New Stanford-Achievement Tests, Gray Oral Reading Check Tests, Durrell Analysis of Reading Difficulty, Haggerty Reading Examination, Monroe Reading Aptitudes Test, Vineland Social Maturity Scale, and Strong Vocational Interest Blank.

In addition to the above activities and as part of the division's educational program the psychologist has talked before a community P.-T.A., a county colored P.-T.A. meeting and before a group at the 1942 Tri-State Conference of Orphanage Workers. Other informal talks were made before welfare department staffs, county commissioners, and groups of teachers in the counties in which the psychologist was visiting.

Considerable time was spent studying the Massachusetts plan for home training of mental defectives and in preparing materials for instituting a similar program on a smaller scale in this state. This training program was carried on with a very few children who were too low intellectually to profit from the academic work of the public schools. In each case a psychological study was made of the child and a program planned in accordance with the child's level of intelligence. This training was supervised by a local case worker under the direction of the psychologist.

With a view towards evaluating the psychological services in the counties, questionnaires to be filled out by someone in the county departments of public welfare were devised and sent to one county as an experiment. If this proves to be helpful, the study will be carried out in the other counties served.

The psychological referral forms were revised with instruction sheets to accompany them.

Some time was spent during the past year in the activities associated with organizing a state association for clinical psychologists, and serving as chairman of the group.

Several institutions of the state were visited, among them the State School for the Deaf at Morganton, Eastern Carolina Training School at Rocky Mount, and the State Home and Industrial School for Girls, at Eagle Springs.

One of the disturbing problems which is constantly confronting the psychologist is the large number of children whose educational needs are not being met in the public schools. That is, children are being referred for psychological examination because of school failures, unfavorable attitudes, or general social maladjustment, who have been in school for several years but who are not able to compete on equal terms with their classmates because of dull, borderline, or defective intellectual ability. Many of these children are not intellectually mature enough to learn to read until two or three or even more years after their entrance to school. By that time a large percentage of them are so discouraged that they have given up trying, many of them having developed anti-social behavior traits as a natural reaction to their constant frustrations due to failure.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations which follow have grown out of the clinical experience and educational work of the director and of the children's unit during the past two years in all sections of the state. This intimate association with the people in all counties has revealed much anxiety and deep concern about the inadequacy of resources for maintaining mental health and caring for the mentally sick, about juvenile delinquency and feeble-mindedness; about the large amount of retardation in the public school system which seems related to psychological and psychiatric problems; and about the lack of a coördinated frontal attack on this problem of such vast social, economic, and humanitarian importance.

- (1) It is the conviction of the director of this division that a state mental hygiene program can be most successful when the state hospitals form an integral part of it. It is recommended that all welfare workers, state and county, share in an educational program to bring about a change of attitude of the public to state hospitals and of state hospitals towards the public to secure the following:
 - (a) A better understanding by the people of the state of the nature of work of employees in state hospitals. A uniform system of training and other qualifications for such employees with pay and work hours commensurate with those in other state services requiring an equal standard of qualifications and an equal amount of work.
 - (b) An assumption by state hospitals of the responsibility not only for providing the highest type of care and treatment of the mentally ill but the responsibility for maintenance of the mental health of the people of the state. Thus each state hospital would be not only a treatment center but a dynamic force through clinics and education for preventing mental breakdowns and to enable those who have broken down and got well again to maintain their adjustment.
- (2) To secure coördination of the state's mental institutions there should be a coördinating and directing body or division at the state level. Caswell Training School should share with the state hospitals in the benefits of such a coördinating and controlling board and should be regarded as an integral part of the state's mental health system.
- (3) As previously recommended the staff of the mental institutions, including all types of employees, should as rapidly as possible be built up to that obtaining as the average in the nation and a ten-year post-war program should be planned to build such staffs to professionally recommended standards. In considering the size of staffs necessary recommendation (1)b should be kept in mind.
- (4) Because living conditions and the necessary pay and perquisites vary from state to state there should be a commission appointed to draw up standards of compensation, systematic promotion, hours of work and similar items applicable to North Carolina. The idea at present prevalent that the state mental institutions will be put in condition to perform their

important function for the state merely by granting them larger appropriations is probably inaccurate.

- (5) The laws relative to commitment to state hospitals and Caswell Training School should be redrafted. While this is being done the clause permitting the incarceration of mentally ill people in jails should be immediately repealed. A simpler procedure for the transfer of residents of North Carolina who have become mentally ill in other states should be adopted.
- (6) More adequate facilities should be provided for the mentally defective and special provision made for the mentally defective delinquent. The director of this division has been called upon frequently to examine delinquents who are mentally deficient and he is of the opinion that the rehabilitation of delinquents might be much more successful if the mentally defective delinquent could be trained apart from the program for the non-mentally defective delinquent. Investigation might reveal that the work of the state for this type of individual could be much more effective if one of the training schools for delinquent boys were assigned to train mentally subnormal delinquents, the others to care for delinquents who are not otherwise abnormal.
- (7) It is reported that approximately 150,000 children failed to pass their grades in the public schools of the state last year. The psychologist of the children's unit and other psychologists find much mental trouble among children of school age. They recommend that the division of mental hygiene enlarge its program to render more adequate service to the schools. Such a program should be adequately staffed to give service to the schools in order to determine how much of this school failure is due to mental and emotional handicaps and to advise the schools how best to train these children who are unable to profit from the current school program. This service could be provided at a small fraction of the cost of teaching children who repeat grades year after year.

DIVISION OF INSTITUTIONS AND CORRECTIONS

WADE N. CASHION, *Director*

The division of institutions and corrections is charged with the supervision of all state, county, and city charitable, penal and correctional institutions with the exception of the state institutions for mental patients. Additional responsibilities have been placed on the division by the development of military areas in the state. The division is coöperating with the county departments of public welfare, county and state health departments, the USO, and other groups interested in social protection. The division has done considerable work in the area of social protection. With the beginning of construction of defense areas a great many women and young girls began frequenting camp sites. Some of these were of course were professional prostitutes, others came into these areas looking for legitimate employment. Later with the advent of the soldiers, additional girls came for reasons of adventure.

It has been the position of this division that these women and girls, other than the prostitutes, should be given the advantage of professional social work services in order that plans might be worked out with them for their return to their homes, rather than to be committed to prison. The State Industrial School for Girls submitted an application to Washington for a project to increase the facilities at the institution so that girls eighteen years old and under, apprehended in the defense areas might be sent to the training school if no satisfactory plan could be worked out prior to legal commitment. This project received quite a bit of consideration but had not been approved at the end of the fiscal year. Craven county also submitted a project to the Social Security Board in Washington for the care and protection of such girls in the defense area along the coast. This project was sponsored by the social protection division of the Social Security Board but was rejected after war was declared.

Some of the counties in the defense area have done effective work in coöperation with USO Travelers Aid in getting girls returned to their places of legal residence without being brought into court. The division has also worked with the USO Travelers Aid in establishing working relationships with local agencies, and in establishing Travelers Aid services in various military areas. This work has taken a major portion of the director's time for the past eighteen months.

The responsibilities of the division are purely supervisory, however, supervision requires frequent contact because satisfactory relationships cannot be maintained otherwise. This has not been possible because the division has no field staff. The inspections made were largely in the nature of emergencies. Only occasionally has the director found it possible to make routine visits to institutions. Without a field agent the division will not be able to discharge its legal responsibilities since it is impossible for the director to make more than a small number of the routine inspections required.

Another responsibility of the division is to act as a clearing house for all parolees from the state correctional institutions. Blanks are sent out from this office to the departments of public welfare in the child's home county. The report is returned to this office and after the information is catalogued the report is forwarded to the respective school. There is an active list of about 750 parolees. In this manner this division is able to be constantly aware of the status of all paroled and discharged children from the four correctional schools.

State and County Institutions for Which the Division Has Supervisory Responsibility

| <i>Institution</i> | <i>Superintendent</i> | <i>Population 6-30-1942</i> |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Orthopedic Hospital..... | Dr. W. M. Roberts, Chief Surgeon | 162 |
| Sanatorium | Dr. P. P. McCain..... | 591 |
| Western Sanatorium | Dr. S. M. Bittinger..... | 293 |
| Confederate Women's Home..... | Mrs. Ina Foust Smith..... | 42 |
| Eastern Carolina Training School..... | S. E. Leonard..... | 96 |
| Jackson Training School..... | J. C. Fisher (Acting)..... | 377 |
| Samarcand | Miss Grace Robson..... | 191 |
| Morrison Training School..... | Rev. L. L. Boyd..... | 184 |
| Farm Colony for Women..... | Miss Elsa Ernst..... | 53 |
| State Highway Prison Camps..... | Oscar Pitts | 8,121 |

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| 100 County Jails (approximated)..... | 1,600 |
| 69 County Homes | 2,234 |
| 29 Workhouses | 400 |
| 5 Detention Quarters | 30 |

STATE TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR DELINQUENTS

The training schools for juvenile delinquents have sufficient bed capacity to meet the demands made on them. The population has shown a gradual decline and there are no pending waiting lists.

On June 30, 1940, Jackson Training School had a population of

377 and a capacity for 500. Eastern Carolina Training School had a population of 96 with a capacity for 150. Samarcand had a population of 191 with a capacity for 200. Morrison Training School had a population of 184 with a capacity of 225.

It should be pointed out that the training schools for delinquent children have not yet been able to meet some of their pressing needs. For example, of the correctional institutions only Samarcand has been able to meet the requirements for accredited affiliation with the state school system. It seems wholly unfair that a child who is able and willing to continue in school after leaving the institution should lose this time from his school progress.

Another need which has not been met is that of competent social work in the institution. A delinquent child sent to the training school certainly needs to be given every possible advantage. One of the outstanding juvenile correctional institutions in the United States, Ormsby Village in Kentucky, with an enrollment of approximately 400 students, has eighteen social case workers and a case work supervisor on its staff. The social work department of that institution is considered one of the most important functions of the school program. It is assumed that a child is sent to an institution because of unsocial behavior. There is little reason to expect that this unsocial behavior pattern will be changed unless the cause of it can be determined and removed. This work a trained social worker is able to do by working with the child and with the family, through the social worker in the home county. A social worker could also help to prepare the child for the change from institutional supervision to the new liberty outside. This step is a crucial one for the child. All possible help should be given both to the child and to the family if a recurrence of social maladjustment is to be avoided.

Still another outstanding need is an institution for delinquent defectives. At present there is no separation of the defective from the normal delinquents. Naturally the program of an institution must be geared to the pace of the majority group. That means that the minority group is not being given the type of training it is capable of taking.

One of the needs which has not been met, and which is long overdue, is that of a training school for delinquent Negro girls, however there is more reason at the present time for optimism than at any other time in the past. The 1941 legislature passed a resolution empowering the Governor to appoint a commission to study plans and proposals for the establishment of a training school for delinquent Negro girls. The Governor appointed on the commission: Dr. W. A.

Stanbury, Mrs. Lula S. Kelsey, Mr. Irving Carlyle, Bishop E. A. Penick, and Mr. A. B. Stoney. The director of this division acted as secretary to the commission and under its direction studied training schools for delinquent Negro girls in Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky. The commission's report recommending the establishment of a school in North Carolina has been given to the Governor and the advisory budget commission. There is reason for hoping that the report will be favorably received.

During the fall of 1941 the Osborne Association of New York City made a survey of the four state institutions for juvenile delinquents and the results of this survey will be published by the association. It is believed that the survey should be of considerable value to the institutions.

COUNTY JAILS

In 1775 Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia formed the Prison Improvement Society. From that day on there has been more talk about, and less done about, reform in county jails in America than probably any other one subject. The county jail is still considered the "ash can of the community" and the county jail in North Carolina is no exception. A majority of the North Carolina county jails still operate under the fee system. That means that the jailer gets most of his income from the difference in what he is allowed per day for each prisoner, and what it costs him to feed the prisoner. The simple statement of how the fee system works is commentary enough.

Children in Jails

There is a continuation of the decline of children in jails. From 1936 to 1942 there was a decrease in the number of children in jails from 1,231 to 500, or a decline of 59 per cent. This trend is gratifying as a trend, but certainly not satisfactory. As a general rule locking children in jail is both illegal and unnecessary. Most children are not kept in jail more than twenty-four hours. Usually they are released to return to their homes without benefit of any advice which might help them avoid the jail in future except their jail experience. It is extremely doubtful that a jail experience is helpful to any child. It is thought that almost any other plan would be better for the child. It is recommended that each county set up a boarding home plan to be used if necessary to keep children out of jails. It does seem that in each county there are families who would be willing to look after children if they were no expense to the family. This might

work a hardship in counties where the jailer receives a fee for each prisoner, but could be offset by paying the jailer a salary.

COUNTY HOMES

The county home population continued to decline. During this biennial period there has been a decrease from 2,650 on June 30, 1940, to 2,234 on June 30, 1942, a reduction of 15 per cent. This is due to the public assistance program having taken a number of aged persons out of the county homes and preventing a number from entering who would otherwise have had no alternative.

Since June 30, 1940 six county homes have been closed, including Burke, which was burned. A few of the county homes have added wings for tubercular patients, meeting a need which the state sanatoria have been unable to meet.

Quite a number of the county homes are not well managed. The buildings are run down and dirty. In many cases bed patients do not have proper attention. A few of the county home superintendents are still paid on a fee basis, averaging about \$11.00 per inmate. The fees are supposed to cover the expenses of the inmates and the income of the superintendent, consequently there is little more than the bare necessities available to the inmate, and sometimes not even that.

Not counting the original investment, county home costs are considerably out of proportion to their economic value. The monthly cost per inmate during the fiscal year 1941 was \$18.97. If each county home inmate could be placed on public assistance the county's share of this amount would be only \$4.75 per month. It would be economically sound therefore if all eligible inmates who could possibly be placed out of the county home were put on public assistance. This would leave some inmates who could not be placed and for these institutional cases proper medical and nursing care should be provided.

The state board has for a number of years advocated the district plan for homes for the aged, infirm and chronically sick needing institutional care. This plan provides that several counties may combine resources and have one district home for the counties involved. It should make available more adequate care for this group of aged and infirm and should include proper medical and nursing service which is not now available to most of the county home inmates. The district plan for county homes would work more satisfactorily perhaps if the state would take the responsibility for sharing the burden with the counties.

COUNTY HOME EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1941

| <i>Counties</i> | <i>Average Daily Population</i> | <i>Total Expenditures for Maintenance</i> | <i>Monthly Per Capita Cost</i> |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Alamance..... | 35 | \$ 7,071.72 | \$ 16.67 |
| Alexander..... | 13 | 2,739.17 | 17.55 |
| Anson..... | 13 | 3,350.43 | 21.43 |
| Ashe..... | 10 | 1,661.87 | 13.85 |
| Beaufort..... | 20 | 5,835.81 | 24.31 |
| Bertie..... | 23 | 3,906.00* | 6.78 |
| Brunswick..... | 23 | 4,033.40 | 14.80 |
| Buncombe..... | 78 | 16,933.47 | 17.98 |
| Cabarrus..... | 34 | 10,171.93 | 24.93 |
| Caldwell..... | 20 | 5,314.81 | 22.14 |
| Carteret..... | 14 | 5,413.94 | 32.22 |
| Caswell..... | 14 | 3,313.96 | 19.36 |
| Catawba..... | 32 | 4,241.00 | 11.04 |
| Chatham..... | 35 | 8,202.42 | 19.53 |
| Cleveland..... | 40 | 8,714.89 | 18.15 |
| Columbus..... | 22 | 9,262.25 | 35.08 |
| Craven..... | 24 | 8,139.89 | 28.26 |
| Davidson..... | 19 | 5,916.38 | 25.96 |
| Davie..... | 11 | 3,252.32 | 24.64 |
| Duplin..... | 18 | 2,175.94 | 10.72 |
| Durham..... | 93 | 50,401.05* | 22.10 |
| Edgecombe..... | 40 | 9,942.99 | 24.75 |
| Forsyth..... | 111 | 55,615.60* | 34.26 |
| Franklin..... | 33 | 6,235.15 | 15.75 |
| Gaston..... | 60 | 14,030.96 | 19.46 |
| Granville..... | 42 | 6,431.35 | 12.50 |
| Guilford..... | 140 | 25,485.74* | 11.79 |
| Halifax..... | 39 | 11,360.02 | 24.27 |
| Harnett..... | 42 | 10,986.12 | 21.78 |
| Haywood..... | 44 | 4,670.58 | 8.88 |
| Henderson..... | No Report | | |
| Hertford..... | 12 | 2,055.51 | 14.28 |
| Iredell..... | 49 | 7,999.41 | 13.60 |
| Jackson..... | 21 | 3,316.07 | 13.16 |
| Johnston..... | 58 | 8,659.52 | 12.23 |
| Lee..... | 20 | 4,607.20 | 19.19 |
| Lenoir..... | 17 | 4,626.36 | 22.82 |
| Lincoln..... | 20 | 3,333.64 | 13.89 |
| Macon..... | 6 | 666.73 | 9.26 |
| Martin..... | 24 | 4,557.58 | 15.79 |
| Mecklenburg..... | 136 | 57,238.67 | 35.07 |
| Montgomery..... | 16 | 2,773.16 | 14.44 |
| Moore..... | 26 | 5,380.95 | 17.24 |
| Nash..... | 54 | 29,451.02* | 29.57 |
| New Hanover..... | 59 | 8,249.36 | 11.65 |
| Northampton..... | 21 | 4,309.86 | 17.10 |
| Onslow..... | 8 | 3,072.94 | 28.53 |
| Orange..... | 9 | 3,622.80 | 33.71 |
| Pasquotank..... | 20 | 3,118.20 | 13.26 |
| Perquimans..... | 8 | 1,983.57 | 24.50 |
| Person..... | 20 | 3,978.56 | 15.78 |
| Pitt..... | 27 | 6,904.17 | 21.46 |
| Randolph..... | No Report | | |

* These figures are tied up with other county institutions and the per capita cost per county home inmate is calculated with this fact in mind.
Average monthly per capita cost, \$18.97.

COUNTY HOME EXPENDITURES—Continued

| <i>Counties</i> | <i>Average Daily Population</i> | <i>Total Expenditures for Maintenance</i> | <i>Monthly Per Capita Cost</i> |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Richmond..... | 36 | \$ 4,999.63 | \$ 11.55 |
| Robeson..... | 105 | 30,308.89 | 24.54 |
| Rockingham..... | 55 | 7,805.41 | 11.82 |
| Rowan..... | 72 | 18,385.50 | 21.27 |
| Rutherford..... | 45 | 9,977.90 | 18.47 |
| Sampson..... | 40 | 8,410.30 | 17.71 |
| Stanly..... | No Report | | |
| Stokes..... | 32 | 5,882.51 | 15.31 |
| Surry..... | 27 | 8,972.30 | 27.70 |
| Union..... | 41 | 7,432.81 | 15.10 |
| Vance..... | 15 | 4,794.78 | 26.64 |
| Wake..... | 132 | 30,212.20 | 19.07 |
| Warren..... | 28 | 6,059.59 | 18.35 |
| Washington..... | 17 | 2,814.90 | 13.79 |
| Watauga..... | 12 | 1,257.03 | 8.73 |
| Wayne..... | 50 | 9,583.55 | 14.22 |
| Wilkes..... | 25 | 3,750.40 | 12.50 |
| Wilson..... | 46 | 9,326.63 | 16.98 |
| Yadkin..... | 15 | 3,159.38 | 17.40 |
| Total..... | 2,566 | \$657,850.15 | |

COMMODITY DISTRIBUTION DIVISION

A. E. LANGSTON, *Director*

During the past two years the Agricultural Marketing Administration has, in addition to purchasing foods for "Lend-Lease" and other purposes, continued the practice of purchasing surplus farm products when such surpluses have depressed market prices below fair levels.

A considerable portion of the surpluses so purchased has been allocated or granted to the states for distribution to their needy poor, school lunch rooms, and, in some instances, to certain institutions.

These practices have, by placing a bottom under the market, assured the growers a more equitable market for their produce and have given commercial purchasers of such products an assurance that they could purchase their normal requirements without the fear that the bottom would later fall out of the market, thereby causing them tremendous losses.

ALLOCATIONS AND GRANTS

Allocations or grants to the State of North Carolina have been made to the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, which has been required to contract with the Agricultural Marketing Administration that all foods so allocated or granted would, under the supervision of the AMA, be distributed only to such types of recipients as were prescribed by the AMA, and to these only in such quantities as were authorized by the allocating agency.

Quantities prescribed by the AMA have at all times been such as to assure that they would not constitute total subsistence or interfere with that portion of the crop moving in commercial channels.

Welfare Department Operations

While the AMA has defined the various types and classes of recipients that might receive the various commodities and has designated the quantities that might be made available to each, the designation of the individual recipients has been left to the local welfare departments in the various counties.

The counties have found commodities to be of great material assistance as only county funds are available to meet general relief needs and are inadequate without state supplementation.

Commodity Distribution Division

The commodity distribution division of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare has continued to be the agency charged with receiving, warehousing, repackaging, distributing, and accounting for all commodities allocated to the state.

The commodity division has served the one hundred counties of the state from six districts and nine warehouses. From these nine warehouses two deliveries of commodities have been made to the counties each month by means of state-owned and operated trucks.

Accounting has been done largely on a district basis and the state office of the commodity division has served only in a supervisory, control, and auditing capacity.

WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION PARTICIPATION

The WPA has continued to furnish the commodity division with a limited amount of district supervision, together with all of the unskilled, intermediate, skilled, and professional and technical labor necessary to carry on the operation.

The balance of the supervisory and the administrative labor, together with materials, supplies, equipment, and housing facilities have been furnished by the state with assistance from the counties and cities.

The WPA has on other projects manufactured a considerable number of garments of clothing and household articles which they have turned over to the commodity division for distribution to the counties.

STAMP PLAN

During the past two years the "Stamp Plan" for the distribution of food has been extended until it now covers Buncombe, Cabarrus, Durham, Gaston, Guilford, Mecklenburg, Nash, New Hanover, Wake, Wayne, and Wilson counties.

The stamp plan of distributing cotton goods was set up in Guilford and Mecklenburg counties but was discontinued May 30, 1942.

During a part of last year the cotton stamp plan was in operation in all of the cotton growing counties for the purpose of redeeming stamps given to farmers for voluntarily decreasing their cotton acreage below allocated acreage quotas.

In the operation of the food stamp plan two types of stamps are used: namely orange and blue. Participants designated by county welfare departments are required to purchase orange stamps in relation to the size of their respective families and determined need, after

which blue stamps are given to them free on the basis of one blue stamp for each two orange stamps purchased.

Orange stamps may be used to purchase almost any item of food while blue stamps may be used to purchase items designated as surplus by the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture.

Purchases with stamps may be made from any merchant in the area who has been approved for participation.

Retail merchants may have stamps received by them redeemed either through the banks, their wholesalers, or by mailing them to the branch office of the U. S. Treasury Department in Atlanta, Georgia.

Cotton stamps were handled in practically the same manner as food stamps except that both colors of stamps, which were different from food stamps, could be used to purchase any item of cotton clothing manufactured from United States cotton.

Cotton stamps used in connection with the reduction of cotton acreage were all gift stamps, no purchase of other stamps being required of the recipient.

LUNCH ROOMS

During the past two years particular stress has been placed on the school lunch program in the state.

The Agricultural Marketing Administration has ear-marked numerous allocations to the state "For School Lunch Rooms Only." As a result of larger quantities and varieties of commodities being so made available there has been a considerable increase both in the number of schools operating lunch rooms and in the number of needy and undernourished children receiving free lunches.

The operation of the program has reflected itself in better health, better school attendance, better scholastic grades and should make itself felt in the future by assuring a better developed and more healthy citizenship.

REPORT OF COMMODITY MOVEMENTS, FISCAL YEAR 1941-1942

| Commodity | Unit | On Hand 7-1-41 | Received 7-1-41 to 6-30-42 | Total Available | Distributed 7-1-41 to 6-30-42 | Over or Short | Balance on Hand 6-30-42 | Per Cent Over or Short to Total Volume |
|--------------------------|------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Apples, fresh..... | lbs. | 8,550 | 13,271,914 | 13,280,464 | 12,927,157 | -312,754 | 40,553 | 2.42 |
| Beans, dried..... | lbs. | 232,907 | 2,267,700 | 2,500,607 | 1,921,047 | 4,397 | 583,957 | 0.228 |
| Butter..... | lbs. | 576 | 205,701 | 206,277 | 146,995 | 4,452 | 63,734 | 3.028 |
| Cabbage..... | lbs. | --- | 1,527,401 | 1,527,401 | 1,500,463 | -26,938 | --- | 1.795 |
| Carrots, fresh..... | lbs. | --- | 416,814 | 416,814 | 310,125 | -106,689 | --- | 34.40 |
| Cereal, whole wheat..... | lbs. | 305,099 | 740,403 | 1,046,102 | 976,717 | 23,296 | 92,681 | 2.385 |
| Eggs..... | lbs. | --- | 1,275,535 | 1,275,535 | 1,228,254 | 6,538 | 53,819 | 0.532 |
| Egg yolks..... | lbs. | --- | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,030 | 30 | --- | 0.099 |
| Flour, graham..... | lbs. | 596,725 | 4,905,512 | 5,502,237 | 5,057,958 | 22,389 | 466,668 | 0.442 |
| Flour, white..... | lbs. | 372,166 | 4,880,085 | 5,252,251 | 5,127,195 | -5,257 | 119,799 | 0.102 |
| Grapefruit, fresh..... | lbs. | --- | 3,115,339 | 3,115,339 | 3,063,329 | -52,010 | --- | 1.698 |
| Grapefruit juice..... | lbs. | 4,289 | 1,025,980 | 1,030,269 | 1,047,676 | 17,660 | 253 | 1.686 |
| Grapefruit segments..... | lbs. | --- | 90,000 | 90,000 | 92,308 | 2,308 | --- | 2.5 |
| Grits, corn..... | lbs. | 199,887 | 3,087,541 | 3,237,428 | 2,745,818 | 27,662 | 519,272 | 1.008 |
| Lard..... | lbs. | 2,985 | 749,240 | 752,225 | 704,494 | 12,750 | 481 | 1.667 |
| Meal, corn..... | lbs. | 365,290 | 4,248,000 | 4,613,290 | 4,598,615 | 39,754 | 54,429 | 0.864 |
| Milk, dry skim..... | lbs. | 25,308 | 79,800 | 105,108 | 109,999 | 4,996 | 105 | 4.541 |
| Milk, evaporated..... | lbs. | 358,995 | 1,174,500 | 1,533,495 | 1,039,618 | 17,580 | 511,457 | 1.691 |
| Oats, rolled..... | lbs. | --- | 1,520,500 | 1,520,500 | 1,560,878 | 44,797 | 4,419 | 2.87 |
| Onions..... | lbs. | --- | 25,500 | 25,500 | 7,415 | 80 | 18,165 | 1.079 |
| Oranges, fresh..... | lbs. | 87 | 170,940 | 170,940 | 136,854 | -661 | 33,425 | 0.482 |
| Peaches, dried..... | lbs. | --- | --- | 87 | 105 | 18 | --- | 17.14 |
| Peaches, fresh..... | lbs. | --- | 174,870 | 174,870 | 168,641 | -6,229 | --- | 3.693 |
| Pecans, shelled..... | lbs. | --- | 80,000 | 80,000 | 79,703 | -297 | --- | 0.372 |
| Peanut butter..... | lbs. | --- | 146,880 | 146,880 | 135,350 | 2,830 | 14,360 | 2.091 |
| Pork and beans..... | lbs. | --- | 2,447,415 | 2,447,415 | 1,599,662 | 14,422 | 862,175 | 0.902 |
| Potatoes, Irish..... | lbs. | 60,000 | 4,260,085 | 4,320,085 | 4,100,034 | -220,051 | --- | 5.367 |
| Potatoes, sweet..... | lbs. | --- | 869,568 | 869,568 | 795,773 | -46,971 | 26,824 | 5.902 |
| Pork, dry salt..... | lbs. | 150 | 569,807 | 569,957 | 577,990 | 8,033 | --- | 1.39 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|----------|-----------|-------|
| Prunes, dried..... | lbs. | 110,464 | 2,100,950 | 2,217,414 | 1,989,692 | 4,213 | 231,935 | 0.212 |
| Raisins, dried..... | lbs. | 489,818 | 988 | 489,818 | 490,174 | 356 | ----- | 0.073 |
| Rice, milled..... | lbs. | 988 | 92,497 | 988 | 928 | —60 | ----- | 6.465 |
| Soup, dehydrated..... | lbs. | ----- | 570,000 | 570,000 | 560,977 | 16,432 | 1,513 | 15.29 |
| Tomatoes, canned..... | lbs. | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 5,056 | 14,079 | 0.901 |
| Total food..... | lbs. | 3,140,884 | 56,070,477 | 59,211,361 | 54,999,390 | —497,868 | 3,714,103 | 0.905 |
| Bags, glassine..... | each | ----- | 83,200 | 83,200 | 80,400 | ----- | 2,800 | ----- |
| Bags, paper..... | each | ----- | 13,470 | 13,470 | 13,470 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Blankets, baby..... | each | 854 | ----- | 854 | 702 | 65 | 217 | 9.259 |
| Blankets, full size..... | each | 2,280 | ----- | 2,280 | 2,047 | —15 | 218 | 0.733 |
| Comforts and quilts..... | each | 59 | 12 | 71 | 35 | 5 | 41 | 14.28 |
| Pillow cases..... | each | 4,634 | 2,828 | 7,462 | 6,705 | 23 | 780 | 0.343 |
| Sheets, double..... | each | 17,852 | 7,422 | 25,274 | 21,294 | —213 | 3,707 | 1.000 |
| Ticking..... | yds. | 1,943 | ----- | 1,943 | 1,943 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Total other units..... | ----- | 26,622 | 106,932 | 134,554 | 126,506 | —135 | 7,823 | 0.106 |
| Comfort covering..... | yds. | ----- | 48,049 | 48,049 | 48,049 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Cotton, lint..... | lbs. | ----- | 30,187 | 30,187 | 27,158 | ----- | 3,029 | ----- |
| Mattress..... | each | ----- | 124 | 124 | 143 | 24 | 5 | 16.78 |
| Ticking..... | yds. | ----- | 11,793 | 11,793 | 11,322 | ----- | 471 | ----- |
| Total F. S. A. items..... | unit | ----- | 90,153 | 90,153 | 86,672 | 24 | 3,505 | 0.027 |
| TOTAL AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ADMINISTRATION MATERIALS..... | unit | 3,168,506 | 56,267,562 | 59,436,068 | 55,212,658 | —497,979 | 3,725,431 | 0.902 |
| W.P.A. clothing..... | gar. | 189,829 | 498,831 | 688,660 | 504,204 | 3,628 | 188,084 | 0.719 |
| W.P.A. household articles..... | each | 490 | 65 | 555 | 204 | —108 | 183 | 40.91 |
| Total W.P.A. units..... | ----- | 190,319 | 498,896 | 689,215 | 504,468 | 3,520 | 188,267 | 0.698 |
| GRAND TOTAL..... | unit | 3,358,825 | 56,766,458 | 60,125,283 | 55,717,126 | 494,459 | 3,913,698 | 0.887 |

SUMMARY OF CERTIFICATION, SERVICE, AND DISTRIBUTION FISCAL YEARS 1940-1941 AND 1941-1942

Relief Families and Persons

| | FISCAL YEAR 1940-1941 | | FISCAL YEAR 1941-1942 | |
|---|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|
| | Families | Persons | Families | Persons |
| Average number relief cases certified..... | 48,640 | 223,870 | 39,079 | 172,993 |
| Average number relief cases serviced..... | 42,429 | 196,273 | 34,364 | 152,013 |
| Per cent certified cases actually serviced..... | 87.24 | 87.67 | 87.93 | 87.87 |

Distributed to Above Cases

| | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Estimated value food distributed..... | \$3,024,598.38 | \$2,464,918.00 |
| Estimated value clothing distributed..... | 471,409.70 | 412,543.74 |
| Estimated value household articles distributed..... | 147,762.17 | 28,901.73 |
| Total estimated value..... | \$3,643,770.25 | \$2,906,363.47 |

School Lunch Rooms

| | Schools | Students | Schools | Students |
|--|----------|----------------|----------|----------------|
| Average number certified per month..... | 1,340 | 98,073 | 1,808 | 138,081 |
| Average number serviced per month..... | 1,088 | 79,538 | 1,623 | 124,247 |
| Per cent of certified actually serviced..... | 81.19 | 81.10 | 89.77 | 89.98 |
| Total food distributed..... | lbs..... | 15,382,207 | lbs..... | 18,476,043 |
| Estimated value food distributed..... | | \$1,005,178.64 | | \$1,288,463.00 |

Institutions, Organizations, etc.

| | Cases | Persons | Cases | Persons |
|---|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| Average number certified per month..... | 169 | 11,240 | 140 | 13,709 |
| Average number serviced per month..... | 137 | 8,534 | 107 | 10,968 |
| Per cent certified actually serviced..... | 81.07 | 75.93 | 76.43 | 80.01 |
| Total food..... | lbs..... | 1,100,838 | lbs..... | 1,181,181 |
| Total clothing..... | each..... | 4,981 | each..... | 1,513 |
| Total household..... | each..... | 963 | each..... | 93 |
| Total units distributed..... | | 1,106,792 | | 1,182,787 |
| | | | | |
| Estimated value food distributed..... | \$72,455.47 | | \$82,471.00 | |
| Estimated value clothing distributed..... | 3,735.75 | | 1,241.36 | |
| Estimated value household articles distributed..... | 2,802.33 | | 86.97 | |
| Total estimated value..... | \$78,993.55 | | \$83,799.33 | |

SURPLUS COMMODITIES PURCHASED IN NORTH CAROLINA BY THE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

| Commodity | Unit | 1940-1941 | | 1941-1942 | |
|----------------------|------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| | | Quantity Purchased | Amount Paid | Quantity Purchased | Amount Paid |
| Cabbage, fresh..... | lbs. | 146,880 | \$ 1,296.00 | | |
| Carrots, fresh..... | lbs. | | | 470,400 | \$ 7,056.00 |
| Cotton, baled..... | lbs. | 11,083,500 | 1,028,085.00 | 361,500 | 35,401.00 |
| Eggs, shell..... | lbs. | | | 156,465 | 29,097.00 |
| Grits, corn..... | lbs. | 1,600,000 | 25,200.00 | | |
| Meal, corn..... | lbs. | | | 5,850,000 | 107,640.00 |
| Potatoes, Irish..... | lbs. | 11,735,040 | 138,469.00 | 2,491,500 | 20,928.00 |
| Potatoes, sweet..... | lbs. | | | 4,556,050 | 82,009.00 |
| Peaches, fresh..... | lbs. | | | 3,613,350 | 60,793.00 |
| Ticking, cotton..... | yds. | 1,685,000 | 196,940.00 | | |
| Total purchases..... | | 26,250,420 | \$ 1,389,990.00 | 17,499,265 | \$ 342,924.00 |

BENEFITS DERIVED BY NORTH CAROLINA AND ITS CITIZENS BY REASON OF THE OPERATION OF THE COMMODITY DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM

| | Benefits Derived 1940-1941 | Benefits Derived 1941-1942 | Total Benefits 2 Years |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Money spent in state for purchase of commodities..... | \$ 1,389,990.00 | \$ 342,924.00 | \$ 1,732,914.00 |
| Value of food distributed in state..... | 4,102,232.49 | 3,835,852.00 | 7,938,084.49 |
| Value of clothing distributed in state..... | 475,145.45 | 413,785.10 | 888,930.55 |
| Value of household articles distributed in state..... | 150,564.50 | 28,988.70 | 179,553.20 |
| Salaries and wages received by citizens of state..... | 446,941.58 | 422,817.43 | 869,759.01 |
| Rent paid to state landlords..... | 16,466.42 | 15,554.21 | 32,020.63 |
| Materials, supplies, and services purchased in state..... | 63,035.43 | 60,946.80 | 123,982.23 |
| Value of commodities distributed through stamp plan..... | 722,810.00 | 1,297,299.00 | 2,020,109.00 |
| TOTAL BENEFITS DERIVED..... | \$ 7,367,185.87 | \$ 6,418,167.24 | \$ 13,785,353.11 |
| State cost of operating program..... | \$ 80,161.61 | \$ 69,024.60 | \$ 149,186.21 |
| County cost of operating program..... | 33,222.78 | 24,762.48 | 57,985.26 |
| TOTAL STATE AND COUNTY COSTS..... | \$ 113,384.39 | \$ 93,787.08 | \$ 207,171.47 |
| Per cent total cost to benefits derived..... | 1.54 | 1.46 | 1.49 |
| WPA's cost of operating program..... | \$ 422,431.98 | \$ 415,204.09 | \$ 837,636.07 |
| GRAND TOTAL COST OF OPERATION..... | \$ 535,816.37 | \$ 508,991.17 | \$ 1,044,807.54 |
| Per cent to benefits derived..... | 7.27 | 7.93 | 7.58 |

Subscription price, Five Dollars per Annum in Advance.
Single Copies, Fifteen Cents.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, October 3, 1917, under Post Office No. 363, at Chicago, Ill., under Act of October 3, 1917. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 16, 1918. Postage paid at Chicago, Ill., and at additional mailing offices. Postmaster: Send address changes in this journal to THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago 10, Ill.

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SERVICE UNITS

Field Social Work

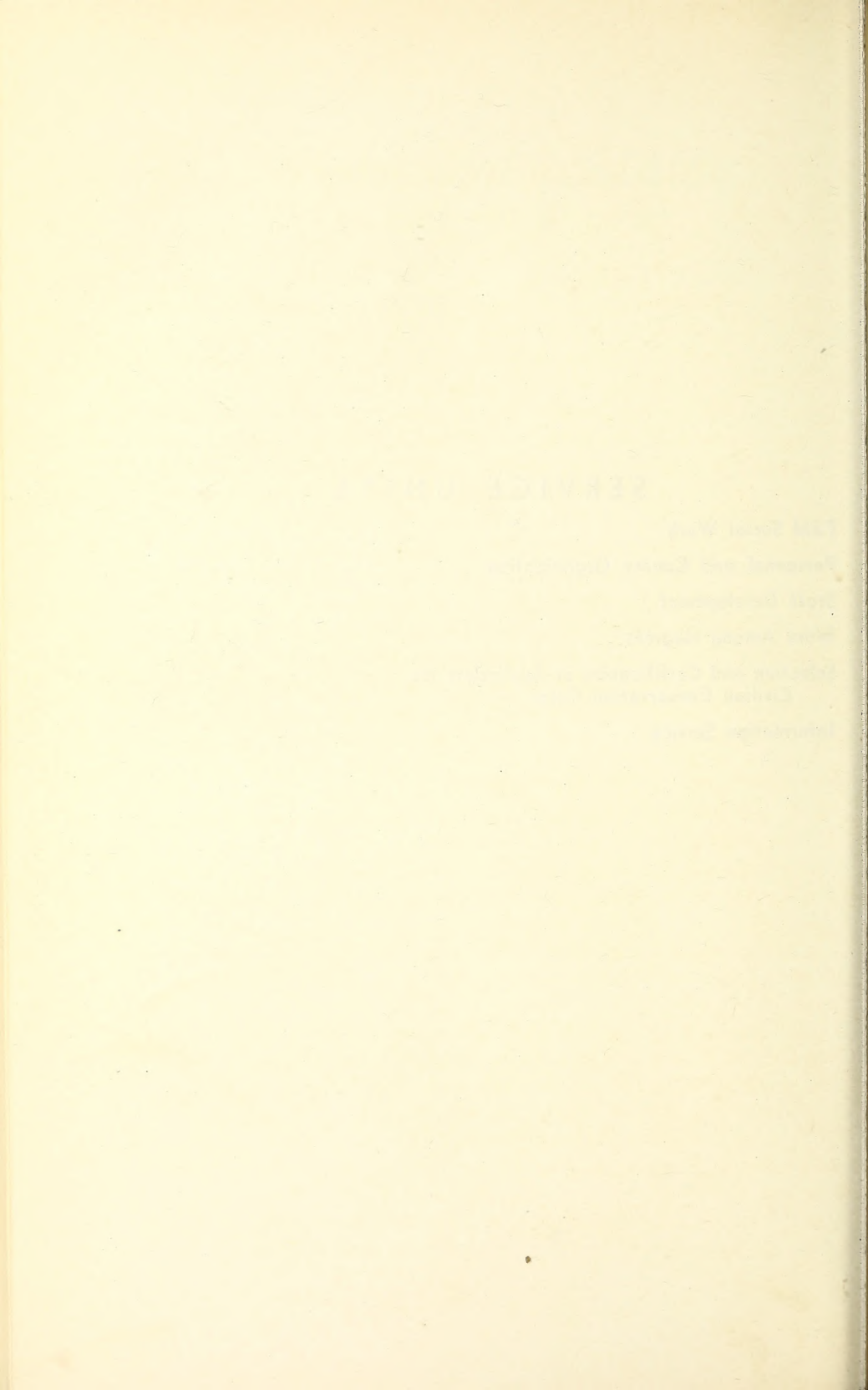
Personnel and County Organization

Staff Development

Work Among Negroes

Selection and Certification of Applicants for
Civilian Conservation Corps

Information Service



FIELD SOCIAL WORK SERVICE

S. J. HAWKINS, *Director*

The State Board of Charities and Public Welfare established field social work service in January, 1936, for the purpose of serving as general field staff for all divisions and services of the state office in their relationships with county departments of public welfare. There were originally five field social work representatives but as additional responsibilities were delegated to the public welfare program, the number was increased to ten, reduced to eight and finally restored to nine, the number of field social work representatives which has served during this biennium.

Until recently the field service staff has maintained an equal balance between men and women but with conditions created by the World War situation, it has become more and more difficult to secure qualified men. The younger men meeting qualifications are being used in the armed forces of the government and the qualified group not eligible for the armed services because of age, dependents, or some other reason, are being drawn into administrative social work positions paying considerably more than that of a field work representative.

State Apportioned to Nine Representatives

The nine field representatives and the counties assigned each as of the close of this biennial period are as follows:

Miss Eloise E. Banning: Anson, Chatham, Davidson, Hoke, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, Randolph, Richmond, Scotland, Stanly, and Union.

Miss Victoria Bell: Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Madison, Swain, Transylvania, and Yancey.

Mrs. Dorothy Campbell: Beaufort, Carteret, Craven, Duplin, Green, Hyde, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Pamlico, and Wayne.

Miss Edith Guffy: Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Cabarrus, Catawba, Davie, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Wilkes, and Yadkin.

Mr. John G. Howell: Bertie, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Martin, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell, and Washington.

Miss Emma A. Maurer: Edgecombe, Franklin, Granville, Halifax, Nash, Northampton, Pitt, Vance, Wake, Warren, and Wilson.

*Miss Ada McRackan**: Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Harnett, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender, Robeson, and Sampson.

Miss Ina T. Tyler: Avery, Burke, Caldwell, Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, McDowell, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, and Watauga.

Mrs. W. F. Wilson: Alamance, Caswell, Durham, Forsyth, Guilford, Orange, Person, Rockingham, Stokes, and Surry.

Representatives Are Well-trained and Experienced

The present group of field social work representatives have all had experience in county welfare departments. Four were superintendents of public welfare just prior to accepting work as field social work representative; two were case work supervisors; one was supervisor and child welfare worker; and two had been employed at various times as case workers.

All of the present group of field social work representatives have more professional training and experience than the minimum requirement and six have had special training or experience in child welfare. Several of the field social work representatives have had experience in supervising students in connection with standard schools of social work and one has been on the staff of a university. All of the field social work representatives have had administrative experience and training.

With this aggregation of training and actual experience in county welfare departments, the potentiality for service to the county units and to the state department should be greater than ever before. While it is not always possible to recruit a field staff all of whom have had actual experience in county welfare departments, such experience has always been considered desirable by the state agency since the job is a two-way interpretative one of county to state and state to county.

Since a general field staff was added to the state department in January, 1936, there have been twenty-five persons employed in this capacity. Because there has never been more than ten field social work representatives at any one time, a fairly rapid turnover is evident. Twelve of this number have resigned to accept more remunerative positions or have been promoted to such positions; two have resigned as a result of a marriage and family demands; one because of health, and one, Mr. H. D. Farrell, at death. From the field staff the state department has recruited persons to fill positions of director of the division of institutions and corrections, supervisor of standards

* Miss Ada McRackan was appointed to the position of Supervisor of Standards and Procedures in the Division of Public Assistance on July 1, 1942. The vacancy thus created has not been filled as of the writing of this report.

and procedures, supervisor of CCC selection and director of field social work service. Other positions and agencies recruiting from field social work representative ranks are: director of cripple children's service, North Carolina State Board of Health; supervision of students in the graduate school, division of public welfare administration and social work, University of North Carolina; executive secretary of the Charity Organization Society, Plainfield, N. J.; area representative, home service department, American Red Cross; district representatives of Agriculture Marketing Administration; Bureau of Public Assistance; Social Security Board; USO, Traveler's Aid; Work Projects Administration; case work supervisor, county welfare departments; and the United States military forces.

Field Service An Integral Part of Program

Field social work service is an integral part of the administrative and functional organization of public welfare. In the public welfare program of North Carolina, the field representative performs in various capacities according to law, rules and regulations, and established procedures.

Although the field representative is not an administrative person, he may act in an administrative capacity when he is delegated to do so by persons in administrative positions in the state office. The field representative is the person carrying supervisory services to the county welfare department for all the divisions and services unless supplemental services are available such as special investigators or consultants.

In the administration of old age assistance and aid to dependent children, the state department supervises a locally administered program and the field representative functions in a supervisory capacity. Since the state department of public welfare is the agency through which certain federal programs operate, the field representative functions in a supervisory capacity in regard to certification to the Work Projects Administration. Civilian Conservation Corps, the Agriculture Marketing Administration. As the representative of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, the field representative has certain supervisory responsibilities in the administration of personnel standards and uniform schedules of compensation of county welfare departments as established by the Merit System Council.

The field social work representative functions in an advisory and consultative capacity to the county departments of public welfare in all public welfare activities but with knowledge and understanding

that certain duties of the county departments of public welfare are directly supervised by other state or local agencies.

The field social work representative's job is one combining a two-way service. He is necessary to the state office because of the interpretation of local problems which he is able to bring it and the interpretation of general policies and procedures that he carries back to the local units. He is necessary to the county welfare departments because parts of their total job require state supervision and because he can interpret local problems and conditions to the state office and thereby bring about adjustments in rules, regulations, policies, and procedures. It is logical to conclude that the service of a field representative is conditioned by how thoroughly both the state and county departments understand the function and limitations of his job and their willingness and desire to use him most effectively in this area.

Plan of Work Changes to Meet Conditions

The plan of work within which the field social work representative operates necessarily changes as the program progresses and conditions demand. At the present time the territories of the field representatives are composed of from ten to twelve counties. The field representatives spend six weeks in their territory and then one week in the state office participating in staff conferences and in individual conferences with heads of various divisions and services. Usually one time between state staff meetings, western and eastern sectional meetings of the field representatives and child welfare case consultants are held at convenient locations and attended by the supervisor of child welfare services and the director of field social work. At the present time, because of travel limitations and because of the fact that the field representatives will be reading more public assistance records in giving administrative supervision to that program, the plan for the coming biennium will include less frequent visits of longer duration to the counties. Each county will have one planned visit from its field representative every six weeks but of course will be able to call on its field representative at any time it feels the necessity of doing so. Field representatives keep day sheets of their time and write activities and progress reports at regular stated periods.

The field social work representative works under the general direction of the director of field social work, who is directly responsible to the commissioner of public welfare; and, as coördinated through the director of field social work, under the functional supervision of

certain directors of divisions and services in their respective fields to develop and coördinate the various phases of the public welfare program to the end that each county department of public welfare may meet the needs of the people within the functions prescribed by laws, rules and regulations.

PERSONNEL AND COUNTY ORGANIZATION

Mrs. W. B. Aycock, *Supervisor*

Since legislation by the 1941 General Assembly placed the employees of the state and county welfare departments* under a merit system, the major emphasis in the work of the personnel and county organization service has necessarily been on the personnel activities of the agency.

In serving as personnel officer of the agency, under the merit system law the following new duties and responsibilities have been prescribed: to be responsible to the commissioner of public welfare for the personnel administration of the agency; to develop and put into effect procedures for carrying out the personnel policies of the agency; to participate in and to administer classification and compensation plans; to maintain personnel records of all persons employed in the agency and records of all personnel actions; to request certification of eligibles by the merit system supervisor and to report to the supervisor on the selection of eligibles, promotions, salary advancements, demotions, transfers, dismissals, resignations, and all types of appointments; to provide and administer a system of service ratings; and to report annually to the appointing authority of the state agency on the personnel activities of the agency, a copy of which is filed with the council; and to notify the supervisor as promptly as practicable regarding vacancies in the agency and to perform such other duties prescribed by the merit system rule or the agency.

As a result of the change in the welfare law by the 1941 General Assembly with respect to the appointment and duties of welfare boards, considerable time and effort was spent in the organization of the new welfare boards.

In view of these two factors the volume of work in this service has doubled since the last biennial period.

PERSONNEL

Personnel under the merit system has been strengthened by the establishment of a classification and compensation plan and uniform personnel regulations governing salary adjustments and advancements, attendance, vacation, sick leave and other types of leave.

* Names of county welfare superintendents will be found at the end of the *Biennial Report*.

During the past year one of the agency's most difficult problems has been the recruitment of workers due to a shortage of trained personnel as a result of the opportunities for employment at higher salaries in connection with the war effort and the patriotic appeal of such opportunities in time of war. After the examinations were held, a certain period of time was necessary to establish the registers which meant that a number of vacancies continued to be unfilled. A definite change in the procedure for making appointments created new problems which could be settled only as they arose.

During the period of uncertainty when employees of state and county welfare departments were waiting to take the merit examinations, and later were waiting to learn the results, every effort was made to bolster the morale of the personnel and continue the work of the agency at a normal level of efficiency.

Prior to the availability for distribution of copies of the merit system rule, much interpretation was needed to preserve the understanding and coöperative relationship which has always existed between the state and county welfare boards.

In meeting all problems incident to the installation and operation of the merit system in the welfare agency, the merit system supervisor has been of invaluable assistance, having given generously of his time for technical advice and consultation service. The clear and concise interpretation of the new program given by the merit system supervisor at district conferences, the Public Welfare Institute, and at a meeting of county welfare board members at which every county was represented, resulted in a better understanding and wider acceptance of the principles of the merit system in North Carolina.

This office has furnished the merit council with job descriptions on the work of all public welfare employees in the state and has made available the personnel records of the professional staffs for classification purposes.

A total of 829 office conferences were held in this office in connection with the personnel work of the agency, 60 provisional appointments were cleared through this office for approval by the merit supervisor between May 13, 1941, and the establishment of the registers, and 175 requests for certification of eligibles have been cleared and forwarded to the supervisor's office which sends directly to the counties the appropriate registers with copies to this office. Requests from the counties for transfers, military and educational leave and leave without pay have been cleared in this office and sent to the merit supervisor for approval, as well as a report of all resignations on state and county welfare staffs.

Under the functional supervision of this office, the field representatives have assisted in carrying on the work with the counties and through their skilled guidance and the excellent coöperation of county welfare superintendents, consistent progress has been made.

COUNTY WELFARE BOARDS

The county welfare boards have had a vital part in determining the successful administration and steady progress of the public welfare program in the state. Through first-hand knowledge of local conditions the boards have made a valuable contribution in the formulation of local policies and in interpreting the program to the communities, and the communities' needs and problems to the county welfare departments.

The welfare board in each of the hundred counties is composed of three interested citizens. One member is appointed by the state board, one member by the county commissioners, and the third member by the two appointed members, except in Wake county where the third member is named by the governing body of the city of Raleigh.

In accordance with the change in the law by the 1941 General Assembly with respect to the appointment and duties of welfare boards, the county commissioners in appointing a member on the county welfare board, may appoint a commissioner to serve as ex officio member, with the same powers and duties as the other two members, or they may appoint a person outside of their own number to serve. After the first appointments all members are appointed for a term of two years. Prior service on the board does not disqualify any person from service, but no member is eligible to succeed himself after three terms or to serve for more than six consecutive years.

As soon as the boards were organized, they met and elected a chairman, who serves until his term of office on the board expires. These boards are required by law to meet at least once a month. The superintendent of public welfare is the executive officer of the board and acts as its secretary.

The county welfare boards in all of the counties except Mecklenburg appoint the county welfare superintendents, while in Mecklenburg county the appointment of the superintendent is the joint responsibility of the welfare board and the county commissioners. The welfare boards prepare the administrative budgets for the county welfare departments for submission to, and approval by, the boards of county commissioners. The boards act in an advisory capacity to county and municipal authorities in developing policies and plans in dealing with problems of dependency and delinquency, distribu-

tion of the poor funds, and with bettering social conditions generally, including coöperation with other agencies in placing indigent persons in gainful enterprises. They meet with the county welfare superintendents and advise them in regard to problems relating to their offices. They have such other powers and duties as are prescribed by law, with particular reference to the laws relating to old age assistance and aid to dependent children.

This office has kept a current directory of county welfare board members and chairmen, and has made it available to the state staff, field staff, and the merit system supervisor.

As a result of the change in the law, in April 1941, new welfare boards were appointed and organized in the hundred counties. Few changes were made in the personnel of the boards since many of the former members were appointed to the new boards. The terms of the third members on the boards expired in April, 1942, and appointments were made for two-year terms, and again few changes were noted in the personnel of the boards.

This office has the responsibility for determining that the county welfare boards are organized and appointed in accordance with the law. Board members are furnished copies of pertinent laws and letters outlining their duties and responsibilities and their relationship with other boards in the county. Through the field staff and through participation in discussions and forums for board members at district welfare conferences, a better understanding of state and county board relationships has been fostered.

DISTRICT WELFARE CONFERENCES

The six annual district welfare conferences held in their respective sections of the state under direction of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, in coöperation with the State Association of County Superintendents of Public Welfare, have become an important channel in interpreting welfare services and needs to the public and have been an effective means of stimulating local interest and support of socially-minded citizens in welfare legislation.

Each conference has its president and secretary chosen from the welfare superintendents of the district who meet in the state office with the commissioner of welfare and the president of the welfare superintendents' association to select the theme and dates and places of the conferences. Later meetings are held with officers of each individual district to plan program details to meet the particular needs of the respective communities. The field service representatives have had much to do with assisting in the local arrangements.

These coöperative efforts resulted in the 1940 series considering "The Community and Public Welfare" and the second series of conferences on "The Public Welfare Agency in a United War Effort," both going on record as having the largest attendance in history. Despite the transportation difficulties at the time the second series of conferences were held in the spring of 1942, the attendance kept pace with the 1,200 to 1,500 of the previous year when there were no restrictions.

Questions of community needs and coöperative methods of services to aid the communities were taken up in 1940, giving place in the next series to problems of civilian defense and the pressure of war needs upon existing social welfare facilities.

Through the contributions and active participation in discussions of county officials, legislators, welfare board members and community civic leaders, the discussions and forums each year have become an increasingly more important part of the program.

COUNTY COUNCILS OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

The state board upon request of local welfare boards sponsors the organization of local councils of social agencies, formed in most part of lay citizens whose active interest in community social planning and whose support of adequate welfare services has made them a highly potential force for future progress.

A directory of councils and officers has been maintained in this office and council reports on their work during 1940 were compiled, mimeographed and made available upon request to welfare superintendents, council officers, community chest directors and other interested citizens.

STAFF DEVELOPMENT

ANNA A. CASSATT, *Supervisor*

Events of the past several years, especially the impact of the war situation upon public welfare, have made it imperative that public welfare staffs get the most out of each working hour. This is emphasized with every crisis which arises such as the need to conserve tires and gas and by the need to complete welfare work within working hours, if possible, in order to free the time of the staff for some aspect of civilian defense. In view of these events, staff development has been directed toward a study of how to improve the organization and administration of the public welfare departments, that is, toward a better system of work.

If time is to be conserved, the agencies—state and county—must have a plan of work for the whole office force. The county's plan includes budgeting the time of the county superintendent, always allowing for emergencies and for each member of the staff. Frequent redistributing of the area of the county or city covered by each case worker has become necessary, caused by workers resigning to go to defense jobs. Sometimes office hours must be held in the rural schoolhouse, the country store, or even in the home of some interested individual, perhaps a member of the welfare board in preference to the welfare office so that it will be more convenient for the case worker and client, or member of the community, to talk things over.

Many new books have been written on public welfare administration which include chapters on office organization and administration. Among those studied by the North Carolina staffs are: *Public Welfare Administration*—Marietta Stevenson; *Administration of Public Welfare*—R. Clyde White; *The Public Assistance Worker*—Russell Kurtz; *The Public Welfare Administrator*—Elwood Street; *A Guide Book for Beginners in Public Assistance Work*—Ella Lee Cowgill.

One of the most dynamic forces in staff development is the work of the field social work representative, for it is at the heart of their job, the objective of which is not alone that the work of the agency be done, but that it be done consistently better. Whether the field representative is working with the county superintendent and staff on policies, on budgeting with families, on writing case histories, on work with the welfare board, on the county's filing system, he and the

county staffs are seeking a better understanding of policies, greater skill in the art of budgeting as the basis for relief grants, more concise and valuable case histories, a better understanding of how to use the welfare board, and an improvement in the filing system. This is where staff development is most effective, for training on the job while doing a specific piece of work probably gives the greatest opportunity for growth and acquisition of skill. The following have been taken from progress reports of the field social work representatives:

"Family Budgets

"A more careful study is now being made of budgeting in view of the following criteria: (1) that the budget made from the state department be the standard guide, (2) that food prices, rents, etc., in the county be considered in comparison to the state material, and a county budget be worked out, (3) that more consideration in the future be given to family need, (4) that there be an awareness on the part of the staff as to what percentage of the minimum budget is being given.

"In relation to number 4, it has been decided that all the public assistance cases will be checked to determine what percentage of the minimum is being taken care of in grants in order that they can arrive at an average and know what is actually being given."

"Staff Conference on Recording

Two staff conferences have been held with recording the subject for study. The text being used is Gordon Hamilton's *Social Case Recording*. The workers in the county are interested in assembling their records in a more orderly fashion in the folders and intend to decide as an office on certain procedures. They have agreed also to try to compile a complete record in each category to help suggest certain minimums toward which to aim. The discussions have not been entirely limited to recording but have led into various other channels."

The County Case Load Must Be a Legitimate One

Staff development has focused on helping the case worker analyze her work, examining it to make sure that all cases being counted are needing a service from the agency, that such service is being given and no cases are being overlooked, that agency policies are being followed and that a balanced job is being done so that one service is not over-emphasized because of pressure while another is neglected.

The effect of the national situation on the county case load is felt from many angles. Instead of there being unemployment with men

and women out of work and seeking jobs, the opposite condition often exists, and in some counties practically every able-bodied man has a job and many women are being called to work. On the other hand, other persons who have supported themselves by small businesses such as keeping gas stations, and owning dry goods and other types of stores, or who have been employed in various aspects of the automobile and other industries, find themselves becoming unemployed due to scarcity of goods on the market and fluctuations of population, and they may be in temporary need of assistance until they can be absorbed into some other occupation. This means that new cases are constantly being taken on while others are being closed. Unless the case worker has time to close inactive cases, she will pile up a very high case load.

The functions of the welfare system of North Carolina are many and varied with new responsibilities recently added. The draft boards ask the staffs to visit families and report to them within a very short time on the situation of draftees or men enlisting in the services. The Red Cross has requested the agency to work with them on the problems of the men in service. North Carolina laws made the public welfare departments responsible for families under the supervision of the Parole Commission and the Probation Commission. They cooperate with the State Commission for the Blind in work with persons with defective vision. The Agricultural Marketing Administration uses the agency to determine the need of families for surplus commodities. The Kiwanis club, the church, the P.-T.A., all come to the agency for information about families in which they are interested and often request an investigation of the family situation, frequently seeking the agency's coöperation in a service to the family. The county board of health refers cases and works with the department on health problems of families under the care of the welfare department. All of these are responsibilities to agencies outside of the welfare department and do not include old age assistance, aid to dependent children, general relief, child welfare services, and many other functions which under the North Carolina laws, or due to public welfare practice in each county, are the responsibilities of the welfare departments only.

The worker's ability to keep her case load active is dependent upon her ability to make every visit, every telephone call, every letter count, that is, to make the most out of each contact by some preparation, if possible, in advance. In an analysis of her job, the case worker must plan her time to give all of these services to the extent to which families need them. This requires a nice discrimination for some families demand the worker's time when their case is not as urgent as that of other families who are not as vocal and aggressive.

Nevertheless, the worker must give attention to the demands of the aggressive client who is less needy and at the same time serve the family who, in the opinion of the worker, has the more serious or acute problem.

The Staff Must Know the Laws

For the welfare work of North Carolina to be done effectively, it is necessary for the state and county staffs to know the federal and state welfare laws through which the state and nation have delegated definite responsibility and authority to perform certain functions. To carry out the provisions of these laws they must know what can and what cannot be done under them and must appreciate the spirit and intent of the law so that it is administered humanely and steadfastly but with proper consideration for each county situation. They must also know the policies and procedures of the agency, state and county, for although laws are the foundation and the framework which empower the welfare departments to do certain work, there must be policies set up which simplify these laws and adapt them to the problems they are directed toward and the situations in which the agency works. A system of procedures must be developed to carry out the services being rendered by the departments under the law.

During the past two years staff development has been directed to a study of public welfare laws, policies and procedures, along with public welfare administration. The state and county staffs studied the titles and articles of the Social Security Act, especially those which refer to old age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, and child welfare services. The staffs have attempted to attain a working knowledge of other titles in the act which concern such welfare resources as health, old age survivors insurance, old age benefits, and unemployment compensation, used by the welfare departments in working with families.

At the same time, an intensive study was made of the public welfare laws of North Carolina. While it was recognized that the state and county staffs were reasonably familiar with these laws, it was also clear that there would be improvement if they were studied further for clarification, refreshment, and to learn some sections of the law they had overlooked.

An intensive study was made of the manual set up by the division of public assistance which gives the policies and procedures through which the Social Security Act functions in the counties.

The Case Work Staff Must Know Social Case Work Practice

Staff development has encouraged the superintendents and their staffs to study social case work practice. The time chart for county superintendents of public welfare shows that some superintendents give 15 per cent of their time to the case load; others 25 per cent, and still others 50 per cent. There is a rich source of literature on social case work and a great deal of study has been made of this by the welfare staffs, including those superintendents who carry a case load and thus are doing social case work. To facilitate these studies, the staff development program has included summarizing books, pamphlets, and articles taken from *The Survey Graphic*, *The Family*, *The Social Service Review*, *Social Work Today*, *Mental Hygiene*, and some other magazines in the field. Mimeographed copies of these have been sent to all the counties in the state to be added to their professional libraries.

A report submitted to the Civil Service Assembly of the U. S. and Canada by its committee on employee training in public service gives as some of the objectives of staff development: to train new employees; to increase effectiveness in the present position; to prepare for promotion; and to re-train for a different type of work; to orient the new worker who may be trained and experienced but does not know the specific policies and procedures of the agency. To accomplish the objectives of any agency, certain skills, knowledge, and attitudes must be possessed by the personnel of the agency. To ascertain the need for training it is necessary (1) to know what these requirements are, and (2) to find the extent to which present or prospective employees meet them.

Ways in Which Staff Development is Effected

Staff development is effected through supervision, through staff meetings, committees, study groups, through home reading and study, through the use of planned meetings over the state for study, discussions, and clarification, and through the annual public welfare institute.

State and county staff study groups have been one of the most interesting and effective methods of staff development. On the state level the directors of the divisions and supervisors of special services have alternated regular staff meetings with study periods, at which professors from the University of North Carolina, State College and other nearby educational institutions, as well as the commissioner and the directors and supervisors, have discussed various aspects of the work such as office organization and administration, or have

summarized chapters in books such as that by R. Clyde White on administration in public welfare. The titles of the Social Security Act, and public welfare laws have been studied by the state staff as well as county staffs.

Smaller study groups have carried on during this biennium for the purpose of self-improvement in a mutual area of responsibility. These have been active in the case consultants and field social work representatives groups and in the larger counties, also by the staffs of several smaller counties getting together at some convenient point. The committee on planning for staff development has been called in for consultation at various times. This committee is a steering committee to point up through a study of the total situation of the agency the staff development objectives which would be most useful to the agency at a particular time.

One-day Institutes

Two series of one-day institutes were held at eight points in the state during this period. The subjects chosen for emphasis during the biennium in these meetings were brought to light through questions presented to the state department by the field social work representatives out of their consultation and supervision of the county departments and through questions which the county superintendents submitted before each series was set up. This material indicated that there were areas of confusion in the minds of the staffs and differences in public welfare practice in the state due to the need for the clarification of function and policies of the agency and, therefore, of agency practice.

The questions submitted by the county staffs attending each meeting were made the basis of the discussion during part of the day, while the subjects which the field social work representatives, state directors and supervisors presented were discussed during the remaining time. Special emphasis was given legal settlement, problems of transfer of old age assistance and aid to dependent children from county to county, policies and procedures as set forth in the public assistance manual, and public welfare laws, federal and state. All groups had opportunity to study these. Other aspects of the work presented to all groups include: nutrition and balanced diets for families, given by a local physician in the community in which the meeting was held; case recording in general, and recording as it specifically applies to public assistance cases; trends in the fields of public health, employment, and agriculture in North Carolina.

Discussions in these meetings were led by members of the state staff including the director of public assistance, supervisor of standards and procedures, the supervisor of staff development who planned the series, and the field social work representatives of the counties whose staffs were in attendance.

The Annual Public Welfare Institute

Probably the most effective means of fostering the growth and development of the staffs since the state department of public welfare was organized in 1917 is the annual Public Welfare Institute, which is sponsored by the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare and the division of public welfare and social work of the University of North Carolina. This has set the pattern of growth on the job for the welfare departments of North Carolina and came into being long before any special program of staff development was organized. This institute is used somewhat as a climax of the year's work, to give perspective in the areas which the staffs have been studying, to give an over-all picture of whatever part of their job the institute is set up around, to help clarify the thinking of the groups and to tie up loose ends, and to point up areas where the worker finds she has inadequate knowledge. This institute serves as an opportunity for persons in the welfare and allied programs who have similar interests such as administrators, case workers, supervisors, whether in public welfare or Commission for the Blind, the WPA, the juvenile courts, several types of state institutions, the staffs of the Parole Commission, Probation Commission, and sometimes members of the staff of the State Board of Health, to come together and discuss problems of mutual interest.

Subjects covered by the 1940 institute included case work with family and children's problems; public welfare administration; welfare resources and services available in North Carolina; social work practice as influenced by its historical background and development; current social legislation; and the federal program of child welfare services.

Subjects covered by the 1941 institute included: public welfare laws, federal and state; the principles of psychiatry as they apply to social case work; public welfare administration; child labor laws, federal and state; old age and survivors insurance benefits; unemployment compensation and state employment service.

Standards of Performance

During the past few months of this biennium, staff development has been directed toward a study of the work of the agency for the purpose of setting up a standard of performance for specific positions. The standards for the three classifications of the county superintendents of public welfare are now being developed on a partnership basis with participation by the state and county staffs. A few superintendents in each classification were asked to send in a written discussion of a standard for their particular job and the material which these discussions presented was summarized. The superintendents have been invited to meet in small groups to discuss the points which come out in the written material. When all of the superintendents in the state have had opportunity to work on the standards for their job, the state staff, including the commissioner, directors and supervisors, field social work representatives and consultants will be invited to study the rough draft which the superintendents have worked out. If there are any basic changes, the superintendents will be consulted about these. It is hoped that by this method the standard which eventually emerges will be practical, sufficiently comprehensive, yet clear-cut and simple enough to be a fair and equitable picture of the work of the county superintendents in each classification.

The case supervisors have already participated in setting up the standard of performance for that job classification. The senior and junior case workers and case aides will be invited to participate in working out standards for those jobs.

In the application of these standards safeguards must be set up if they are to present a true picture of the kind of job being done by the county superintendent. No two superintendents work in situations which are exactly alike and no two counties have the same number and kind of social and economic resources upon which the welfare departments may draw. In communities which have a rich variety of resources the superintendent may find himself being carried along by the concern and understanding of the community. Other counties which do not have big commercial enterprises, tourist trade and other industries, are often handicapped by financial problems and do not have adequate health, employment and recreational facilities. The welfare department's budget, both administrative and relief, is a factor in influencing the quality of work which the staff can do. A great many counties have vacancies on the staffs due to the present war situation which forces the superintendents to take over the responsibilities of the case worker, and thus to do both jobs. The educational background, the training and experience of the superintendents differ from county

to county. All these and other factors must be considered when the standard of performance is used to evaluate the job being done by the superintendent in a particular county.

Standards measuring the performance in any job classification must be set up on the basis of the duties called for in that job. This means that before standards can be developed there must be a very clear-cut definition of the responsibilities included in each position. The chart on the following page shows the average amount of time given by the superintendents in each of the three classifications to the case load, the welfare board, office organization, administration, and supervision, and the community.

TIME CHART FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC WELFARE

III. ORGANIZATION, ADMINISTRATION OF OFFICE, AND SUPERVISION

I. CASE LOAD

(a) Superintendent's own case load.

Office calls—clients.

Home visits—clients.

Telephone calls—clients.

Collaterals.

Recording and record reading.

Budgeting.

All other case work activities.

(b) Rest of case load—active, applications, etc.

(c) All other incidental services to clients not included under II, III, or IV.

II. WELFARE BOARD

Grants to clients.

Other agency matters brought to board.

General plan.

Mechanics.

Policies and procedures.

Personnel problems.

Staff supervision on cases.

Staff meetings and conferences on policies and other problems.

Cooperation with state department.

Other activities of similar nature.

IV. COMMUNITY—Re: RESOURCES, SOCIAL PROBLEMS, CLIENT PROBLEMS OF CONCERN TO WHOLE COMMUNITY

Defense.

County.

Hospital and clinics.

Other agencies.

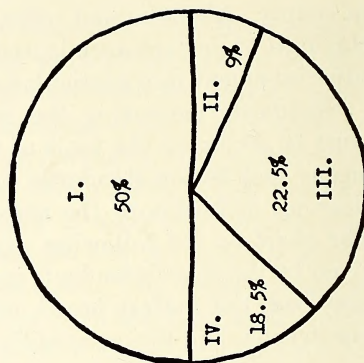
Churches, schools, clubs.

Interested individuals, etc. (Not collaterals.)

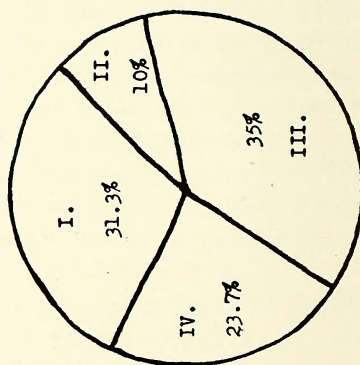
Any other community activity.

Estimate on a Yearly Basis of the Amount of Time Spent on Each of the Four Major Activities Listed Above

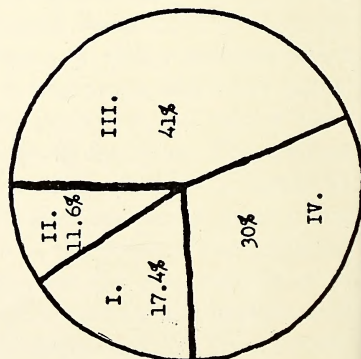
CLASSIFICATION III



CLASSIFICATION II



CLASSIFICATION I



WORK AMONG NEGROES

Since 1925, the unit of work among Negroes has operated as part of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare. The Negro social worker is becoming more and more integrated into the state's welfare program due in large measure to practices and procedures adhered to since the inception of this service.

Functions and Objectives

The unit serves the various divisions of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare wherever the welfare of the Negro is concerned. Conferences with other departments of state are held whenever problems arise affecting the life of the Negro.

There has been no change in the objectives of the unit of service among Negroes since the last biennial report. As defined by the Merit System Council for the consultant on Negro welfare, they are "to promote Negro participation in the public welfare program through consultation and coöperation with officials of state and county departments of public welfare and others, and through state-wide educational and organizational activities." Examples of work listed in the specifications for this position include the following: "In coöperation with field staff to encourage the appropriation of funds for the placement of Negro workers on county welfare department staffs in counties with large Negro population. In consultation with the supervisor of staff development, to plan in-service training programs to supplement the training of Negro social workers. To coöperate with state and federal agencies in the development of programs affecting the welfare of the Negro. In coöperation with the division of institutions and corrections, to promote the establishment and improvement of state institutions for Negroes. To coöperate with leading Negro citizens in the development of community-wide organizations and projects of benefit to the Negroes and to interpret the public welfare program. To be available to the various divisions in the welfare department for consultation and problems involving Negro cases and to do field work as requested."

Placement and In-service Training

During the past biennium, the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare has become one of the state agencies covered by the merit system, and the method formerly used in the selection and placement

of Negro social workers has been discontinued. All workers, regardless of race, creed or color must possess certain minimum qualifications in order to be considered for admission to competitive examinations. Appointments are made upon the basis of merit. In-service workers throughout the state were given tests during the biennium.

Public Welfare Institutes

Due to many changes within the department, only one public welfare institute for Negro social workers was held during the biennium. That conference was held at St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C., March 6-7, 1941, and had as its theme—"What Are Our Goals in Social Work." Eighty social workers registered and attended the sessions of this meeting. Members of the various departments of state and the federal government served as speakers and discussion leaders.

Cooperation With Other Agencies

This office coöperated with other state and federal agencies in programs relating to the welfare of the Negro. With the coming of war many federal agencies such as NYA, WPA, and CCC have curtailed their activities, but the same service is being rendered to the State Board of Health, Department of Public Instruction, State Commission for the Blind, and Prison Division as in the past.

Need for Increased Institutional Facilities

The need for an institution for Negro delinquent girls still exists. A committee was appointed by the Governor to study the situation, and has made recommendations for the establishment and maintenance by the state of such an institution. Until such an institution becomes a reality, the four-point program for juvenile delinquents will continue to be incomplete. With the declaration of war and the operation of military camps within the state, the need for such an institution becomes even more acute.

There is also an acute need for an institution for Negro feeble-minded children. At present they are given custodial care at the State Hospital in Goldsboro, but there are no training facilities for this group.

Public Relations

As in previous years the various summer schools of the state were visited in 1941. At that time the consultant on Negro work was secretary of the division of Negro activities of the Old North State Fund—British-American Ambulance Corps. Negroes throughout the state

made generous contributions toward this effort. During the same year addresses and discussions were made and participated in before parent-teacher groups, the North Carolina Negro Teachers Association, civic groups, farm and home agent meetings, church groups, Sunday school conventions, and state and district interracial meetings. The consultant headed the Negro division of the Raleigh Community Chest in 1941 and served as a member of the executive committee of the Interracial Commission in 1941.

Recommendations

1. The establishment of an institution for delinquent Negro girls.
2. The establishment or increase in existing facilities for the care and treatment of Negro feeble-minded children.

SELECTION AND CERTIFICATION OF APPLICANTS FOR THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

T. L. GRIER, *State Supervisor*

Previous biennial reports have carried a description of the organizational structure of the CCC, the basic principles under which it has operated and the many changes in emphases which have occurred since its inception in April, 1933.

RELATIONSHIP OF WELFARE AGENCIES:

The State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, by direct administrative assignment has represented the director of the corps and, therefore, has been an integral part of the program. One of the most unusual features of the administration of the CCC is in the fact that in every state in the union departments of public welfare have provided facilities and personnel as CCC selecting agencies without federal reimbursement. State initiative and responsibility have been enlisted because communities have regarded CCC enrollment as a valuable social asset. The state department of public welfare has supervised the local departments of public welfare—local selecting agents—who were in turn the local representatives of the director. The state and local welfare units have coöperated directly with the Federal Departments of War, Interior and Agriculture and have worked in close coöperation with the WPA, the Farm Security Administration and various county organizations such as schools, civic groups, churches and other agencies. The state and local health departments have joined in the community service to CCC applicants and enrollees.

NUMBER OF MEN ENROLLED:

Since the Civilian Conservation Corps was established in April, 1933, sixty thousand young men have been selected and enrolled from North Carolina. The average number of North Carolina enrollees serving in CCC during each year of the nine-year period was approximately 7,000. During the biennium 1940-1942, a total of 12,890 young men between the ages of 17 and 24 were sent forward and accepted. During the fiscal year 1941 applications for enrollment

in CCC decreased in proportion as the employment opportunities developed in the defense program.

ALLOTMENTS:

Each CCC enrollee who had dependents of blood or obligation was required to make a monthly allotment in the sum of \$22.00. In February, 1942, the amount of this allotment was changed to \$10.00 in order that the enrollee might be allowed to deposit \$8.00 of his monthly earnings with the Finance Division, CCC, to be paid to him in a lump sum when he was discharged. Under the new pay schedule \$12.00 was paid in cash to the enrollee per month, \$10.00 to the allottee and \$8.00 was placed to deposit account. All junior enrollees without dependents received \$12.00 in cash and were required to make a deposit in the amount of \$18.00. For the nine-year period North Carolina enrollees have returned to their families the total sum of approximately \$14,385,000 in the form of allotments.

THE TRAINING PROGRAM:

Almost from the beginning the corps recognized that in order to rehabilitate young men it was essential to make them mentally and physically fit for work in various fields. Therefore, it adopted a program of education and restoration of morale through work and recreational activities. Educational advisers were placed in each of the camps to develop and direct camp programs. All classes were conducted on a voluntary basis and have included vocational, "on the job," academic and administrative training. Increasing emphasis has been placed on training on the job and hundreds of thousands of young men have come out of CCC camps to take positions in trades for which they had been trained while in the corps.

Over these years, on a national basis, the corps has taken more than 2,500,000 youths, a great majority of whom were substandard in weight and inexperienced in any kind of work, and built them up physically to the limit of their possibilities. These men have been accustomed to group barrack life away from home, have been taught reliance and skills, and returned to their home communities far better equipped for effective national service than the average non-CCC youth in families far above the economic standard of the youths in the corps. The CCC taught these young men skills, increased their educational level, imbued them with courage and gave them training, roughly the equivalent a selective service soldier goes through during his first few months in the Army.

VALUE OF WORK:

By the end of 1941 the conservation work done by the corps had contributed to the protection and development of the nation's resources to an extent it would be difficult to value. In no other eight-year period of the country's history had so much conservation work been performed by a single agency. It has been estimated that the corps' activities during this period set forward the conservation program in America by 25 years.

NUMBER OF CAMPS:

The number of CCC camps in operation in the United States as of July 1, 1940, was 1,500. In addition an equivalent of fifty camps was in operation in Indian reservations and territories. The average number of camps operating in North Carolina for the nine-year period was 40. As of June 30, 1942, twenty camps were in operation in North Carolina. The greatest number ever in operation in the state was 63. On July 1, 1940, of the 41 camps in operation in this state eight were national forest camps, three private forests, fifteen soil conservation, two state forest, seven national park, three state park, two fish and wild-life service and one Tennessee Valley Authority.

NATIONAL DEFENSE TRAINING:

Military training has not been a part of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Nevertheless one of its contributions to national welfare now beginning to be appreciated is its fitting of young men better to defend their country during the present emergency. Work experience in the camps has equipped millions of youth to be truck and tractor operators, telephone line men, fire fighters, bridge builders, powder men, radio operators, cooks and other more or less specialized workers in industrial and military fields. Of the 135 different types of work experience given by the CCC it is estimated that 70 per cent is now proving of true value in the war effort. Many ex-CCC men are now in the Army and Navy and the majority of CCC camps still in operation are on military reservations to help speed up construction work, thereby relieving soldiers for active military duty.

CCC DISBANDED:

As the fiscal year 1941-1942 drew to a close it became increasingly evident that retrenchment in the expenses of the federal government must be made in every possible way in order that every dollar might be poured into the war effort. Among the government agencies which were discontinued or drastically reduced by action of Congress was

the Civilian Conservation Corps. The congressional act discontinuing the CCC was passed on June 30, 1942.

Although the President had recommended the continuance of the corps on a strictly limited basis as an aid to the war program, a committee of the national House of Representatives struck out the CCC operation budget from the appropriations bill for the fiscal year. A Senate attempt to give small operating funds to the corps was made but was later abandoned when the Senate agreed to abide by the House action on the appropriation bill. The sum of \$8,000,000 was appropriated to allow liquidation of the corps.

HUMAN INTEREST INVOLVED:

The corps was organized to do a great amount of work of rehabilitation and conservation on our national and state forests and parks that had been neglected over a period of many years. In doing this, it furnished employment to approximately 3,000,000 young men for whom other employment was not available. It afforded an opportunity for the enrollees on a national basis to send more than \$680,000,000 out of their pay to their families. The CCC was built only in part upon economic values. The selecting agencies always maintained a warm human relationship with the enrollees themselves and with all coöperating agencies which made up the corps. The enrollees have left a great monument in what they have accomplished in a material way in forests, parks, grazing lands and on the sea coasts. The value of this type of work to the boys themselves cannot be evaluated.

State and county departments of public welfare have made a magnificent contribution to the youth of this state in the service they have rendered by sending forward these young men to receive the benefits which the Civilian Conservation Corps had to offer.

INFORMATION SERVICE

A. LAURANCE AYDLETT

The efforts of this unit have been directed toward keeping the people of the state informed through regularly established channels of the progress of the welfare program. In this work the press has played the most important part and has been very coöperative in accepting material. The radio, on the occasions in which it has been employed as an interpretive measure, has likewise given all possible assistance. The only visual method of interpretation used has been the construction of exhibits each fall at the annual North Carolina State Fair where chart and pictorial portrayals have been used in describing such services of the state board as would lend themselves to that method of interpretation.

Each month *Public Welfare News*, the official publication of the board, has been compiled and distributed free to approximately 3,500 individuals, libraries and organizations in this and in other states. Most of the persons now on the mailing list are members of county welfare departments, county officials, and people of each community whose names have been submitted by others as being interested in the program or who have themselves asked that they be sent a copy regularly.

Approximately 50 newspapers of the state sent the department through the courtesy of their respective editors are carefully perused each week for articles relating to welfare services and problems in each locality and clippings routed to the director or supervisor responsible for the particular service affected. In making these publications available to the state office, the editors have made considerably lighter the task of keeping in touch with local situations and are therefore due much appreciation.

During the biennium this unit coöperated with the division of institutions and corrections in conducting a five-year study of juvenile court cases in the state to be added to a fifteen-year record previously compiled. Coding and tabulating of reports in this survey was the responsibility of this unit with the statistical service aiding in preparing the material for machine tabulation.

Every two years it is this unit's responsibility to receive copy for the regular biennial report, prepare it for printing in consultation with division and service heads, and carefully check final proof

before publication. These reports are sent to all members of the General Assembly as required by law and to all state welfare departments, many libraries throughout the United States, and to those North Carolinians having some part or interest in the work.

Upon request special articles or speeches are prepared for members of the state staff. These special articles will vary in number throughout the year, but the regular releases of the unit have averaged in the neighborhood of 18 to 20 monthly. In the past year it has been the practice to cut down on especially prepared releases in favor of supplying information to the press to be written by its own representatives. This practice has provided more personal conferences and a better opportunity for promoting the public relations program.

RESTATEMENT OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATION AND APPROPRIATIONS

1. That the state boarding home fund be increased to \$15,000 for each year of the biennium.
2. That provision be made gradually in the annual appropriation for the state board to enable the child welfare division to absorb some part of the cost of the state child welfare services unit now financed entirely by the federal government.
3. That state institutional facilities be expanded to provide:
 - a. For more nearly adequate care of feeble-minded white and Negro children.
 - b. For the care of delinquent Negro girls.
 - c. Adequate social case work at institutions for delinquent children.
4. That the annual appropriation for the state board be increased to provide re-establishment of regular and more frequent inspection service for county homes, county and city jails and state institutions through the appointment of an inspector and field agent in the division of institutions and corrections.
5. That a program for the state mental hospitals be set up to provide:
 - a. A uniform system of staff training and qualifications with pay and hours commensurate with those of other states.
 - b. Staffs of physicians and attendants to meet the needs of the institutions.
 - c. A coördinating and directing body at the state level for all hospitals and Caswell Training School.
 - d. Re-drafting of statutes relative to commitment to state hospitals.
 - e. Separate facilities for mentally defective delinquents.
 - f. Enlargement of the mental hygiene program to give more aid to the public schools.
6. That \$50,000 additional be provided for aid to county administration in order to relieve the counties, particularly the smaller counties, of more of the cost of the public assistance program and that the appropriation for aid to dependent children be increased in the amounts of \$31,220 and \$38,900 respectively for the first and second years of the biennium in order that the average grant per family may be increased and that assistance may be given to a larger number of needy families.

STAFF OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND PUBLIC WELFARE

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Aycock, Mrs. W. B., supervisor, personnel and county organization
Aydlett, A. Laurance, publicity agent

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Ballard, Kate, CCC selection and certification
Banning, Eloise E., field service
Bell, Mrs. W. Frank, Jr., accounting service
Bell, Victoria, field service
Bernard, Kathleen, division of institutions and corrections
Bost, Mrs. W. T., state commissioner of public welfare
Bradley, Jessie Jane, public assistance division
Bradshaw, Mrs. George W., statistical service
Briggs, Mary Marshall, child welfare services, child welfare division
Brown, R. Eugene, assistant to commissioner and director public assistance division
Browning, Mrs. Carrie, commodity distribution division
Bullock, Mrs. Kathleen Bain, principal file clerk
Bunn, Bonnie Bell, field service
Butt, Ethel, public assistance division
Byrd, Mrs. Mary Norris, public assistance division

Campbell, Mrs. Dorothy, field service
Cashion, Wade N., director, division institutions and correction
Cassatt, Anna A., supervisor staff development
Chappell, Lucille, child welfare division (temporary)
Crawford, George W., commodity distribution division
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Dark, Fannie S., accounting service

Elliott, Mrs. Annie R., accounting service
Eskridge, Elbert S., accounting service

Gardner, Wm. H., public assistance division
Gittings, Mrs. Emma J., files and records
Gray, T. P., Jr., assistant director commodity distribution division

Grier, T. L., supervisor CCC selection and certification
Guffy, Edith P., field service

Hamaker, Mrs. Margaret M., public assistance division
Hart, Mrs. Helen E., child welfare division (temporary)
Hauser, Jessie, supervisor child welfare services, child welfare division

Hawkins, S. J., director, field service
Heyward, Mrs. N. J., CCC selection and certification
Hill, Thelma, public assistance division
Hodges, Claire, administrative office
Horton, Mrs. Marjorie Oldham, personnel and county organization
Houston, R. H., accounting service
Howell, John G., field service
Hughes, Clyde O. P., accounting service

Inborden, Mrs. Nannie, Negro work unit

Jones, Alice, commodity distribution division

Kirk, J. S., statistician

Lane, Margaret, child welfare services, child welfare division
Langston, A. E., director, commodity distribution division
Lassiter, Mrs. Lovie M., child welfare services, child welfare division

Mallison, Mrs. Mary Kathryn, staff development service
Maurer, Emma A., field service
McLean, Robena, child welfare services, child welfare division
McRacken, Ada, field service
Mitchell, Lily E., director, child welfare division
Montague, Bert McGee, accounting service

Partridge, Ruth, accounting service
Patterson, William, janitor service
Peaks, Daisy, commodity distribution division
Pearson, B. P., commodity distribution division
Porter, E. C., administrative office

Richie, Richard F., M.D., child psychiatrist, mental hygiene division
Riley, Mrs. Sarah, commodity distribution division
Runnion, Margaret, public assistance division

Scovill, Mary S., psychologist, mental hygiene division
Shaw, Mrs. Hazel Allen, public assistance division
Speas, Ethel, child welfare services, child welfare division
Stewart, J. A., auditor
Stevenson, Ruth, child welfare services, child welfare division

Taylor, Mrs. Grace Brown, mental hygiene division
Tyler, Ina, field service

Upchurch, C. Louise, statistical service
Upchurch, Mrs. Frances R., mental hygiene division

Watson, James, M.D., D.Sc., director, mental hygiene division
Weathers, Mary, accounting service
Wilkinson, T. F., Jr., commodity distribution division
Wilson, Eleanor, accounting service
Wilson, Mrs. Margaret H., field service
Woodson, Margaret, public assistance division

Young, Daisy S., child welfare division

NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY WELFARE SUPERINTENDENTS APPOINTED AND CERTIFIED AS OF OCTOBER 5, 1942

| <i>County</i> | <i>Superintendent</i> | <i>Address</i> |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|----------------|
| * Alamance..... | Mr. Gerard J. Anderson..... | Graham |
| Alexander..... | Mr. Luther Dyson..... | Taylorsville |
| Alleghany..... | Miss Lillie Ervin..... | Sparta |
| Anson..... | Miss Mary Robinson..... | Wadesboro |
| Ashe..... | Miss Ruth Tugman..... | Jefferson |
| Avery..... | Mr. W. W. Braswell..... | Newland |
| Beaufort..... | Mrs. Justus Randolph..... | Washington |
| Bertie..... | Miss Mary Bond Griffin..... | Windsor |
| Bladen..... | Miss Isabella Cox..... | Elizabethtown |
| Brunswick..... | Mr. J. R. Raper..... | Southport |
| Buncombe..... | Mr. E. E. Connor..... | Asheville |
| Cabarrus..... | Mr. E. F. White..... | Concord |
| Caldwell..... | Mrs. Inah K. Carpenter..... | Lenoir |
| Camden..... | Mr. Roy B. Godfrey..... | Camden |
| Carteret..... | Mrs. George Henderson..... | Beaufort |
| Caswell..... | Mr. B. B. Flowers..... | Yanceyville |
| Chatham..... | Mrs. C. K. Strowd..... | Pittsboro |
| † Chowan..... | Mr. William Perkins..... | Edenton |
| Clay..... | Miss Betty Cabe..... | Hayesville |
| Cleveland..... | Mrs. Mary Moffit Burns Parker..... | Shelby |
| Columbus..... | Mrs. Johnsie R. Nunn..... | Whiteville |
| Craven..... | Mrs. John D. Whitford..... | New Bern |
| Cumberland..... | Mr. E. L. Hauser..... | Fayetteville |
| Currituck..... | Mr. Norman Hughes..... | Currituck |
| Dare..... | Mr. I. P. Davis..... | Manteo |
| Davidson..... | Mr. E. Clyde Hunt..... | Lexington |
| Davie..... | Mrs. Lucille Martin Donnelly..... | Mocksville |
| Duplin..... | Mrs. Harvey Boney..... | Kenansville |
| Durham..... | Mr. W. E. Stanley..... | Durham |
| Edgecombe..... | Mrs. Mary E. Forbes..... | Tarboro |
| Forsyth..... | Mr. A. W. Cline..... | Winston-Salem |
| Franklin..... | Mrs. J. F. Mitchiner..... | Louisburg |
| Gaston..... | Miss Agnes Thomas..... | Gastonia |
| Gates..... | Miss Clarine Gatling..... | Gatesville |
| Graham..... | Mr. M. J. Lynam..... | Robbinsville |
| Granville..... | Miss Ina V. Young..... | Oxford |
| Greene..... | Miss Rachel Payne Sugg..... | Snow Hill |
| Guilford..... | Mrs. Blanche Carr Sterne..... | Greensboro |

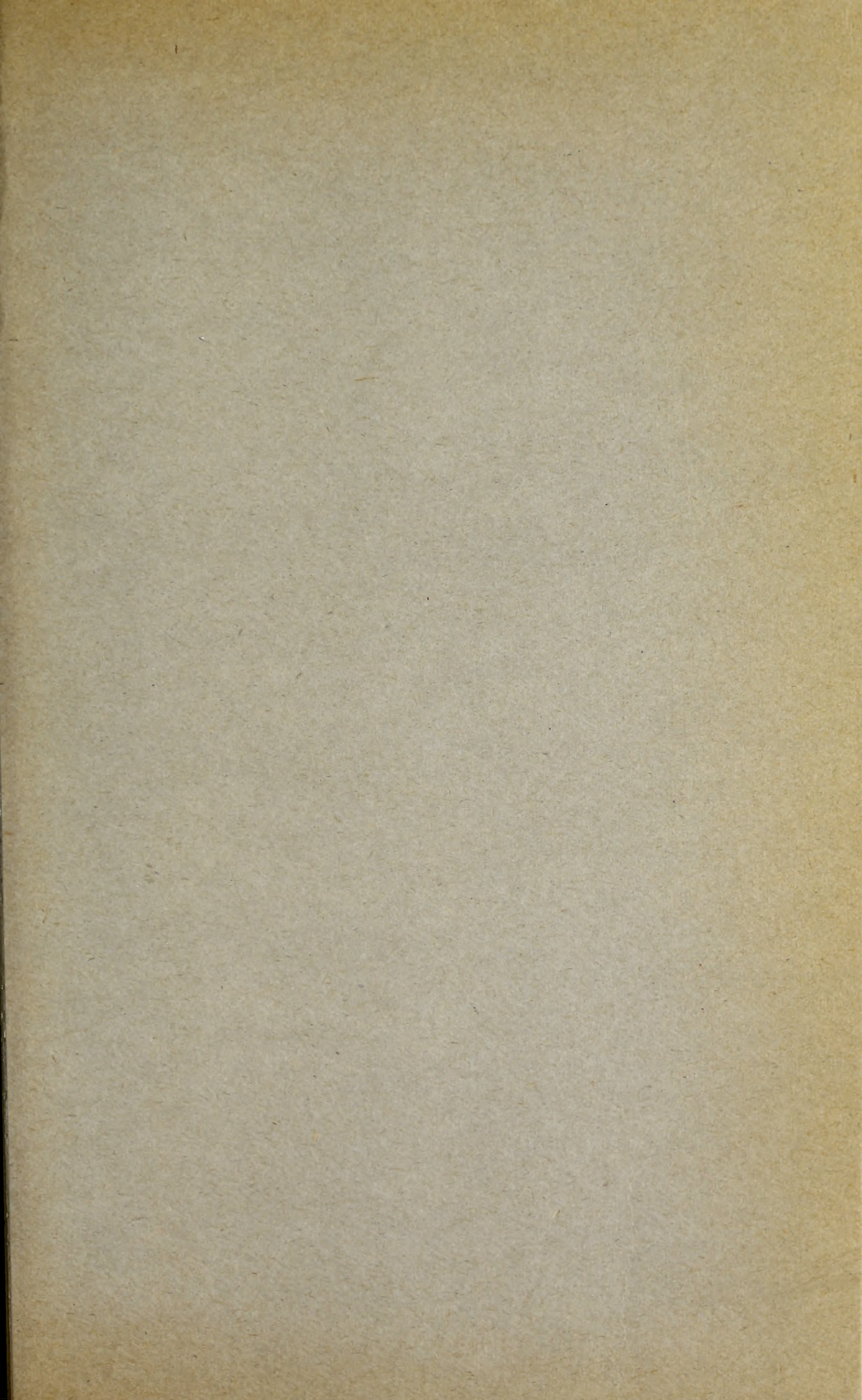
* Superintendent on military leave, Miss Clyde Norcum, acting.

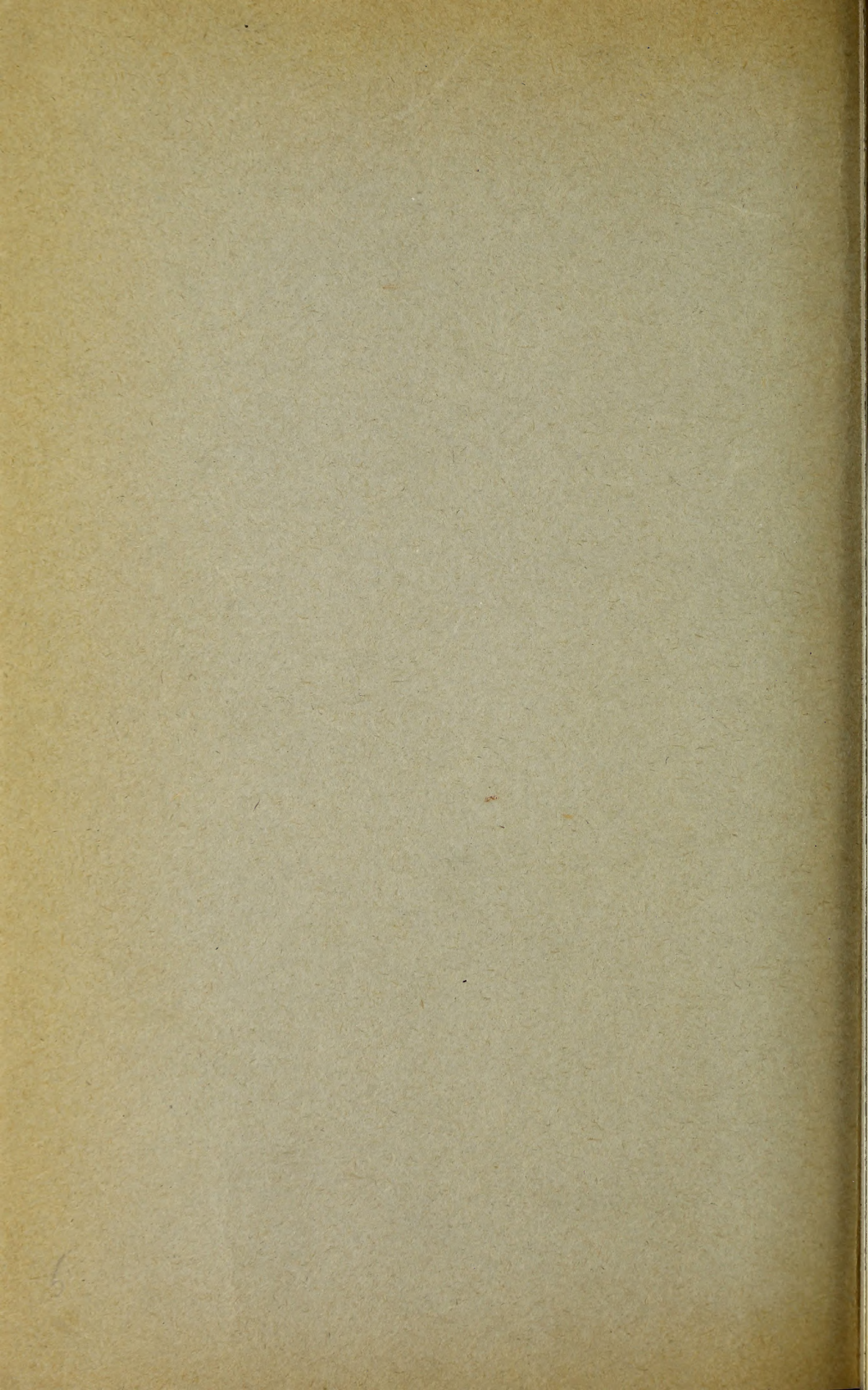
† Superintendent on military leave, Mrs. Carolyn McMullan, acting.

| <i>County</i> | <i>Superintendent</i> | <i>Address</i> |
|-------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| Halifax..... | Mr. J. B. Hall..... | Halifax |
| Harnett..... | Miss Wilma Williams..... | Lillington |
| Haywood..... | Mrs. Sam Queen..... | Waynesville |
| Henderson..... | Mr. A. G. Randolph..... | Hendersonville |
| Hoke..... | Mrs. C. H. Giles..... | Raeford |
| Hyde..... | Mr. Graham Ponder..... | Swan Quarter |
| Iredell..... | Mrs. R. M. Rickert..... | Statesville |
| Jackson..... | Mr. G. C. Henson..... | Sylva |
| Johnston..... | Mr. W. T. Woodard, Jr..... | Smithfield |
| Jones..... | Mr. F. J. Koonce..... | Trenton |
| Lee..... | Mr. J. D. Pegram..... | Sanford |
| Lenoir..... | Mr. G. B. Hanrahan..... | Kinston |
| Lincoln..... | Mrs. Rose W. Grigg..... | Lincolnton |
| Macon..... | Mrs. Eloise G. Franks..... | Franklin |
| Madison..... | Mr. Calvin R. Edney..... | Marshall |
| Martin..... | Miss Mary W. Taylor..... | Williamston |
| McDowell..... | Mrs. G. W. Kirkpatrick..... | Marion |
| Mecklenburg..... | Mrs. Louise O. Neikirk..... | Charlotte |
| Mitchell..... | Mr. Rayburn Yelton..... | Bakersville |
| Montgomery..... | Mr. Charles J. McLeod..... | Troy |
| Moore..... | Miss Pauline Covington..... | Carthage |
| Nash..... | Mr. James A. Glover..... | Nashville |
| New Hanover..... | Mr. J. R. Hollis..... | Wilmington |
| Northampton..... | Miss Iris Flythe..... | Jackson |
| Onslow..... | Miss Laura Matthews..... | Jacksonville |
| Orange..... | Mr. W. T. Mattox..... | Hillsboro |
| Pasquotank..... | Mr. A. H. Outlaw..... | Elizabeth City |
| Pender..... | Mrs. Mary Cox Batson..... | Burgaw |
| Perquimans..... | Miss Sara Brinn..... | Hertford |
| Person..... | Mrs. T. C. Wagstaff..... | Roxboro |
| Pitt..... | Mr. K. T. Futrell..... | Greenville |
| Polk..... | Miss Jeanette MacGregor..... | Columbus |
| Randolph..... | Mr. J. E. Burgess..... | Asheboro |
| Richmond..... | Mr. O. G. Reynolds..... | Rockingham |
| Robeson..... | Mrs. Kate S. McLeod..... | Lumberton |
| Rockingham..... | Mrs. John Lee Wilson..... | Reidsville |
| Rowan..... | Mrs. Mary O. Linton..... | Salisbury |
| Rutherford..... | Mrs. O. C. Turner..... | Rutherfordton |
| Sampson..... | Mrs. Katherine Wilson..... | Clinton |
| Scotland..... | Mr. E. F. Murray..... | Laurinburg |
| Stanly..... | Mr. Otto B. Mabry..... | Albemarle |
| Stokes..... | Miss Ella Downing..... | Danbury |
| Surry..... | Mr. Bausie Marion..... | Dobson |
| Swain..... | Mr. Raymond G. Willis..... | Bryson City |
| Transylvania..... | Mrs. Dora Patton..... | Brevard |
| Tyrrell..... | Mr. J. W. Hamilton..... | Columbia |
| Union..... | Mrs. George S. Lee..... | Monroe |
| Vance..... | Miss Clara Mae Ellis..... | Henderson |

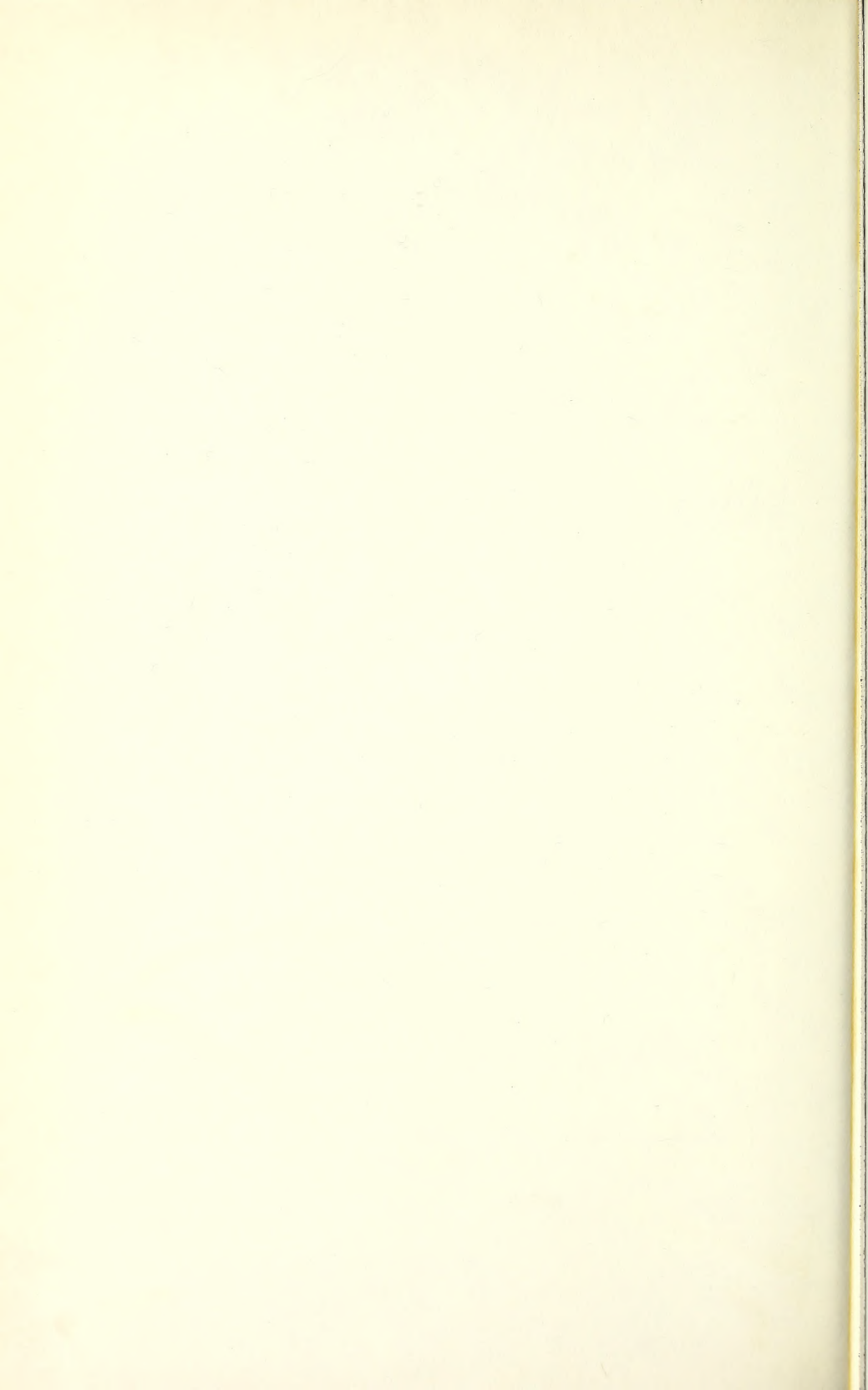
| <i>County</i> | <i>Superintendent</i> | <i>Address</i> |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Wake..... | Mrs. Josephine Kirk..... | Raleigh |
| Warren..... | Mrs. Lora P. Wilkie..... | Warrenton |
| Washington..... | Miss Ursula Bateman..... | Plymouth |
| Watauga..... | Mr. David P. Mast..... | Boone |
| Wayne..... | Mr. J. A. Best..... | Goldsboro |
| Wilkes..... | Mr. Charles C. McNeill..... | Wilkesboro |
| Wilson..... | Mr. M. G. Fulghum..... | Wilson |
| Yancey..... | Mr. L. G. Deyton..... | Burnsville |

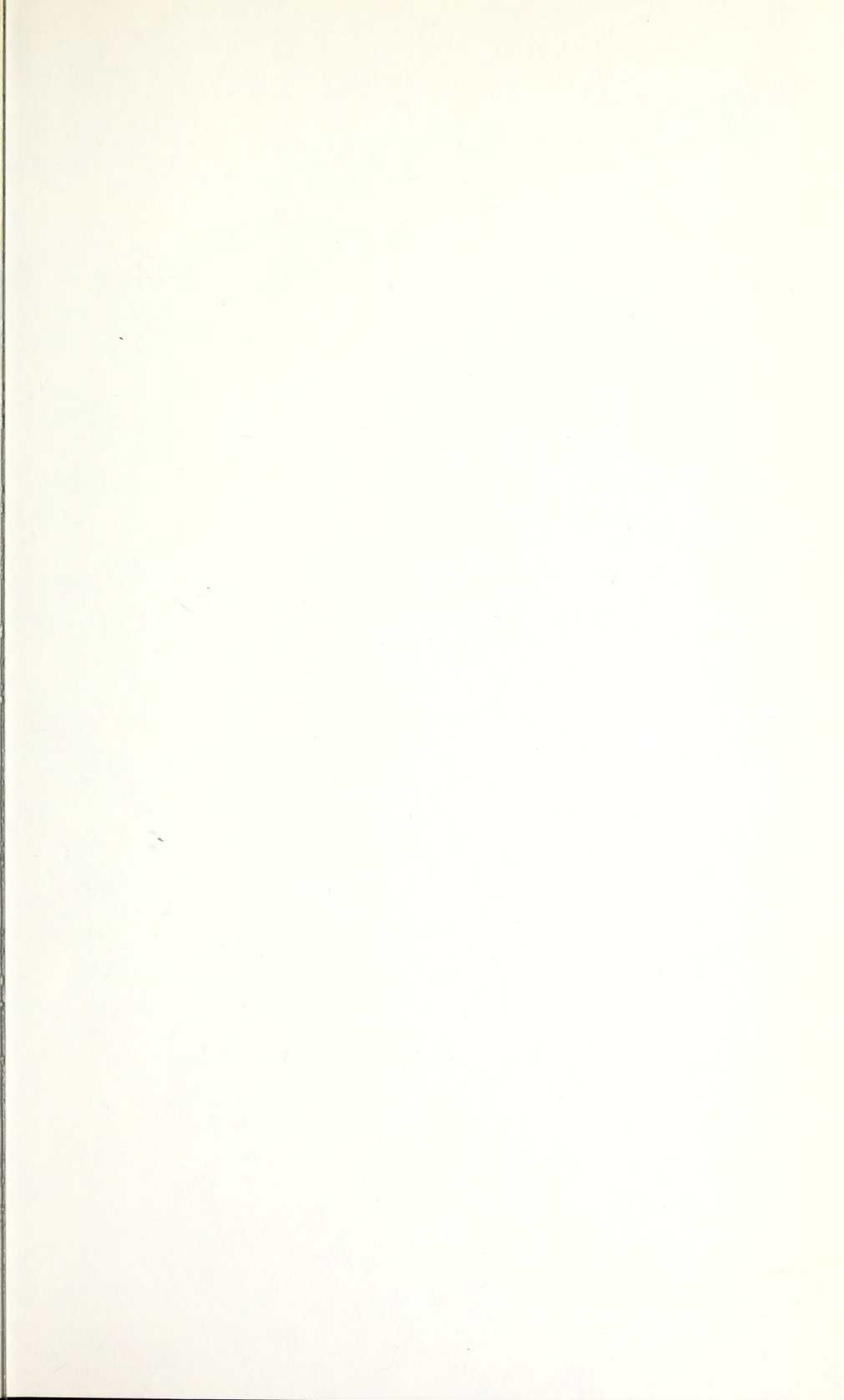
Appointments and certifications pending in Burke, Catawba, Cherokee, Hertford, Pamlico, Yadkin.

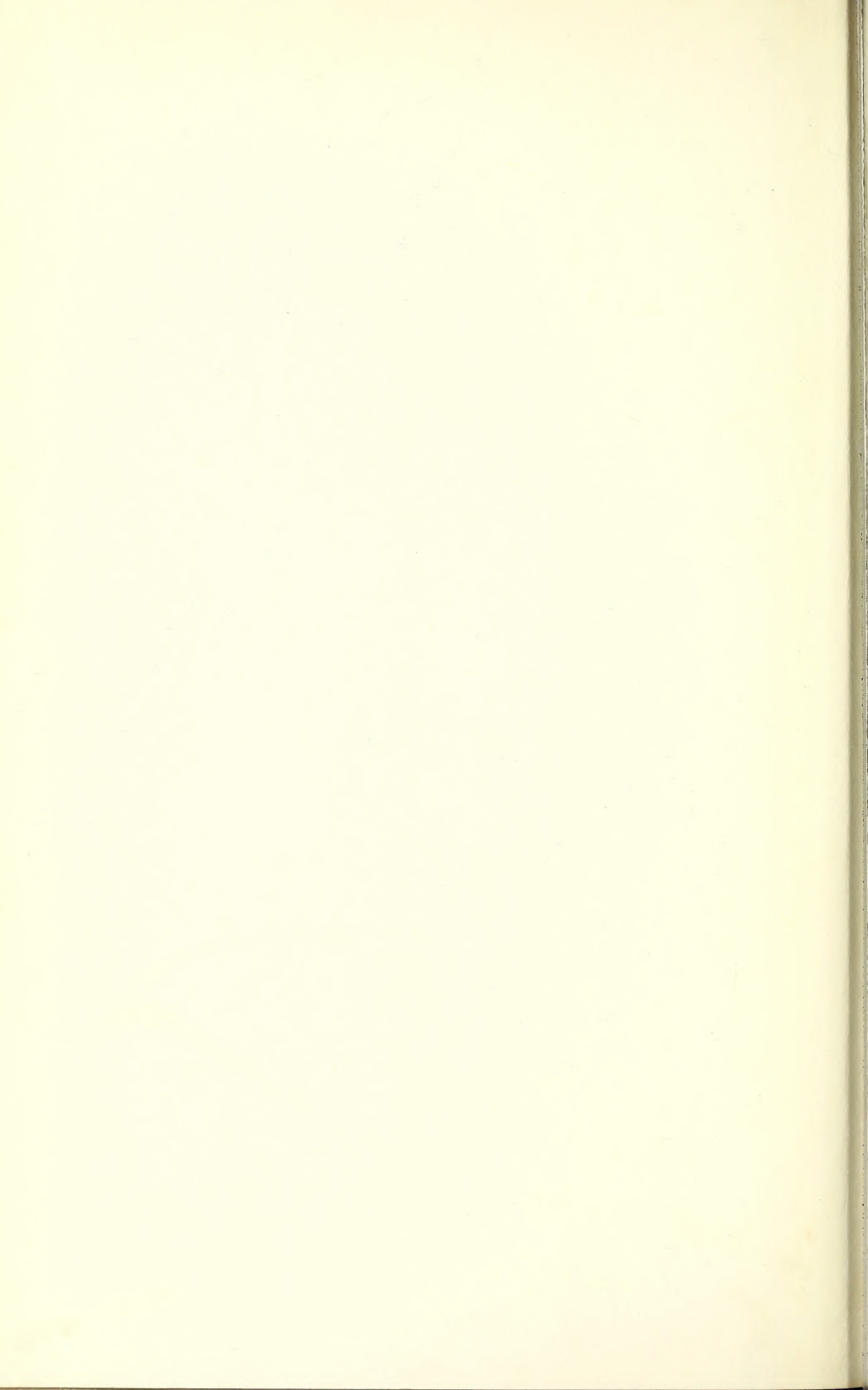












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